INVENTORY OF BRITISH COIN HOARDS

A.D. 600–1500

J. D. A. THOMPSON

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS NO. 1
1956

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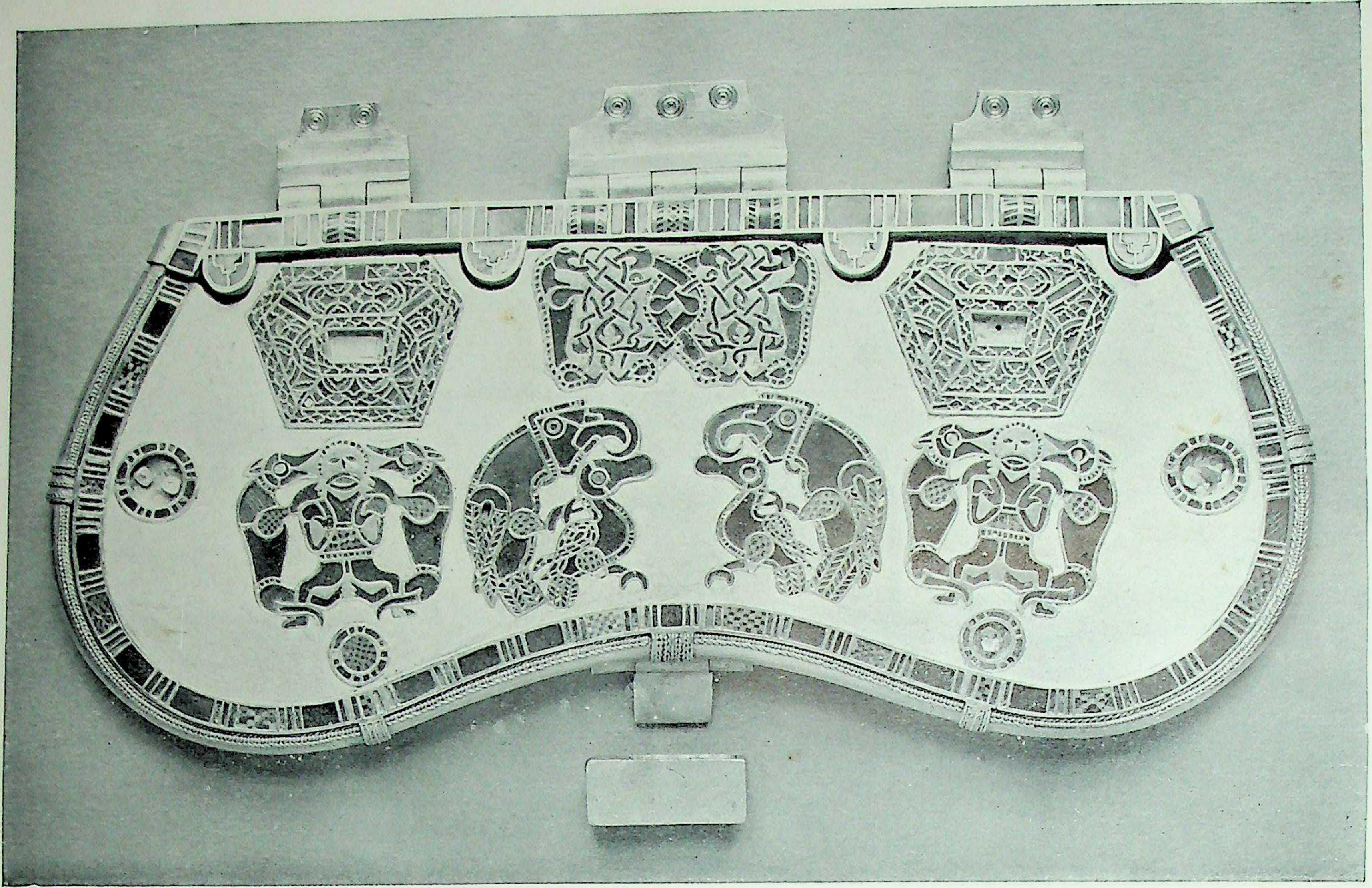

SUTTON HOO (No. 347): gold purse-lid, decorated with panels of garnet and mosaic glass (B.M.), $\frac{1}{1}$

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BY

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PREFACE

I BEGAN to study British coin-hoards in 1939 and continued to assemble material during and after the war, first in a desultory manner and then more systematically. The information so gathered seemed likely to provide answers to many difficult questions posed by numismatists and historians, and proved so useful as a work of reference that I was persuaded to write this book.

I am most grateful to the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society for accepting it as the first of a series of Special Publications, and to the Council for British Archaeology for a generous subvention towards the cost of printing and for thus supporting a project designed to draw the attention of archaeologists and historians to the value of coin-evidence in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

I should certainly have given up my task through sheer boredom and exasperation if my colleague, Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland, had not sustained and encouraged me at every stage; much of the credit for the ultimate production of the book belongs to him, to Mr. C. E. Blunt who has been generous with his information and time, especially as regards the Cuerdale find, and to Mr. R. H. M. Dolley of the British Museum who has not only supplied me with full lists of every new deposit discovered in the last three years, but made valuable notes upon early accounts of hoards. Mr. Philip Grierson has read through my Introduction and his shrewd criticism and advice has saved me from more than one blunder, for which I am duly grateful, though it must be understood that the responsibility for opinions which I have expressed is mine alone. I also wish to thank Miss J. R. Kirk and Mr. G. C. Dunning for their help and advice on the illustrations. Mrs. M. E. Cox has introduced neatness into my roughly plotted maps and Miss O. M. Godwin has taken many photographs for me. Mr. Alan Warhurst has made excellent drawings of several coin-containers and Mr. Dunning has put many others at my disposal. Miss J. M. Trafford has been of great assistance in dealing with a considerable volume of correspondence, and has also typed parts of the book. Great credit is due to the University Press, Oxford—and especially to Mr. G. P. Keep—for the way in which a most difficult task has been carried out.

Many other people have given me advice and information and I desire to record my thanks to Mr. F. K. Annable, Mrs. I. J. Barling, Mr. A. E. Berriman, Mr. A. D. H. Bivar, Mr. George C. Boon, Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, Mr. Philip Corder, Mr. F. Cottrill, Mr. R. Dogherty, the Rev. I. D. Edwards, Mr. C. W. Gillman, Miss E. Granger, Mr. W. F. Grimes, Dr. D. B. Harden, Mr. Horace Hird, Mr. C. H. Hunter-Blair, Ideal Studios at Edinburgh, Mr. R. T. Jenkins, Mr. F. Elmore Jones, Mr. J. D. Jones, Mr. N. Monk Jones, Mr. Robert Kerr, Mr. E. M. Jope, Mr. Stuart Maxwell, Mr. B. R. S. Megaw, The Rev. S. W. A. Moisey, Miss J. M. Morris, the late Dr. V. Nash-Williams, Mr. A. H. Oswald, Mr. C. W. Pugh, Mr. H. N. Savory, Mr. W. A. Seaby, Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Mr. H. de S. Shortt, Mr. H. T. Shrubbs, Dr. W. Douglas Simpson, Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson, Mr. S. N. Taylor, Mr. E. N. C. Thompson, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. J. C. Thompson, Dr. J. Walker, the late Mr. C. A. Whitton, and Mr. G. F. Willmot.

J. D. A. T.

Oxford

February 1956

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ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A = *Archaeologia*
AÆ = *Archaeologia Æliana*
ACb = *Archaeologia Cambrensis*
AJ = *Archaeological Journal*
Akerman = J. Y. Akerman, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom* (1855)
Allen = D. F. Allen, 'The Boyton Find of Coins of Edward I and II' in *NC*^{5}, xvi (1936), pp. 115 ff.
Ant. = *Antiquity*
Ant. J. = *The Antiquaries Journal*
Antiquary = *The Antiquary*
AR = *Archaeological Review*
AS = *Archaeologica Scotica.* (Later *PSAS*)
BAJ = *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*
BB = G. Baldwin-Brown, *The Arts in Early England* (1903–25)
BGAS = *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society*
BMC (A) = C. F. Keary, *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon series* (1895)
BMC (B) = Warwick Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum* (1908)
BMC (H^2) = D. F. Allen, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. Henry II* (1951)
BMC (N) = G. C. Brooke, *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. The Norman Kings* (1916)
BMQ = *British Museum Quarterly*
BNJ = *British Numismatic Journal*
BW = C. E. Blunt and C. A. Whitton, 'The Coinages of Edward IV, and Henry VI (Restored)'. Parts I–III, with pls. I–X and XII–XIV in *BNJ*^{3}, v (1945–8)
Blunt = C. E. Blunt, 'The Mint of Berwick-on-Tweed under Edward I, II, and III', in *NC*^{5}, xi (1931), pp. 28 ff. and pls. I–II
Br. = G. C. Brooke, *English Coins* (3rd ed. with supplement, 1950)
Bruce-Mitford = R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial: a provisional guide* (British Museum, 1947)
Burns = Edward Burns, *The Coinage of Scotland* (1887)
CA = *Collectanea Antiqua*, ed. Charles Roach Smith (1848–80)
CAHS = *Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society*
Camden = Camden's *Britannia* (Ed. Gibson, 1753)
Cappe = H. P. Cappe, *Die Münzen der deutschen Kaiser und Könige des Mittelalters*, Dresden (1848)
Cardonnel = Adam de Cardonnel, *Numismata Scotiae*, Edinburgh (1786)
CAS = *Journal of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*
Ch. = J. Chautard, *Monnaies du type Esterlin* (1871)
CNI = *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* (Catalogue of the Italian Royal Collection (1910–40))
CWAAS = *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Architectural Society*

CWAAS Proc. = *Proceedings* of the same

E & S = Engel and Serrure, *Traité de numismatique du moyen âge* (1891–1905)

EAS = *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*

Fenton = Richard Fenton's MS. *Tours in Wales* (*1804–1813*), ed. J. Fisher for Cambrian Archaeological Association, London (1917)

Fox = Earle Fox and J. S. Shirley-Fox, *Numismatic History of the Reigns of Edward I, II and III* (articles in *BNJ*, vols. vi–x; 1908–13)

GM = *Gentleman's Magazine*

GML = Gentleman's Magazine Library (reprints of *GM*), volumes on *English Topography*

Grueber = H. A. Grueber, *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland* (1899)

Hewlett = L. Hewlett, *Anglo-Gallic Coins* (1920). (Reprinted from articles in *NC*^{4}, vols. v, vi, viii, xii, and xix)

HFC = Hampshire Field Club

Hildebrand = Bror Emil Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*. Stockholm (1881)

HKS = Edward Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England* (3rd ed., 1887)

HYWA = *A Hundred Years of Welsh Archaeology* (Cambrian Archaeological Association Centenary Volume, 1946). Article by Lady Fox on the Bangor (1894) hoard

Ill. Arch. = *Illustrated Archaeologist* (formerly *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*)

IMNA = *Proceedings of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society*

JAAI = *Journal of the Archaeological Association of Ireland* (later *JRSAI*)

JBAA = *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*

,, *Proc.* = *Proceedings* of the same

JDAS = *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*

JLNS = *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society*

JMM = *Journal of the Manx Museum*

JRIC = *Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall*

JRSI = *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (formerly *JAAI*)

KAS = *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society* (later *JAAI*)

Kermode = P. M. C. Kermode, *List of Manx Antiquities*, Douglas (1930)

Lafaurie = J. Lafaurie, *Les Monnaies des rois de France*, vol. i: *Hugues Capet à Louis XII*. Paris-Bâle (1951)

Lawrence = L. A. Lawrence, *The Coinage of Edward III from 1351*, Oxford (1937) (Articles reprinted from *NC* 1926, 1929, and 1932–3)

LCAS = *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*

Lindsay (H) = John Lindsay, *A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy* (1842)

,, (I) = John Lindsay, *A View of the Coinage of Ireland* (1839)

,, (S) = John Lindsay, *A View of the Coinage of Scotland* (1845)

MMC = P. M. C. Kermode, *Manx Museum Catalogue*, Part I, Douglas (1924)

MNS = *Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society*

MSB = Manuscript catalogue of the collection of Mrs. Buckeridge, 1849 (in the author's possession)

MSD = Manuscript on Anglo-Saxon coins compiled by the Rev. T. F. Dymock, 1858 (in the author's possession)

MSP = Manx Society publications (1859–94)

NA = *Norfolk Archaeology* (Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society)

NC = *Numismatic Chronicle* (formerly *NJ*)

NFC = *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*

NJ = *Journal of the Numismatic Society of London* (later *NC*)
NM = *Numismatic Magazine*, ed. C. H. Nunn (1886–1903)
Noble = Mark Noble, *Two Dissertations upon the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal-Palatines of Durham*, Birmingham (1780).
Num. Circ. = Spink & Son, Ltd., *Numismatic Circular*
OP = Richard Sainthill, *Olla Podrida* (1844, 1853)
Østrup = J. Østrup, *Catalogue des monnaies arabes et turques du Cabinet Royal des Médailles du Musée National de Copenhague*, Copenhagen (1938)
PCAA = *Proceedings of the Congress of the Archaeological Association*
PSA = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*
PSAC = *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*
PSAI = *Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute*
PSAN = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*
PSAS = *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*
P. d'A. = F. Poey d'Avant, *Monnaies féodales de France*, Paris (1858–62)
Prou = Maurice Prou, *Les Monnaies carolingiennes*, Paris (1896). (Catalogue of early French coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale)
RB = *Records of Buckinghamshire*
RCAM, Wales = *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments* (*Wales*), followed by county and date
Reliquary = *Reliquary 1860–95* (later *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, 1895–1901*)
Roth = Bernard Roth, *The Coins of the Danish Kings of Ireland*. (Reprinted from *BNJ* 1909)
Ruding = Rogers Ruding, *Annals of the British Coinage*, &c. (1840 ed.)
SAC = *Sussex Archaeological Collections*
Seaby = B. A. Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin
Serafini = Camillo Serafini, *Le Monete e le Bolle Pontificie del Medagliere Vaticano*, Milan (1910–28)
Shetelig = *Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland*. Parts I–IV, ed. H. Shetelig (Oslo, 1940)
Simon = James Simon, *An Essay towards an Historical Account of Irish Coins* (1810 ed.)
Snelling = Thomas Snelling, *View of the Silver Coins of England* (1763)
Sutherland = 'Anglo-Saxon sceattas in England', in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), pp. 43 ff.
Thoresby = *Museum Thoresbyanum*, publ. in *Ducatus Leodiensis*, ed. Whitaker (1816)
Train = J. Train, *Historical Account of the Isle of Man*, Douglas (1845)
Tut. Cat. = *A descriptive Catalogue of the series of coins found at Tutbury*, Derby, n.d. (*c.* 1840–50)
VCH = *Victoria County History* (followed by the name of the County)
WAM = *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*
WCl = *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club* (Hereford Archaeological Society)
W & R = R. Withy and I. Ryal, *Twelve Plates of English Silver Coins from the Norman Conquest to Henry VIII inclusive*, 1756
YNS = *Journal of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society*
YPS = *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society*

Also Sale Catalogues and Price-lists: (1) Christie; (2) Glendining; (3) Sotheby

TABLE OF SYMBOLS

1. CROSS PATTÉE	✠	The most usual form of 'initial' mark at the beginning of inscriptions on Anglo-Saxon and Medieval coins.
2. PLAIN CROSS	✚	Used as both initial and secret mark, especially under Edward IV (with and without pellets in angles).
3. PIERCED CROSS	✛	Used in differing forms on coins of Henry VI and Edward IV, often with one or more pellets in its angles.
4. CROSS MOLINE	☩	The personal mark of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham under Edward I and II.
5. CROSS FITCHY	✝	An heraldic symbol used under Edward IV; the pointed foot is of two forms, 'long' and 'short'.
6. CROSS AND 4 PELLETS	✥	A variant of no. 2, under Edward IV.
7. FLEUR-DE-LIS	⚜	Used both as an 'initial' mark and a 'secret' mark during the XVth century. Under Henry VI and Edward IV it often indicates the York mint.
8. ROSE OR ROSETTE	✿	The rose occurs both as an initial mark and as a secret mark from the time of Edward I, though it does not become common until the reign of Henry VI. A number of different punches were employed.
9. FLEUR-DE-LIS AND ROSE DIMIDIATED	❀	This heraldic symbol occurs only on early coins of Henry VII; it is used as an initial mark.
10. SUN	✳	An heraldic initial mark on coins of Edward IV (his personal badge).
11. SUN AND ROSE DIMIDIATED	✺	Used as initial mark by Richard III and Edward V; probably the latest mark of Edward IV's reign.
12. CROZIER TO LEFT	ɟ	Distinguishes the coinage of the Bishops of Durham under Edward II and III: placed at the end of a limb of the reverse cross on silver pennies.
13. CROZIER TO RIGHT	ƒ	
14. QUATREFOIL	✤	This mark distinguishes coins of the Archbishops of York from Edward I to Richard III; it is also used as a secret mark in the obverse inscriptions of other mints during this period.
15. LION	♌	The personal mark of Bishop Louis Beaumont of Durham, under Edward II; used as an initial mark.

16. CROWN	♛	Occurs as an initial mark on coins of Edward III and Edward IV; occasionally used as a secret mark.
17. THE CANTERBURY PALL	Y	A representation of this vestment is used as an initial mark on half-groats of Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury under Edward IV, together with his personal badge the Bourchier knot (placed below the bust).
18. BOAR'S HEAD		The personal badge of Richard III, used as an initial mark
19. ANNULET (RING)	○	First occurs as a secret mark under Henry I, but not used commonly until Edward I and III, and also as an initial mark under Edward IV.
20. ANNULET WITH PELLET IN CENTRE	⊙	A variant used under Edward IV.
21. TREFOIL (*a*)	☘	These two symbols are used as secret marks on coins of the XVth century.
22. TREFOIL (*b*)	♣	
23. LEAF	🍃	A secret mark under Henry VI.
24. PINE-CONE		A secret mark under Henry VI.
25. MASCLE	◇	A secret mark under Henry VI and Edward IV.
26. STAR OR MULLET	✶	A secret mark which occurs under Edward I and Henry V.
27. CRESCENT	◐	Occurs as a secret mark on XVth-century coins.
28. KEY	⚷	A symbol distinguishing coins of the Archbishops of York under Edward IV and Richard III. Used in combination with an initial letter on the obverse—e.g. 'G' for Archbishop George Neville.
29. CINQUEFOIL	✵	A late initial mark of Edward IV; also occurs under Henry VII.

INTRODUCTION

BRITISH numismatists have reached a very high standard in their identification of individual coins and in the scientific analysis of coin-hoards, but no one has yet provided a correlated account of the vast amount of hoard-material which past studies have made available. I undertook to supply this deficiency, feeling that without this the evidence of hoards cannot be fully utilized for the study of British history.

Both pure numismatics and what may be called historical numismatics are concerned in this investigation. On the one hand, nothing can be done without a close examination of the coins themselves. They are, after all, the primary material for the study of numismatics; and we have to spend much time in considering the minute detail of individual coins, if they are to be put into their exact chronological place in the general series. On the other hand, it is difficult, if not impossible, to get a true picture of the coinage of any one period without looking at its historical setting as a whole. Thus each method must be used as a check upon the other.

The study of British coinage presents its special problem. The motive of governmental propaganda, so highly developed in the Roman Imperial series, is almost always lacking; and English coins seldom contribute much original or important evidence about contemporary events or persons. On the other hand an intensive study of hoards over a long period should help both historians and numismatists to form a clearer picture of economic changes and developments, and sometimes of political and military events.

Many records of deposits are found to be useless for our purpose through inaccuracy or inadequate description, while others are only significant as examples of some wide or well-known group. I have included all these; for I hope that this book may form a register in which the majority of hoards can be looked up.

The hoards contained in the first part of this Inventory cover a long period, from A.D. 600 to 1500. I have chosen this point of division because it appears to be convenient for British historians; it represents the transition between medieval and Renaissance artistic development of coins, combined with the blossoming of British maritime and commercial enterprise which was to be characteristic of the sixteenth century.

I have limited my text to this introduction, following it with detailed accounts of coin-hoards set out and arranged as compactly and clearly as possible. They are in strict alphabetical order, without regard to their general period or date of deposit; subdivisions of this kind would have been complicated and confusing to the reader. The amount of detail in the hoards varies considerably, for old accounts are often vague and faulty in their descriptions. Whenever possible I have made close identifications, often listing mints and moneyers and specifying initial-marks and mint-marks. I have also had to re-identify some coins, and occasionally to alter their classification, in order to bring the recorded descriptions of them into line with modern knowledge. This has not proved easy, especially in the medieval series, the classification of which has undergone radical changes in the last hundred years. A case in point is the arrangement of the pennies of Edward I and II. The simplest classification (now accepted) is that of Earle Fox and J. S. Shirley-Fox, adopted in compressed form by G. C. Brooke: but it is not the only one which merits consideration, for Sir George Macdonald, George Sim, and Edward Burns all worked out ingenious but complicated arrangements based on the contents of Scottish hoards.

Dating of hoards has presented few difficulties where there is adequate record of the latest coin present; but the occurrence of two rulers of the same name in the same period has in the past led to misconceptions. For instance, the important ninth-century hoards of Trewhiddle and Gravesend contained pennies of a Mercian king Ceolwulf—presumed to be the second of that name (A.D. 874–86): recent numismatic research has established that they are actually coins of Ceolwulf I (821–3). In this case the date of burial of these two hoards needs no alteration as there were later coins present.

Gold and silver ornaments (as well as pottery) frequently occur in association with coins. Considered together they will often throw light on the distribution dates, and popularity of certain objects—e.g. Scottish fourteenth-century cooking-pots and ring-brooches. For this reason it seemed worth while to give illustrations of such antiquities.

The accepted view that the majority of coin-hoards were deposited either for safety in war-time or from fear in economic crises is not a safe assumption: some hoards may have been originally buried as savings in a time of profound peace, and the money collected in this way was doubtless withdrawn and replenished from time to time. It is difficult to cite any precise example of this method of hoarding, but it is noticeable that late Anglo-Saxon deposits at Chancton (no. 81, p. 25) and Sedlescombe (no. 327, p. 120) contain an almost complete series of Edward the Confessor's pennies, covering the whole reign (1042–66). The ultimate loss of these sums of money was due directly to the Norman invasion, but they might easily have been accumulated in some safe place (in the ground or elsewhere) over a long period before 1066.

The essential books upon which I have based my hoard-lists and general classification of English coins are C. F. Keary, *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: the Anglo-Saxon series*; G. C. Brooke, *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: the Norman Kings*, and the same author's *English Coins* (3rd ed. with supplement, 1951), together with D. F. Allen, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: Henry II*. In addition I have consulted two older works: Edward Hawkins's *Silver Coins of England* (3rd ed., 1887) and H. A. Grueber's *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland* (1899). Many compilers of hoard-lists have based their arrangements on Hawkins's type-sequence.

For Scottish coins I have used Edward Burns's *The Coinage of Scotland*, written over fifty years ago, but still the standard work.

There is no comprehensive modern account of Irish coins, and so I have had to depend upon Grueber's *Handbook*, backed by the old but useful works of James Simon (1810) and Lindsay (1839) and supplemented by specialist articles.

Foreign coins are more difficult to catalogue properly: I have found the following books of particular help: M. Prou, *Monnaies Carolingiennes* (The Catalogue of Early French Coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris); the first two volumes of Engel and Serrure's *Traité de numismatique*; and J. Chautard's *Monnaies du type esterlin*. Apart from these and other less important works on British and foreign Coins, the Bibliography contains many periodicals in which hoards have been published. I have also made use of a few manuscript sources.

The listing of so many initial-marks and mint-marks and other small details raised serious problems: abbreviation was essential, but proved difficult to put into practice: so, in order to save space, I have used a number of printed symbols to obviate verbal description. For example, the 'cross moline' on the Durham coins of Edward I and II is expressed by a printed symbol ✠ and the heraldic rose and sun dimidiated of Richard III's coinage by ✾. This not only reduces expenses of printing, but should also help to lighten the tedium of working through long hoards—especially those of the fifteenth century, when nearly every coin bore a heraldic mark to distinguish its issue, and the die-varieties became more numerous.

The earliest Anglo-Saxon hoards belong to the seventh and eighth centuries: this was a period in which Britain was emerging from political and economic obscurity, and had already re-established contact with Western Europe—largely broken since the collapse of the Roman administration in the fifth century. Since Merovingian France lay nearest to Britain, it is not surprising to find the coinage of that country predominating amongst the Anglo-Saxon settlers. The presence of single examples of Merovingian and Byzantine gold pieces in various parts of the country points to a resumption of commercial intercourse with Europe long before 600, and to a widespread acceptance of the East Roman *solidus* and its western fraction the Merovingian *tremissis* (one-third *solidus*) as a convenient trade-currency.[1]

There are, unfortunately, no large deposits or written records which would help us to estimate the precise nature and volume of this coinage until the middle and second half of the seventh century: even then we can only judge from two hoards widely separated and with little in common (see map no. I, p. xxi). The ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk (no. 347, p. 131), was deposited about 640–50, and is essentially foreign in content. Many of the objects recovered seem to be Swedish in origin; others are Byzantine; while all the 37 coins are Merovingian *tremisses*. The hoard discovered at Crondall, Hants (no. 106, p. 38), is far more significant; it too contains Merovingian gold, but mixed with Frisian and Anglo-Saxon copies of Merovingian types, and—its main ingredient—an undoubted native coinage in gold, based on the *tremissis* (Anglo-Saxon *thrymsa*). The inclusion of pieces bearing the name of London and distinctively Christian in type suggests that a gold coinage had been established there under Bishop Mellitus (*c.* 604–16): a Kentish origin has been postulated for other coins, including a regal issue with the name of Audualð—perhaps Eadbald, King of Kent (616–40).

The volume of this first English gold coinage was clearly considerable, as there is quite a long and closely knit die-sequence in some groups; most of the coins are in fresh condition, and cannot have been issued long before their deposit.

This coinage cannot have lasted after 670: there was a pagan reaction at London after 616 which would have made the Christian types of the Crondall hoard unacceptable, and a reduction in the supply of gold bullion available from European sources may have contributed to its abandonment in favour of the electrum alloy adopted by the Franks. These types gave way to electrum and then to silver sceattas based mainly on the Teutonic art of the Frisians. Some of these coins were issued abroad, many at London and in the south-east of England (Kent?), and others in Mercia, where the 'Romanizing' tradition was still strong.[2] The distribution map shows a considerable increase in hoarding during the seventh and eighth centuries, and nearly all the sceatta-finds are concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the country. Of the eleven recorded deposits, nine come from London, Kent, Essex, and Suffolk:

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[1] C. H. V. Sutherland, *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*, Oxford, 1948, pp. 23 ff.; *BMC* (A), i, Introduction, p. xxxv.

[2] Sutherland, op. cit., pp. 66 ff.

the other two are in Cambridgeshire and Hampshire. The rest of Britain is almost empty of hoards, though single specimens of sceattas have been recovered as far north as Yorkshire and Cheshire. As far as I know, none have been recorded in Scotland or Ireland.

We may infer from this distribution that sceattas were indigenous to southern England, but that they had a limited circulation in the north: they undoubtedly influenced the Northumbrian kings in their choice of a national currency—first issued in the shape of debased silver sceattas, and then copper stycas under Ecgfrith (670–85) and Aldfrith (685–705). The beginning of this period is covered by a single find at Hewarth, Durham (no. 187, p. 69) containing coins of Ecgfrith.

Southern sceattas appear to have continued in full currency for about seventy years (*c.* 675–740), by which time the Frankish currency was in process of reorganization on a silver basis which found expression in the issue of the denier under Pepin I (752–68). It is commonly said that Offa of Mercia was the first English ruler to follow his example and strike silver pennies; but there is some reason to think that a penny—or a coin midway between a penny and a sceatta—was introduced by Æthelberht II of Kent (748–95).[1] Unfortunately a study of the hoards will not solve this question: we cannot be certain which of them are early or late in their period, because none of those recorded contain sceattas in association with either gold and electrum thrymsas or with early pennies.

In the early ninth century there were two clearly defined and flourishing areas of currency in the British Isles: (*a*) the silver penny coinage in the South, Midlands, and East (Wessex, Mercia, and East Anglia); (*b*) the copper styca coinage of the Northumbrian kings and archbishops of York. The two currencies were essentially local in their circulation, and almost completely isolated from each other, according to the evidence of hoards: not a single penny is included in the large styca-deposits at Kirkoswald, Hexham, York, and Ripon, all of which date from between 840 and 870—long after the penny had been established in the South. Some stycas crossed the Scottish border; one hoard has been found at Paisley (no. 302, p. 113) and two pieces in Colonsay (no. 96, p. 35): a few coins travelled south—these are represented by a single hoard at London (no. 243, p. 87), the exact composition of which is unknown. No stycas appear to have been found in Ireland: that country is singularly barren of deposits of any kind at this time.

This sudden increase in northern hoards is easy to explain. The Kirkoswald–Ripon group belongs to the troubled period which ended in the overrunning of Northumbria by Viking raiders. Ælla and Osberht, the latest rulers whose issues were hoarded (e.g. Kirkoswald, no. 224, p. 81, and Ripon, no. 317, p. 117), were killed in 867. After this the stycas disappeared altogether and are replaced by Viking penny issues on the southern standard.

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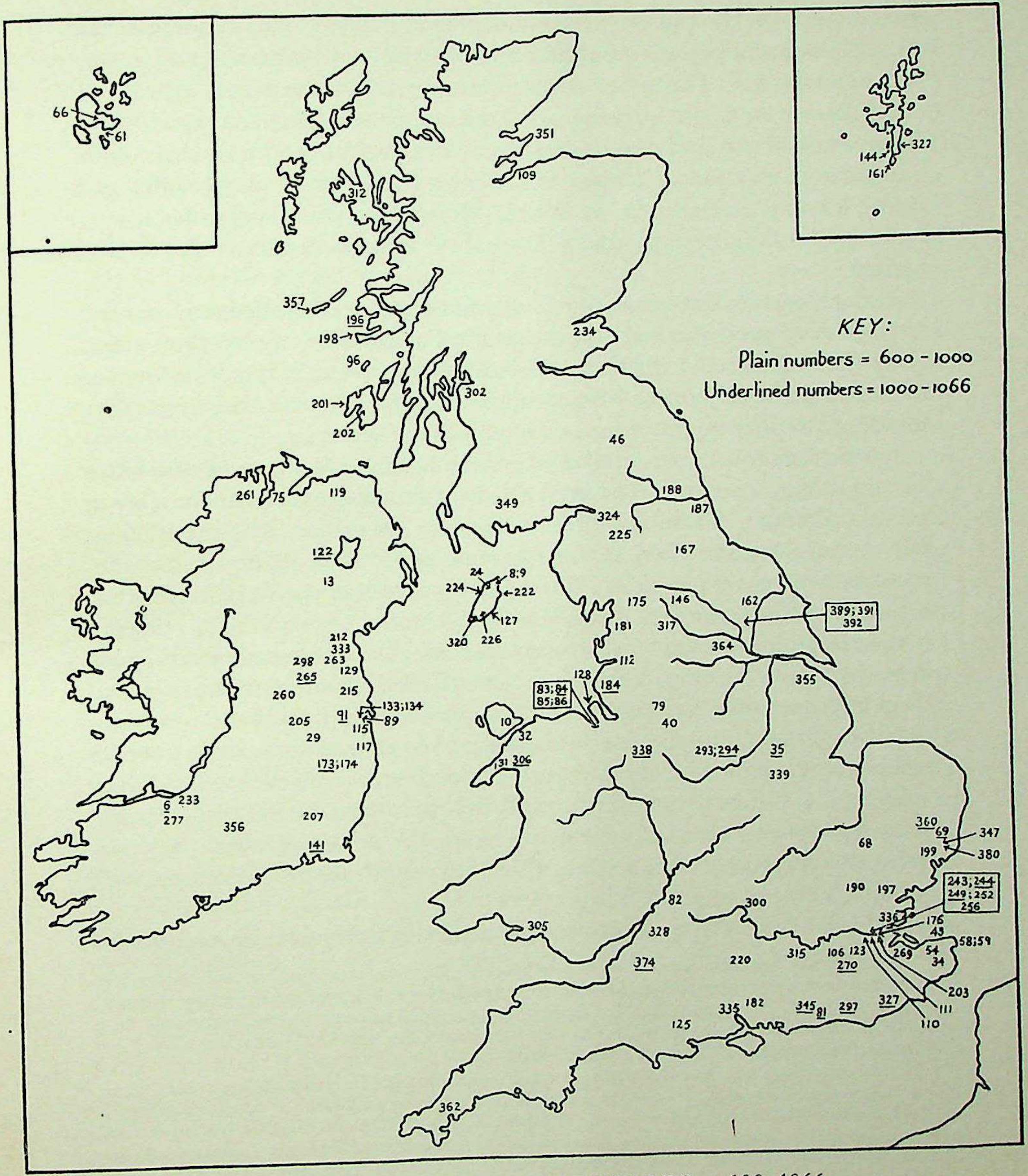
[1] Br., p. 15; *BMC* (A), i, Introduction, pp. xxvi-xxvii.

In the south, and in Ireland, Viking raids began on a large scale in 833, but the prosperity of the country was not seriously threatened for some time, and there is no sudden increase in hoarding, though there are several interesting finds: e.g. Delgany, Co. Wicklow (no. 117, p. 43, deposited *c.* 835), and Dorset (no. 125, p. 49, *c.* 833). The important 'Franks hoard' (no. 366, p. 140, *c.* 841–2), Sevington, Wilts. (no. 328, p. 122, *c.* 840–5), and Dorking (no. 123, p. 47, *c.* 865) contribute a great deal to our knowledge of the early coinage of Mercia, Wessex, and the archbishops of Canterbury: they confirm the dominance of the penny, and show that a certain number of Frankish denier issues of the Emperor Charlemagne, and even Papal coins, were current in the southern Kingdoms of the Heptarchy.

For a century after 870 the number of hoards increases; most of them are from northern England, though Wales contributes four, and there is a large group in Ireland and the Isle of Man. Isolated deposits in the west and north of Scotland (e.g. Iona, no. 198, p. 72) and in the Orkneys and Shetland (e.g. Sandwick, no. 322, p. 119) are situated on or near the coasts at which Viking ships touched during the voyages to Britain from Iceland and Scandinavia.

East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria were under Viking domination, and Wessex, ruled by King Ælfred, was left to defend itself as best it could. In these circumstances hoarding on a large scale was universal, not only amongst the distressed inhabitants, but also amongst the invaders, who were intent on securing their loot. A group of finds, of which Gravesend (no. 176, p. 64) and Trewhiddle, Cornwall (no. 362, p. 137), are the most important, contains Saxon pennies together with gold and silver ornaments and other objects: as in each case they contain only a few coins of Ælfred, they must have been deposited soon after his accession (*c.* 870–875), at a time when Wessex was in a chaotic state. They presumably represent accumulations of valuables hidden from marauders.

A much larger series of deposits, dating from 900 to 1000, illustrates the opposite process—collections of Viking treasure. The great hoard from Cuerdale, Lancs. (no. 112, p. 39, deposited *c.* 902) and smaller finds at Harkirke Lancs. (no. 184, p. 67), Goldsborough, Yorks. (no. 175, p. 64), and Bangor, Caernarvonshire (no. 32, p. 9), all contain the same range of coins: local Viking issues, Mercian and West Saxon pennies, Frankish deniers in some quantity, and a number of Arabic silver coins, together with silver bullion in ingot form, and broken ornaments. The large number of southern pennies in these hoards suggests the existence of commerce between the more peaceful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MAP I. ANGLO-SAXON COIN HOARDS, *c.* 600-1066 parts of the Danelaw and their Saxon neighbours, whose penny currency had been adopted and copied soon after East Anglia and Northumbria became Danish kingdoms. The silver ingots were probably the result of melting down plate or coin, and were intended mainly for recoining at York or other Viking centres: some of the raiders may have preferred to take their share of plunder in this form, as being suitable for barter with less accessible and more backward areas such as North Wales (e.g. the Bangor hoard). It should not be forgotten that the Vikings were farmers and traders as well as warriors.

Lack of hoards in southern areas is very noticeable during the tenth century, and provides a good comment on the political and social improvements effected by Ælfred, Edward the Elder, and Æthelstan. Wessex, though seldom at peace with the Danes in the Midlands and North, gathered strength steadily, extending her political influence and establishing royal mints in several northern towns. As a result, the number of purely Danish coins hoarded dwindled after about 940, and they were replaced by Saxon pennies coined mainly at York and Chester. There are other interesting inferences to be drawn from tenth-century hoards: there is, for instance, an obvious affinity in style between the non-portrait coins of Ælfred and his successors and Arabic dirhems. Portraiture is not expressly forbidden in the Koran,[1] but various sayings of Muhammad indicate that he disapproved of the representation of living things. In 77 A.H. (A.D. 696) the Caliph Abd-el-Malik abandoned the imitation of pictorial Byzantine and Sassanian coin-types and all later Arabic currency shows only long inscriptions. The plainness of so many Saxon issues suggests that they were coined partly to meet the requirements of trade with Vikings accustomed to Oriental currency brought to Britain from the Baltic and Spain,[2] and partly in imitation of Carolingian deniers, the design of which was predominantly epigraphic (e.g. coins of Charlemagne, Prou, pl. vii, no. 291, and Louis IV, Prou, pl. viii, no. 341).

Side by side with this austerity in style there was a revival in coin-art under

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[1] The passage in question runs, 'O ye who believe! Verily, wine, and *el maîsar*, and statues, and divining are only an abomination of Satan's work; avoid them then that haply ye may prosper'. *Koran*, translated E. H. Palmer (*World's Classics*, 1928), p. 99. The word 'statues' is generally held to apply to any picture or image, and so to coin portraiture. See also G. Macdonald, *Coin Types* (Rhind Lectures for 1904), Glasgow, 1905, pp. 236–7.

[2] In this connexion it is worth studying a leaden coin-brooch of Saxon or Scandinavian work, found in London about 1847. Its central design is a meaningless adaptation of reverse inscriptions on tenth-century Anglo-Saxon pennies (cf. Edward the Elder, *BMC* (A), type ii), but ornamental letters round the main 'inscription' and annulets on the inner beaded circle are inspired by Arabic dirhems of the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties (cf. S. Lane Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, i, p. 70, nos. 169 ff). This looks like a direct copy of the prototype, but may only be derived from Byzantine silver miliaresia, some of which reproduce the marginal annulets (cf. Leo VI (A.D. 886?–911), *BMC* (B) ii, pl. li, no. 10). The brooch was described and illustrated in *JBAA* ii (1847), p. 313.

Edward the Elder, some of whose ornamental scrolls and arabesques bear comparison with, and indeed closely resemble, contemporary jewellery and illuminated manuscripts (e.g. the enamel brooch from Dowgate Hill (*c.* 900), and the scrolls in the border to the Frontispiece from Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert (935–9), illustrated by Talbot Rice in *English Art*, 871–1100, pls. 42 and 92, fig. *d*). Numismatic examples of this art will be found on coins of Edward the Elder (*BMC* (A), ii, pl. viii, no. 3)[1] and Eadgar (Brooke type 2) as well as a new 'volute' type found in the Chester, 1950, hoard (no. 86, p. 29), a deposit dating from about 950.

The number of hoards (four) from Chester during the tenth century suggests an important commercial centre—a meeting-place—for northern and southern currency and silver bullion (many ounces of ingots were included in the 1950 hoard). Chester was also a seaport, and may well have served as a clearing-house for the Viking kings of Dublin.

This brings us to the Irish hoards. Apart from one early deposit already mentioned, the majority date from between 920 and 960. There are three outlying hoards in the north: Carrowen, Donegal (no. 75, p. 23), Derry Keerhan, Antrim (no. 119, p. 45), and Donough Henry, Tyrone (no. 122, p. 47), while nearly all the rest are situated in the Danish settlements round Dublin and its neighbourhood (e.g. Dublin district, 1883, no. 133, p. 51, deposited *c.* 925), and Killincoole, Co. Louth (no. 215, p. 78, *c.* 959). The composition of all these hoards is almost identical with English deposits, but includes many issues of the Danish kings of Ireland. French and Oriental coins also occur, but in small numbers. The south contributes only four hoards of the same type (e.g. Tipperary, no. 356, p. 135). In the Isle of Man a large find at Douglas (no. 127, p. 49) is similar in composition.

Under Eadgar (959–75) the Saxon currency became national in character. The Danish areas in the north and east kept their individuality, but no longer coined their own pennies, which were ousted by the 'English' (no longer West Saxon) coins issued as 'Danegeld' from many mints up and down the country. It seems that the Scandinavian invasions of this period had little effect upon the stability of England—at least from an economic point of view: there are fewer hoards during the last sixty years of the eleventh century than for many years previously. A number of these come from Ireland and other areas where the Vikings were still strong (e.g. Iona, no. 198, p. 72). English hoards are 'standard' in composition, containing only varying numbers and varieties of Saxon pennies (e.g. Ipswich, no. 199, p. 73), while the old type of mixed currency largely persists in the other deposits. However, the Oriental element entirely disappears, and very few continental issues are present.

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[1] It is worth noting a resemblance between this design and the scroll-work on a bronze cast belt-mount of the fifth to sixth century, from a grave-group at Keszthely, Hungary: see *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Art in the Dark Ages in Europe, c. A.D. 400–1000*, Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1930, p. 120, no. 22 (pl. xxx, no. 22).

London figures prominently in southern hoard records: this may be due in part to dynastic troubles following the death of Æthelred and the establishment of Cnut's Danish régime (e.g. the St. Martin's-le-Grand find, no. 249, p. 89, deposited about 1016). The establishment of Cnut's empire contributed little or nothing to the composition of hoards. It was not foreign coins which entered the country so much as English coins which were exported as a trade currency and copied abroad, as they had been under Æthelred. The real value of these hoards is that they enable us to arrange the late Saxon coinage in its proper chronological sequence through a study of types, die-linkings, comparative weights, and other technical points.

The discovery and recognition of one or two single gold pennies suggests that these were very occasionally coined from the time of Edward the Elder onwards: we cannot yet say whether they were merely special issues, or whether they represent the survivors of a considerable currency.[1] It is perhaps significant that none of the recorded specimens has turned up in hoards. On the other hand there is a somewhat doubtful piece of evidence in favour of the existence of this sort of currency during the eleventh century in a Welsh hoard (Anglesey, no. 10, p. 3), where an undescribed gold piece was mixed with silver of Cnut.

The second group of hoards is more varied, consisting of the old mixed currency (Iona), and the new 'standard' form with the addition of Hiberno-Danish pennies (Dublin, no. 133, p. 51, Dunbrody, no. 141, p. 54, and Clondalkin, no. 91, p. 33). The distribution of these hoards follows the plan of earlier periods, with the majority of the Irish deposits situated in the thickly inhabited areas round Dublin and the adjacent coast. The Scottish finds are isolated as before (e.g. Caldale in the Orkneys, no. 66, p. 21).

The Norman conquest of 1066 produced a crop of hoards in Sussex (Chancton, no. 81, p. 25, Sedlescombe, no. 327, p. 120, and Sullington, no. 345, p. 130). The composition of these finds again gives us valuable evidence upon which to base a detailed chronological arrangement of late Saxon currency.

Hoards of the Norman period (1066–1154) fall easily into two historical sections, covering (1) the years directly after the Conquest down to the death of Henry I in 1135, and (2) the confusion of the Civil Wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, resulting in the re-establishment of a strong government under Henry II, the first Plantagenet, in 1154.

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[1] D. F. Allen, 'Edward the Confessor's Gold Penny', in *BNJ*^{3} v (1945–8), pp. 259 ff.; C. E. Blunt, 'A Gold Penny of Edward the Elder', op. cit., pp. 277 ff.; P. Grierson, 'Carolingian Europe and the Arabs: The Myth of the Mancus', in *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire*, xxxii (1954), pp. 1059 ff., and 'Le sou d'or d'Uzès' in *Le Moyen Âge*, lx (1954), pp. 293 ff.

The deposits in the earlier of these sections follow the general pattern of Anglo-Saxon finds, but there is a small decrease in their number and they are more widely scattered. Seventeen hoards dating between 1067 and 1088 have been recorded: of these only three are south of London (two in Hampshire, one in Kent), two large and important finds come from London and four others from the Midlands (Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire). The Eastern Counties contribute two deposits and the hoard at Sutton in the Isle of Ely (no. 346) could, perhaps, be a military deposit dating from the Saxon rebellion of 1071. Six come from the north (five from Yorkshire, one from Westmorland). From this geographical distribution it is evident that the area of hoarding gradually shifted northwards and eastwards with the Norman advance. Southern deposits are probably due to a desire to hoard savings rather than to necessity, but others—notably a group from York (nos. 386–88 and 390)—suggest uneasy conditions during and after William's devastation of the Northern Earldoms (*c.* 1069–75).

In contrast, the west of England, Wales, and Ireland can only muster two finds between them, while none appear to have been recorded for the Isle of Man and Scotland. The Normans extended their influence into South Wales and even established mints at Cardiff and St. Davids, but if we judge from the lack of hoards in these areas this progress was more peaceful; however, the explanation may be that Wales was a poor country where little currency was available for hoarding. Ireland and Scotland were for the time being outside the Norman sphere of activity: in the former country, coinage was still largely local and 'Hiberno-Scandinavian' in character (e.g. Baltinglass, no. 30), while a tantalizing absence of hoarded currency in Scotland leaves us guessing what type of coinage was used there in the eleventh century. This is an odd comment on the historical facts; the Norman conquerors came into contact more than once with the Scots, and we should expect to find a mixture of Saxon and Norman coins hoarded over the border, especially during the later period when Norman influence and customs were increasingly evident in Scottish society.

Under William II and Henry I hoards are few (only six have been recorded) but more concentrated. Three come from the south (Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire) and single deposits from Bedfordshire, Suffolk, and South Wales; other areas in the British Isles are empty of hoards. It is interesting to note that these later Norman hoards were all deposited after 1100. The Norman conquest of England was already complete from a military point of view, so these deposits cannot indicate a revival of internal warfare—unless we count

Henry's unscrupulous seizure of the throne in the absence of his elder brother Robert: this might fit one hoard, at Bermondsey (no. 42), buried about 1101. A better explanation is the prevalence of currency abuses (forgery and clipping) which may have led people to hoard such good coins as existed after every fresh reform (e.g. those of 1108 and 1125).

Norman hoards in the years immediately succeeding the Conquest consist of Saxon and Norman pennies mixed in varying quantities, accompanied by some cut coins. Norman coins increase in numbers until they overwhelm and oust the Saxon issues (*c.* 1080). In the same way, coins of Henry I supersede those of William I and II, though a hoard deposited in Stephen's reign (*c.* 1141) contained one survivor—a cut halfpenny of William I. Norman hoards are so regular in composition that the evidence of mints, moneyers' names, the muling of types, and the recurrence of letter-forms can be used to arrange the issues in chronological order from Edward the Confessor to the end of William I's reign. The Walbrook (no. 255) and Beauworth (no. 37) finds illustrate this point perfectly, and the same method can be used to a lesser extent in later years.

Foreign coins occur very rarely: only three examples are recorded—all from the Walbrook hoard, a deposit dating from *c.* 1070. Two are Danish and one German, a fact which reflects the historical evidence that in late Saxon times London was a commercial city with strong continental connexions inherited from Cnut's Scandinavian empire. The dwindling amount of Anglo-Saxon pennies found in Scandinavia suggests either that commerce with these areas declined after 1053; or that goods were exported rather than currency.[1] In any case, trade continued to flourish with Germany, Flanders, France, and even Italy, and it undoubtedly received a further impetus from the Norman conquest. English pennies, including a few specimens of William I and Henry I, have been found in hoards in Germany (Vossberg in Pomerania,[2] deposited *c.* 1066), Italy (Bari,[3] deposited after 1110), and Russia (Piep,[4] Ukraine, deposited *c.* 1100). It may only be an accident that so few foreign issues have been recorded in the Norman period, but it is not unlikely that the majority of coins reaching England were melted for recoining. There is unfortunately very little evidence as to the source from which the Saxon and Norman mints drew their supplies of bullion. The silver and lead mines in the Mendip Hills and Cornwall may have provided some of the metal, though there is no mention of them in Domesday Book. The fact that they were still being worked on a small scale in Edward I's reign (1291–6)[1] suggests that they had once been much more prolific. In Derbyshire the lead mines were assessed in Domesday Book (1086) and put in charge, first of William Peverel, then of Robert de Ferrers (*c.* 1130).[2]

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[1] S. E. Rigold, 'The Trail of the Easterlings' in *BNJ*^{3} vi (1949–51), pp. 38 ff.; M. M. Postan, in *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, pp. 234 ff.

[2] *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, xi (1884), pp. 264 ff.

[3] *NC*^{3} xi (1892), pp. 83 ff.; *BMC* (N), i, p. xxiv.

[4] *Berliner Blätter*, vi (1871–3), pp. 271 ff.

The proportion of pennies hoarded between 1066 and 1135 suggests that there was a steady flow of coinage from a number of English mints all through this period; types succeeded each other with fair regularity, and it does not appear that any one issue was more widely used than others until type viii of William I (*c.* 1087–8). This may have been a special coinage in honour of William's final pacification of his rebellious Barons and the country in general, but more probably represents a peak period in the output of coinage.

Hoards of the Norman period can be used to illustrate different aspects of the gradual fusion between Anglo-Saxon and Norman society. Moneyers with Saxon and Scandinavian names (e.g. Æglwine, Brand, Godwine, and Colblac) signed coins throughout the years between the Conquest and the accession of Stephen, and it is only during the reign of Henry I that foreigners (e.g. Germane, Gilpatric, Rodbert, and Willem) become common. Saxon letter-forms like ƿ (Wen) survive well into the reign of Stephen, though 'W' is not uncommon. The coin-types themselves carry on the old English tradition of ornamental design often based on a cross: it should, however, be remembered that this traditional 'English' style, while it embodies many Scandinavian characteristics, is in part derived from continental—and even Byzantine—sources. English sculptures and manuscripts of the late eleventh century show that this art was declining and taking on a purely continental flavour:[3] certainly the artistic merit of the coins followed suit. English pennies were no longer copied by other countries except Ireland, where Norman types penetrated very slowly; in fact their designs sometimes suggest the reverse process, for Henry I's ixth and xivth types (*BMC* (N) i, pl. xli, no. 8 and pl. xliv, no. 6) resemble contemporary German deniers of the Emperor Henry V (1111–25) and earlier rulers.[4] On the other hand, the conservatism of coin-art is clearly expressed by certain cross and leaf motifs, which may be compared with designs on the late eleventh-century door hinges at Staplehurst, Kent (Talbot Rice, p. 237 and pl. 91*b*). These take us back to Cnut (e.g. *BMC* (A) type xx) and forward to William I (*BMC* (N) type i) and Henry I (*BMC* (N) type xiv).

Objects found with coins can be used to determine the date of deposit and can themselves be dated approximately by the coins. The silver disk of Saxon workmanship from Sutton (no. 346, p. 131) recalls the design of a Viking brooch found at Beeston Tor (no. 40, p. 14; dating from *c.* 875) but owes more to Norwegian art of the eleventh century (*c.* 1050–1100). It would be hard to give it even an approximate date of deposit if we did not know that it was accompanied by coins of William I; as it happens, a combination of historical and artistic evidence suggests a period just before, in, or soon after the year 1071. Pottery is harder to date, but we can sometimes use the coins to determine the general period in which it was produced: for instance the crucible-shaped vessels from St. Mary Hill Church, London (no. 250, p. 90) and York (no. 386, p. 151) are likely to be of late Saxon work, for both hoards contained a mixture of Saxon and Norman pennies (up to William I, type ii) and cannot have been deposited earlier than *c.* 1067 or later than 1070. The fact that pottery of this kind has been found in two places so far apart suggests that it was in common use just before the Conquest, but the evidence of coin-hoards does not indicate how long it remained in production.

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[1] Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, p. 55.

[2] *V.C.H., Derby*, ii, pp. 323 ff.

[3] D. Talbot Rice, *English Art, 871–1100*, pp. 249 ff.

[4] See, for instance, the discussion on a round halfpenny of Henry I in *BNJ*^{3}, vi (1949–51), pp. 280 ff.

Rather surprisingly, fewer hoards occur in the second section of the Norman period (1135–54): altogether, thirteen deposits are recorded for the Civil Wars of Stephen and Matilda. Five of these come from the south (two in Kent, one in Hampshire, and two in Wiltshire), two are from Hertfordshire (for practical purposes, these may be regarded as one deposit in two parts), and one each from the counties of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. The Border counties of Northumberland and Cumberland produce only one hoard, and another comes from Scotland. Geographically and historically the situation is confused, but these hoards can be sorted into four groups of deposits based respectively upon the south-western counties (dominated by the Empress Matilda), London, and the south-east (favourable to each party in turn), the North Midlands (Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln)—the scene of important military events, culminating in Stephen's defeat and capture at the battle of Lincoln in 1141—and Yorkshire and the Border districts (owing allegiance to Stephen but subject to strong Scottish influence). The extreme east and west of the British Isles cannot produce a single find.

Hoarded currency reproduces the political confusion and disintegration of affairs under Stephen. Royal issues are accompanied by a medley of feudal currency, defaced and counterstamped pieces, and crude forgeries, together with the coinage of Carlisle and other Border mints, which is more Scottish than English. This mixture is well represented by the two Watford finds (nos. 372–3), and those from Sheldon, Derbys. (no. 329), Nottingham (no. 295), South Kyme, Lincs. (no. 337), and Winterslow, Wilts. (no. 378). That at Sheldon is notable for the presence of a number of counterstamped coins, attributed by some authorities to William Peverel at Nottingham and Hugh

Bigod at Thetford,[1] while the Winterslow hoard contained issues from west-country mints such as Gloucester and Bristol; its composition suggests that it belonged to an adherent of the Empress and her son Henry of Anjou (some of whose coins were present). The find at Catal, Yorks. (no. 80) is unfortunately not properly recorded, but it contained pennies struck by Eustace Fitz-john and Robert de Stuteville, two Barons who played an important part in the Civil Wars. Nearly every hoard can produce one or more coins of the York district which has a distinct and pleasing style of its own (e.g. Stephen, *BMC* (N) i, p. cvi, group (D), pl. lx, 1–4). Another class nearly always present in hoards is a copy of Stephen reading PERERIC on the obverse: that is probably a garbled version of IMPERATRIX, a title which appears in abbreviated form on coins struck for the Empress Matilda. Politically, indeed, some of these coins raise important points. It is noticeable that Matilda often calls herself 'Imperatrix' and sometimes 'Comitessa' (Countess of Anjou) but never 'Regina'. This confirms our historical knowledge, for she was never crowned Queen of England. She is said to have been styled 'Domina' (Lady of England), but this never occurs on her coins.[2]

The number of feudal issues is significant: it was the only time in English history that the royal prerogative of coining money was set at nought by powerful barons, and the country lapsed into the political and financial disunity which William I had dreaded but managed to avoid. Another important event is the entry of Scotland into English affairs. David I and his son Henry Earl of Northumberland acquired Carlisle and the Border country and used its mints to strike copies of Stephen's pennies. As far as we can tell this was the first independent coinage for Scotland. Contact with Norman England had been extended since William I's time and Scotland had become 'feudalized' to some extent. It is remarkable that only one hoard containing English coins of the Norman period has been recorded over the Border. This deposit is from the Island of Bute (no. 63) and resembles contemporary English finds; as we might expect, most of the coins are Scottish or Anglo-Scottish Border issues, but there are some pennies of Stephen's first type. Strangely enough the hoard contains Viking gold rings and a gold bar. These may be heirlooms or another hoard from the same site.[3]

At first sight the two Irish hoards of Fermoy (no. 160, p. 60) and Scrabo Hill (no. 326, p. 120) appear to belong to the Norman period, for they both contained bracteates with designs founded upon coins of the two Williams and Henry I. However, that at Scrabo Hill included English pennies of Henry II's first issue (1158–80) and cannot be dated earlier than the late twelfth century (see next section).

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[1] See *BNJ*^{1} vii (1910), pp. 81 ff.

[2] *BMC* (N), Introduction, pp. lxxxiv ff.; *BNJ*^{1} vii (1910), pp. 81 ff.; C. Oman, *The Coinage of England*, p. 115. My attention has been drawn by Mr. Philip Grierson to a continental parallel to the PERERIC inscription on deniers of Philip of Heinsberg, archbishop of Cologne (1167–91). This reads HITARC (a corruption of PHILARC(HIEPISCOPVS)). Cf. E. & S, ii, p. 604.

[3] Shetelig (ii, pp. 116-18) suggests that these ornaments came from somewhere in the Hebrides, but his illustration associates them with the coins from Bute.

Internal communications were difficult during the Civil Wars and the royal authority weak; in these circumstances it is probable that individual English mints had to rely largely upon the resources of their own districts for supplies of metal and for workmen: this no doubt accounts for the unusual number of coins of amateur execution to be found in hoards (e.g. Sheldon, Nottingham, and Watford), and also for erased dies of Stephen's coinage hastily adapted to local needs (Sheldon).

We do not know whether the Mendip lead mines were refining silver at this time, but they were in full production forty years later (1189)[1] and it is reasonable to assume that they could provide metal for the mints of Bristol, Gloucester, Exeter, Devizes, Sherborne, and Wivelscombe—all of which coined pennies for the Empress or her son Henry of Anjou.

The Derbyshire lead mines at Wirksworth, Bakewell, and other places also seem to have been working under the personal ownership of the Peverel family, but reverted to the crown under Henry II.[2] Here again we have a potential source of bullion supplies for a group of important mints, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and possibly York.

Silver and lead mines were discovered at Alston in Cumberland in or before 1133, and there can be little doubt that they were worked in conjunction with the district mint at Carlisle, opened by Henry I about 1132 and seized by David of Scotland in 1136. The Carlisle moneyer Erembald issued copies of Henry I and Stephen's types for the Scottish king, and his successor William FitzErembald (presumably his son) leased the Alston mines from Henry II in 1157–8, when the mint again became English.[3]

In 1158 Henry II introduced a new coinage as part of his general reformation of English affairs. This is usually known as the 'Tealby' issue, as large numbers of pennies belonging to this type were found at Tealby, Lincs. (no. 352). Recently it has been more accurately described as the 'cross and crosslets' coinage after its reverse design.

Fourteen hoards are recorded for the years 1158–80: Sussex and Hampshire each contribute one deposit, two come from London, and single finds are listed for Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire. Farther north, the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Northumberland have each produced one hoard, while the rest of the British Isles is virtually unrepresented, only two finds being listed—Worcester (no. 381) and Scrabo Hill, Co. Down (no. 326); in addition, the provenance of one hoard is unknown (no. 368). No finds have been recorded for Scotland.

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[1] Grant to the Bishop of Bath and Wells by Richard I: *V.C.H., Somerset*, ii, pp. 362 ff.

[2] *V.C.H., Derby*, ii, pp. 323 ff.

[3] *BMC* (H^2), Introduction, pp. xcviii ff. and cxxiii ff.; *NC*^{4} i (1901), pp. 141 ff.

This distribution is very much what we might expect: England was peaceful during most of Henry's reign, which was only once disturbed by a baronial rebellion (1173–5): most of the hoards are likely to be due to economic and not military reasons, and may be divided into three groups. (1) The transition from Civil War currency to a new and orderly coinage after the introduction of the 'Tealby' type in 1158. This is represented by a single find at Awbridge, Hants (no. 16), containing a mixture of Stephen's last coinage and the new pennies; it was deposited about 1165. (2) The Baronial revolt of 1173–5, illustrated by hoards at Ellesborough, Bucks. (no. 154), Worcester (no. 381), and Outchester, Northumb. (no. 299). (3) A new phase of hoarding, preceding the introduction of a new coinage in 1180. This series includes finds at Ampthill, Beds. (no. 7), and Leicester (no. 231), and probably Tealby itself (no. 352).

The main feature of all these hoards is the predominance of the cross and crosslets type. Pennies with this design occur in great quantity and are very seldom mixed with other currencies after 1165. A few French issues were included in the Worcester find and some Scottish border coins in that at Outchester, but all later deposits are exclusively English in composition. This reflects the monetary history of the reign, for Henry II's reforms included the standardization of the coinage. The system of rapidly changing reverse types in the Saxon and Norman currency was abolished in favour of a single design which endured (with minor changes in style and execution) for twenty-six years, to be succeeded by an even longer-lived type.[1]

The hoards make it clear that Henry's standardization—intended to kill all the bad coinage produced during the years of anarchy—was successful in driving out other pieces. However, the presence of French feudal issues at Worcester emphasizes a point which is apt to be forgotten: England was only part of Henry II's vast dominions, which stretched from the Channel coast of France to the Pyrenees. Although there was no unification of currency, coins from all these places might be expected to penetrate everywhere with some freedom. The wonder is that so few coins of Henry's continental dominions have been found in this country. English coins were certainly current in France (e.g. the hoards at Poiré de Velhuire (Vendée) and Vallon (Sarthe), both of which contained cross and crosslets pennies).[2]

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[1] *BMC* (H^2), Introduction, p. xi.

[2] For these finds see (1) *Revue Numismatique*^{4}, i (1897), p. 106; (2) *Mélanges de numismatique*, ii (1877), pp. 272–4.

This is the first period in which the coinage can be studied with the aid of contemporary documents. The Pipe Rolls for Henry's II reign tell us a good deal about the activities of many moneyers at particular mints, and in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* (written by Richard FitzNigel between 1177 and 1179) we have a valuable account of the Royal Exchequer.[1] The evidence of the coins themselves can be used to check statements in the Pipe Rolls and *vice versa*. For instance it is recorded that under 4 Henry II (1157–8) William FitzErembald leased the Cumberland mines from the King:[2] coins of Carlisle and Newcastle minted in this period were signed by a moneyer named Willem. The inference is that these districts continued to be served by the metal supplies originally found by Erembald at Alston about 1133. FitzErembald held the lease until about 1179–80.

From a purely numismatic point of view, the hoards give valuable help in reconstructing the chronology of the coinage by means of die links and points of style, though the poor execution and careless striking of Henry's new coinage makes the task even more difficult than in former periods.

The Outchester hoard (no. 299) raises an important historical point; it contained one or two coins with a cross-crosslet type, which have always been attributed to Henry, Earl of Northumberland (son of David I of Scotland). The hoard in question can hardly have been deposited earlier than 1170, and Mr. D. F. Allen[3] has tentatively reattributed these coins to the young King Henry, son of Henry II who rebelled in 1175. In view of the fact that another coin of the normal 'Stephen' type recorded by Brooke (*English Coins*, p. 99) reads HENRIC F RE, this suggestion needs serious consideration. However, the opposite view that all the coins are of Earl Henry of Scotland–Northumberland and that the Outchester specimens are merely survivors from an earlier period, is equally plausible.[4]

If the latter view is correct then we must accept Henry II's cross and crosslets design as an adaptation of an earlier issue, and not a new type produced specially for the standard coinage.

Other minor points reflected in the hoards are (1) a preponderance of Norman moneyers (e.g. Geffrei, Henri, Lafran, and Raul). (2) The appearance of initials indicating surnames (e.g. Piers M and Willem Ma). This practice seldom occurs before the late eleventh century. (3) The appearance of Jewish names, also a rare occurrence before this period. A moneyer named Sawul (Saul) signed a coin of the Gloucester mint in the Leicester hoard, and others were responsible for coins minted later in the reign and under Henry's sons, Richard and John. The position of the Jews in England was difficult; they, more than anyone else, supplied the king and his subjects with money, and they enjoyed royal protection in consequence—though their profession of money-lending inevitably made them unpopular and led to persecution.[1]

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[1] *Dialogus de Scaccario*, edited by Charles Johnson, 1950.

[2] *BMC* (H²), Introduction, p. xcviii.

[3] Ibid., pp. xlix-l. Other coins of 'Henry the Earl' noted in the Outchester find may perhaps be ordinary cross and crosslets pennies of Henry II.

[4] See, for instance, Burns, i, p. 38, and Br., p. 92.

Henry II's policy of issuing a standard coin-type was carried to such lengths during the next ninety-nine years that (whether through negligence or conservatism) every penny bore the name 'Henricus': in consequence, it has taken more than a century of study to separate the issues of Henry II (1180–9), Richard I, John, and Henry III (1216–47), into two main sections named after their reverse design:[2] (1) the 'short-cross' coinage of 1180–1247, corresponding historically to a gradual break-up of Henry II's orderly régime during Richard's absence and the misgovernment and anarchy of John's reign, followed by a period of readjustment and internal peace; (2) the 'long-cross' coinage of 1247–79, a period in which foreign trade expanded and the arts (but not always the artistic quality of the coins) flourished. This was followed by the great constitutional quarrel between Henry III and his nobles, culminating in the rebellion of Simon de Montfort and ending with a sweeping currency reform under Edward I.

Out of a total of seventeen short-cross hoards, nine are concentrated in the South and East of England (one each in Kent and Surrey, two in London, and five from Essex and Suffolk). Of the rest one comes from Lancashire and two others from Yorkshire.

Wales has not produced any hoards for this period, but farther afield, two deposits are recorded for Ireland and three for Scotland. Historically this distribution does not appear to be of great significance: the concentration of deposits in London, Essex, and Suffolk ought to be connected with the Baronial revolt of John's reign, but only three finds (London, no. 246, Framlingham, Suffolk, no. 166, and Harwich, Essex, no. 185) can be attributed to the early part of the period (before 1240): of these London and Framlingham are too early, as they include cross and crosslets pennies and were deposited *c.* 1190–1200. The hoard at Harwich contained French coins of Louis VII (1137–80) and Philip Augustus (1180–1223) which connects it with the arrival of French troops in 1215.

There follows an important group of finds from Eccles, Lancs. (no. 152),

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[1] *BMC* (H^2), Introduction, pp. cvii ff.

[2] The best general account of these issues is contained in articles by L. A. Lawrence in *BNJ*^{1} ix (1912), pp. 145 ff.; x (1913), pp. 69 ff.; and *BNJ*^{2} xi (1914), pp. 59 ff. A considerable amount of new information has since been published in the same Journal but the basic classification remains practically unaltered.

Colchester, Essex (no. 94), and Sudbourne, Suffolk (no. 344), all of which contain precisely the same range of coins—English short-cross pennies (together with a few earlier issues) in great quantity, considerable numbers of Irish and Scottish coins, and some foreign deniers from Germany. Besides being of great help in determining the order of short-cross issues, these hoards give us a most interesting picture of the currency in circulation. At Colchester, where the find contained over 10,000 coins, we are left in no doubt as to the relative outputs of mints. London and Canterbury supplied over 9,000 coins out of this total: no other mint was represented by more than 400 coins.

The resemblance of these three hoards to each other is made more complete by the close internal relationship of their proportionate elements: this relationship suggests that the money which these hoards contained was raised as a whole, for some official purpose, before being divided and hoarded.

The Eccles–Colchester–Sudbourne group has consequently been connected with Pope Gregory IX's levy of 1240–1.[1] These finds, together with another at Teston, Kent (no. 354), show how common Scottish coins had become in England, while the composition of hoards at Newcastleton, Roxburghshire (no. 283), and Dyke, Inverness-shire (no. 150), indicate that short-cross pennies penetrated to the most remote parts of Scotland.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, English settlers were well established in the 'Pale' of Ireland and many coins were issued for John and Henry III at Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. The characteristic triangle type of John as king (after 1199) is much in evidence in British deposits; naturally it is predominant in Irish hoards, which always tend to be 'local' in their composition. At Newry (no. 288)—one of the most interesting deposits of this series—coins of John de Courcy, Justiciar of Ireland (1185–9), were present in some quantity; they deserve mention as being the only independent baronial coinage minted in the British Isles during the thirteenth century.

Foreign coins occur less frequently in British hoards, but it is important to note that they are practically all German, and more specifically, from west German mints such as Cologne and Münster. Their presence reflects the privileges conferred on German merchants by John in 1213 and Henry III in 1235, and the consequent expansion of commerce between England and the Imperial dominions.[2]

Artistically the short-cross pennies are little better than their predecessors of the 'Tealby' issue, but unlike these, they enjoyed great popularity in Western Europe as a trade currency. The archbishops of Cologne, the bishops of Münster, and other rulers adopted the short-cross type and issued many copies.[1] The Colchester hoard contained some of these, together with several forgeries which are probably of continental origin. Very few continental coins occur in Irish hoards (e.g. Newry), but they must have been in general, however limited, circulation.

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[1] *BNJ*[1] i (1904), pp. 32–47, where the three hoards are minutely compared and the results tabulated. Their historical significance is also discussed in detail.

[2] Lipson, op. cit., i, pp. 535–6.

After 1247 the reverse type was changed to a long cross, and the output of coinage was increased enormously under the able administration of Henry III's brother, Richard of Cornwall, whose fabulous wealth, derived in some measure from the lead and tin mines of his Earldom, enabled him to initiate a great new coinage with a loan of 10,000 marks to the king.[2]

Copies of English coins are usually included in small numbers (Hornchurch, Essex, no. 193; Steppingly, Beds., no. 342) and their presence emphasizes the continuance of good commercial relations between England and various German towns. This was due in great part to Richard of Cornwall, particularly after 1257 when he became King of the Romans with large possessions in Western Germany.[3]

The second half of the thirteenth century saw the readoption of gold as currency, first in Italy and then in France. Henry III, whose imagination and artistic sense were greater than his practical ability, experimented with a coinage of gold pennies (= 20 silver pennies) in 1257. It was a beautiful design, but had to be withdrawn at a considerable loss sometime after 1265, as it was overvalued in relation to silver; in any case it proved to be too high a denomination for a nation accustomed to short and long-cross pennies.[4] Naturally there is only a handful of specimens of this coinage in existence today, and none have been recorded in hoards.

One Welsh hoard (Beddgellert, no. 39; deposited *c.* 1248–60) may date from Henry III's Welsh campaigns. Irish hoards exhibit the same general characteristics: the most important of these finds is that from Bantry (no. 33), deposited *c.* 1260–70; it is significant that the native mints only contributed 84 coins, whereas there were 596 pennies from a variety of English establishments. From this it may be argued that the output of Irish coins was comparatively low at this time, and this is supported by the Hornchurch find which contained only 10 Irish coins and over 400 English pieces.[5]

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[1] S. E. Rigold, 'The Trail of the Easterlings', cited, pp. 39 ff.; P. Berghaus, 'Die Perioden des Sterlings in Westfalen, dem Rheinland und in den Nederlanden' in *Hamburger Beitrage*, i (1947), pp. 34 ff.

[2] N. Denholm-Young, *Richard of Cornwall* (Oxford, 1947), pp. 58 ff.

[3] Ibid., p. 67.

[4] Craig, op. cit., pp. 35–36; Sir John Evans, 'The First Gold Coins of England', in *NC*³ xx (1900), pp. 218 ff.; Denholm-Young, op. cit., p. 64; Ruding, i, pp. 186–7.

[5] Denholm-Young (op. cit., p. 63) notes that the Irish mint was ordered to stop coining pennies in 1254: the recoinage of 1247 had proved so successful that the need for a new coin was steadily

In general, Scottish hoards present no new features; long-cross pennies from England appear in considerable numbers in every deposit. One of these comes from a mountain-side in the Highlands (Tom Fuaraich, no. 361; deposited *c.* 1260) and contains jewellery as well as coins; another comes from the Hebrides (Tiree, no. 358) and apparently contained nothing but English pennies.

The reigns of the three Edwards are, with the exception of the Civil Wars of Charles I, the most prolific in coin-finds since the Romano-British era. This is due primarily to a period of continual unrest and bad economic conditions which encouraged an abnormal amount of hoarding. Building activities—both public and private—in later centuries, have had the effect of bringing to light a fully representative proportion of hoards of this series.

The period covered in this section extends from about 1280 to 1377, but the majority of finds listed date from between 1296 and 1330: historically they provide a running commentary upon the progress of English attempts to conquer Scotland; economically, they present an interesting picture of the currency in general circulation, especially when studied in relation to figures for the output of several mints, culled from contemporary records (see pp. xxxvii f. below). From a purely archaeological point of view, the coins help to date objects found with them—for instance the bronze ring-brooches of Scottish origin from Coventry (no. 103) and Ayr (no. 18) and a group of bronze tripod cooking pots from Aberdeen, 1886 (no. 4), Closeburn (no. 92), Hesleyside (no. 186), and Langhope (no. 229).

The distribution map (no. II, p. xxxix) shows a remarkable contrast: earlier hoards (1280–1330) can be divided into two groups labelled respectively 'south' and 'north'. The smaller, or southern, group includes the Midlands and Wales and extends from London as far as Cheshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and Derbyshire (a total of 13 deposits); of these hoards only four are Welsh (three in the south and one in Anglesey). The northern group is overpoweringly large, embracing Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Border counties, and the whole of Scotland (41 deposits): the picture is completed by a group of nine hoards in Ireland, of which Belfast (no. 41) is typical, and a few small finds in the Isle of Man.

This startling numerical division is explained by the fact that England as a whole was peaceful except during the last few years of the period under review,[1] while the Border country and Scotland were always under military

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decreasing. No less than nineteen mints participated in the first stages of the long-cross coinage, but most of them were closed after about 1250 (see Br., p. 107).

[1] The great find at Tutbury, Staffs. (no. 363) deposited *c.* 1324, was probably connected with the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion against Edward II.

occupation and often the scene of large-scale campaigns. Wales, on the other hand, was quickly conquered by Edward I, and in consequence there was much less need to hoard money against the risk of military operations. Ireland was nearly as troubled as Scotland and the publication of so small a number of hoards is due partly to a failure to keep adequate records of those recovered and partly to the deliberate suppression of hoards by their finders—a factor which sometimes occurs elsewhere even when the law of Treasure Trove is well understood and carried out.

The compostion of all these 'Edwardian' finds is practically identical: great numbers of English silver pennies of Edward I and II (and a proportion of the round halfpennies and farthings just introduced (1279) in place of cut pennies) accompanied by smaller numbers of Irish and Scottish coins, a few 'Anglo-Gallic' pieces from Aquitaine, and a considerable quantity of foreign 'sterlings'—imitations of the English penny type, or more rarely of Scottish and Irish issues.

Foreign coins seldom occur alone: two early hoards, both dating from about 1300, indicate commercial activity in London. That at Throgmorton Avenue, *c.* 1872 (no. 253) contained nine Byzantine copper coins, the latest being of Andronicus II (1282–1328); there is, however, some doubt whether this group constitutes a 'hoard' in the true sense. At St. Antholin's Church (no. 240) French issues of Philip the Fair (1285–1314) were present, but the account is too vague to be reliable. On the other hand, we know a great deal about a Scottish hoard of the same period (*c.* 1300–13). The important deposit at Cleucchead, Roxburghshire, 1897 (no. 90) contained 138 pieces, all of Flemish origin; another, from Kirkcudbright (no. 225) was made up of smaller numbers of the same series mixed with a few English, Irish, and Scottish coins.

Numerically many of the Edwardian finds are imposing, and the greatest accumulations are naturally those in the northern group: the Aberdeen 'bronze pot' hoard of 1886 numbered over 12,000 coins, and one of the two finds at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire (no. 92) is said to have contained 10,000 pennies. Individual mints are represented by hundreds—and sometimes thousands—of specimens at Aberdeen, Blackhills (no. 45) and Borscar (no. 47). If we take these and other deposits in conjunction with what is known of mint affairs under the two Edwards, we shall find that they show clearly the relative popularity of different currencies.

One outstanding example may be cited: eleven mints were employed by the English kings between 1279 and 1330; of these, London and Canterbury provided an immense proportion of the money coined in these years. By contrast the output of other mints is moderate, but Durham, Newcastle, and York were all abnormally active; so was Berwick, which served as an emergency mint in the forward area of the English military dispositions. The mint accounts show that London alone produced £670,000 of silver in ten years (1279–90) and the output, after dwindling again, reached £108,000 in 1300—the year in which Edward I made his greatest military effort against Scotland. These sums represent a very large number of coined pennies,[1] many of which can be presumed to have travelled to the Border country in the pockets of English soldiers. It is, then, not surprising to find that out of 3,337 coins from a hoard at Newbury, Berks. (no. 280: deposited *c.* 1305–7), 2,677 were of the London and Canterbury mints, or that out of only 195 coins at Netherfield, Dumfriesshire (no. 278: deposited in about the same years), London contributed 91 and Canterbury 49 pennies.

A varying proportion of other mints such as Chester, Exeter, Lincoln, and Bury St. Edmunds is always present, but even put together they seldom outnumber London and Canterbury; the number of pennies from these minor establishments shows no increase in southern hoards, but this scarcity is of little significance, bearing in mind that the mints concerned were mostly far distant from the scene of military operations, and that their primary use was to serve peaceful districts where the need for hoarding was largely absent. The evidence of Scottish hoards indicates that they were used to supplement the flow of money to the war areas between *c.* 1280 and 1300.

Although the English pennies far outnumber other currencies in Edwardian hoards, the amount of Scottish coinage in circulation was by no means negligible and indicates a popularity second only to that of England. Since the time of David I, Scotland had prospered, especially under Alexander III who adopted many English feudal usages: the large amount of Alexander's second ('Rex Scotorum') issue of 1279–84 present in British hoards suggests that there was a great increase in the production figures of Scottish mints during the last years of what Trevelyan has called the 'Golden Age' of Scotland. The output of John Baliol and Robert Bruce is, on the evidence of hoards, correspondingly small, and presumably reflects the difficulties under which Scottish mint officials had to work during the Wars of Liberation. The chronological sequence of the 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings has not yet been fully worked out: the disproportionate number of 'Alexander' pieces suggests that their issue was continued as an emergency measure after the Scottish succession became a subject of dispute.

The mints of Dublin, Cork, and Waterford all issued a considerable number of coins between 1280 and 1300, but curiously enough the proportion of

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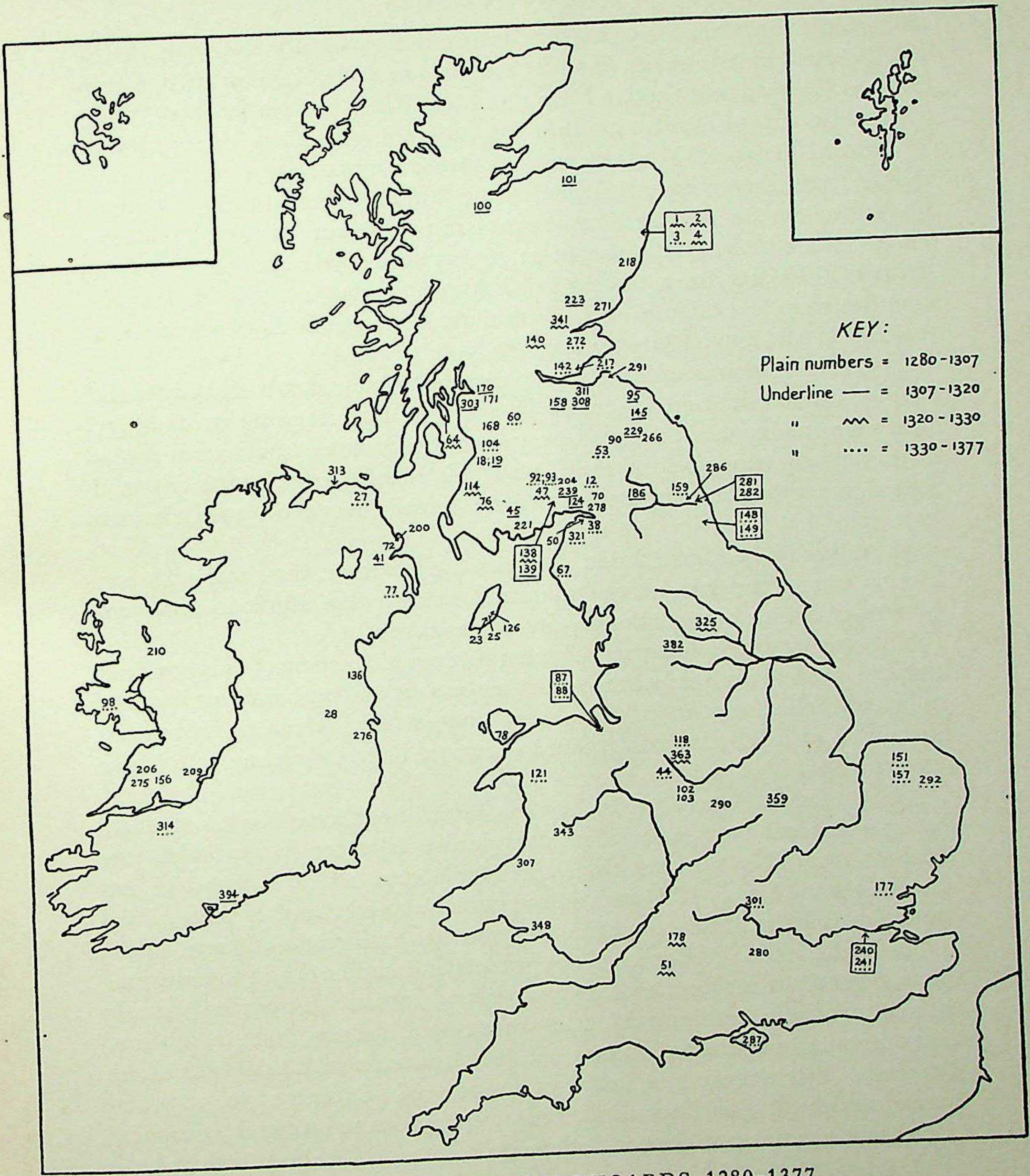
[1] The London mint began to strike the new coinage in April 1279, and the output for the remaining seven months was equivalent to an annual rate of over 40 million pieces; by the following year it had reached a peak of 50 millions. Craig, op. cit., p. 39.


KEY:
Plain numbers = 1280-1307
Underline — = 1307-1320
" ∼∼ = 1320-1330
" .... = 1330-1377
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100
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3 4
218
223
271
341
140
272
142
217
291
170
303
171
311
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308
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168
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104
18,19
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229
266
53
313
27
286
92;93
204
12
114
47
239
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281
282
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186
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287

MAP II. EDWARDIAN COIN HOARDS, 1280–1377 native currency deposited in Irish hoards is appreciably less than that of English and Scottish issues (e.g. Belfast, no. 41) while the frequency of Irish coins in England and Scotland is rather high. This suggests that most of the Irish currency was exported both in the course of trade, and as a supplement to Edward I's great 'Military' coinage. According to historians and economists, Ireland—particularly Leinster and Meath, where English influence was strongest—enjoyed a period of prosperity in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century. Overseas commerce was developed, and there are references to Irish merchants trading in cloth with England. The Irish 'triangle' coin-design was evidently well known abroad because it was copied by Valeran II of Ligny (1304–53) (e.g. the Newbury hoard, no. 280).

In Ulster economic expansion was largely absent, and it is significant that no mints were established there by Edward I or II. After 1315 much of Ireland's prosperity was destroyed by wars with England, encouraged and at times actively supported by the Scots. This is exactly the period in which falls a group of northern deposits (Belfast, Island Magee (no. 200), Portrush (no. 313)).

It can hardly be doubted that these are the result partly of economic conditions, but more particularly of military invasion by the Bruces in the course of which Scottish currency came into common use.

The deposit of two hoards at Chester between 1280 and 1350 may indicate that the city had not yet lost its earlier importance as a port and that it served as a convenient centre for the distribution of Irish trade and currency. Edward I established a mint there in *c.* 1290, just at the time when Irish economy was at its best.

The presence of many foreign coins in British hoards implies international commercial activity on a considerable scale: we have seen (p. xxxiv) how the Earl of Cornwall encouraged his German subjects to trade with England, and how this made Henry III's pennies so popular abroad that they were copied by German states. The same thing was now happening in a different region —the Netherlands. The process was gradual and had begun in the previous period, but from 1293 onwards many copies of Edward I's pennies (suitably altered to include their issuer's name) were coined in Looz, Namur, Brabant, and other places interested in the wool and cloth trade with England.[1] These 'sterlings'[2] first appear in a hoard of about 1298 (Coventry, no. 103) and spread rapidly all over the country. They were nicknamed *pollards* (coins with bare head, e.g. those of Guy of Collemède, bishop of Cambrai) and *crokards*

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[1] S. E. Rigold, 'The Trail of the Easterlings', cited, pp. 44 ff., where the relation of foreign sterlings to their English prototype is examined in detail. E. Bernays and J. Vannérus, *Histoire monétaire du comté puis duché de Luxembourg et de ses fiefs* (Brussels 1910), supplement 1934, pp. 59 ff.

[2] Rigold, op. cit., p. 47.

(coins showing a chaplet with three roses: more accurately called *rosarii*—e.g. sterlings of John of Avesnes, count of Hainaut). A third variety with crowned heads is of later date: these were generally known as '*Lusshebornes*' after John the Blind, count of Luxembourg, who seems to have been their greatest issuer.

Little significance can be attached to the distribution of foreign sterlings; they are present in most hoards, but naturally the majority occur in Scotland where so much Edwardian currency accumulated. Their importance lies in (1) the way in which they help to date the deposit of hoards, and (2) their illustration of the continual shifting of the centres of imitation—and therefore of England's foreign trade.

The earliest series consists mostly of *pollards* and *rosarii* (cf. the hoards of Coventry and Newbury, both deposited in the period 1296–1307). Large numbers of continental sterlings reached England during these years, in exchange for better quality English pennies: this influx caused serious economic trouble and Edward I had to prohibit the circulation of foreign sterlings in 1299–1300[1]—with some measures of success if we may judge from their absence in hoards (e.g. Northampton, no. 290, and Keir, Dumfriesshire, no. 204). The nuisance soon recurred in a more dangerous form, for foreign rulers were compelled to imitate the English penny more closely.

This second phase started about 1310 and ended about 1320 (cf. the Galston hoard, no. 168), and seems to have been initiated mainly by Robert of Béthune in Flanders. The Boyton find (no. 51: deposited *c.* 1324) is retrospective in composition but also indicates that the area of imitation was widening and moving into northern France, Lorraine, and even into Germany once more. The continuation of this trend well into the reign of Edward III is illustrated by finds belonging to a third phase (*c.* 1330 onwards): a hoard at Derby (no. 118: deposited *c.* 1348) contains crowned head sterlings of Gaucher of Châtillon, count of Porcien (1303–29), the bishopric of Toul (*c.* 1330–50), and Hartard of Schoeneck (1316–50).

In the northern group of hoards, the most prolific areas are on the border itself and in the Scottish counties just across it—that is, Berwick and Roxburgh, and in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Ayrshire (see Map no. II). Deposits are scattered all the way from Berwick to Carlisle. Geographically this is significant, for it indicates the sphere of military activities and so confirms our historical knowledge of the Scottish wars of Edward I and II. These hoards can be further divided into two sections; the first is at the eastern end of this line and is situated at the approaches of one of the two invasion routes followed by the English armies. A few deposits are on the English side of the Border (e.g. Newminster, no. 286), but most of them lie near Berwick

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[1] Ruding, i, pp. 199–210.

(e.g. Coldingham, no. 95) and Roxburgh (Cleucchead and Mellendean). A second and larger section covers the western half of the Scottish lowlands (Dumfries, no. 139; Kirkcudbright, no. 225; Blackhills, Borscar, and Ayr). These districts lie opposite Carlisle and directly in the path of Edward I's main invasion route across the Solway Firth, a circumstance which must surely have led to a strong desire to hoard the resulting influx of new English currency.

Between 1300 and 1335 the advance of the Edwardian armies into the heart of Scotland left a trail of hoards round Edinburgh, in Stirlingshire, Fife, and Perthshire and as far north as Aberdeen. A number of examples of varying composition and size may be cited, e.g. Portobello near Edinburgh (no. 311), Dunblane (no. 140), and Montraive (no. 272) as well as several finds at Aberdeen—mostly contemporary with the English occupation of *c.* 1330. North of Aberdeen there are very few deposits (e.g. Monifieth, no. 271). The Western Highlands are entirely free of hoards, which confirms the historical fact that the English never penetrated these areas.

The English penny (and foreign sterling) remained the standard coin in ordinary use in the British Isles but it was a comparatively high denomination, and halfpennies and farthings were never struck in great enough quantity during the whole medieval period to supply the needs of the country; there was, consequently, little small change in circulation, and it is a difficult problem to decide how this deficiency was dealt with by the poorer classes to whom even the penny was a considerable sum of money. In general, the finds throw no light on this point and cannot be expected to do so, because only the better coins are likely to have been hoarded; however, one late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century deposit in Anglesey (Castellor, no. 78) contained a number of minute pieces of blank silver set in leather roundels for safety. The preservation of small change in this manner was certainly a French practice in medieval times,[1] and it may well have been adopted in England too. It has been suggested that this unusual currency was used by workmen engaged in building Edward I's castle at Beaumaris. If foreigners were employed (as was often the case) then the origin of this currency is clear, and it may only be of local occurrence; but the fact that this hoard was found at a considerable distance from Beaumaris might indicate that tokens of this kind were common to the whole district.

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[1] *RCAM* (Wales), *Anglesey*, p. cxviii. I must thank Mr. Philip Grierson for his opinion on this coinage. He thinks that it may be an emergency issue resembling that described by F. De Saulcy, *Recueil de Documents relatifs à l'histoire des monnaies frappées par les rois de France depuis Philippe II jusqu'a François I* (Paris, 1879), i, pp. 124–5.

De Saulcy cites a French manuscript by Guillaume Filastre (*Ms. fr.* 2621, fol. 26°). Filastre says that while St. Louis was a prisoner in Egypt (1250–4), leather coins were issued in France with nails of gold and silver inserted in them. This story is supported by John of Ypres, *Chronicon Sancti Bertini*, xlix, 1, printed in E. Martène and U. Durand, *Thesaurus novus anecdotorum*, iii (Paris, 1717), p. 727.

There is no evidence, numismatic or documentary, to show that the same method was used in other parts of Britain.

Hoards deposited after 1335 show little change either in distribution or in composition. Scottish and border deposits continue to outnumber those in other parts of the British Isles, and testify to the unsettled conditions in Cumberland and Northumberland which remained subject to Scottish incursions throughout the fourteenth century (e.g. the finds at Durham, no. 149 and Beaumont, no. 38). Edwardian pennies, accompanied by the latest examples of foreign sterling, are still hoarded in quantity everywhere, together with a comparatively small amount of Edward III's early coinage. Hoards at Derby (no. 118), Newport, Isle of Wight (no. 287), and Dunfermline, Fife (no. 142) are typical of their period (1340–8).

The expansion of trade, and English contacts with France and other countries during the Hundred Years War, made it necessary to issue gold coins after 1340.[1] The nobles of 1344–77 were of too high an intrinsic value to be used in normal hoarding of savings, but were occasionally buried either alone or with silver after about 1360 (e.g. Fenwick, no. 159; Calder, no. 67; Dolgelley, no. 121). The Fenwick hoard is notable for the inclusion of one of the three known specimens of David II of Scotland's gold noble, adapted about 1357 from the English type.[2] Silver hoards of the 1350–70 period are helpful for the chronological arrangement of Edward III's coinage during the three phases of the Hundred Years War; some, like Durham (no. 149) and Beaumont, illustrate the adoption of the French title on groats in 1351, but break off before it was dropped during the period when the treaty of Brétigny was in force (1360–9). Treaty and post-treaty coins (1360–77) are always more rarely hoarded, perhaps because so much new coin was illegally exported. The London mint continues to supply a great deal of hoarded currency, though ecclesiastical issues from Durham and York are always well represented. Scottish groats also appear in fair numbers, while the old Irish triangle pieces are less in evidence.

Hardly any foreign coins were hoarded; the find at Great Totham, Essex (no. 177) is exceptional in containing only French *gros* of John the Good (1350–64).

Few Irish deposits are of interest; some of them belong to the old type, supplemented by English and Scottish groats and a few foreign sterlings, and others are purely Scottish in content (Carrickfergus, no. 73; Castle Lenigan, no. 77; Connaught, no. 98).

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[1] Craig, op. cit., p. 63.

[2] This coin has been in the Hunterian collection at Glasgow since the hoard was discovered in 1775. There appears to be no record of when these nobles were first issued but they must be connected with the new silver coinage of 1357. See, for instance, Burns, i, p. 268.

Amongst a number of Scottish hoards of this period, Montraive (no. 272) is the most important. According to the evidence of English groats and other coins present, it was deposited *c.* 1356, and the absence of David II's groats confirms documentary evidence that they were not current until after this date.[1]

The last series of finds to be described extends over more than a hundred years (1377–1500). I have divided it into two historical sections: (1) 1377–1461, covering the troubled reign of Richard II, the resumption of large-scale attacks on France by Henry V and VI, and the final collapse of English power abroad: this section ends with the opening stages of the quarrel between York and Lancaster, and (2) comprising all hoards deposited during the Wars of the Roses (1461–85) and for a few years after the union of York and Lancaster under Henry VII.

The distribution of hoards in the earliest period is somewhat scattered and there are no easily definable groups. There are fourteen finds in all, deposited between 1377 and 1399, of which two come from the southern counties (Kent, Sussex), two from London, and one from Wiltshire: two others come from Norfolk and one from Durham. Wales is represented by one hoard and there are two Irish deposits. Scottish hoards are three in number.

All these finds are comparable in composition with those buried in the last years of Edward III. A characteristic feature is the hoarding of gold alone, or occasionally in company with the normal range of silver (e.g. East Raynham, Norfolk, no. 151; Balcombe, Sussex, no. 22; London, nos. 257–9; Bredgar, Kent, no. 57; and Westbury, Wilts., no. 375). It is not surprising that gold coins in fairly large numbers should have been hoarded in London, for that rich commercial city was the chief objective of the rebellious peasants from Kent, Essex, and other counties, headed by Wat Tyler (1381).

We may reasonably assume that most of the above-mentioned hoards (except for Bredgar and Westbury, which are too late in date) were a result of this event. Nor is it surprising that amongst the large number of silver pieces hoarded at Balcombe and Durham (Neville's Cross, no. 148) the majority of coins should consist of Edward III's issues, and even older pieces. The mint output under Richard II was low, particularly as regards the silver,[2] and, as always, English currency was exported wholesale in spite of the regulations, and was replaced to some extent by inferior foreign issues. A few specimens of the familiar continental sterlings are present at Balcombe and Durham, together with a good many pennies of Edward I–II. A new phenomenon appears at this time: the wool trade with Flanders through Calais had popularized the English noble abroad, and inferior copies, issued by the dukes of Burgundy, were introduced into England in quantity.[1] It was mainly to combat these that Henry IV reduced the weight of his nobles in 1412. The presence of light Flemish nobles of Philip the Bold (1384–1404) in the Westbury hoard emphasizes this economic feature of the period. A dearth of small change is suggested by the occurrence of comparatively few halfpennies and farthings in silver hoards, though the true explanation may be that coins of these small denominations were in such demand that they were seldom available for hoarding. Neither the Irish nor the Scottish coinage appears in great numbers.

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[1] Burns, i, p. 239; the actual date of issue was 5 February 1357.

[2] The mint of London issued £3,272 of silver in 1385–7 and only £212 in 1396: output of gold during these years was considerably larger. Craig, op. cit., p. 412.

In Ireland no gold was hoarded, and the find at Carrickfergus (no. 73) is of the same general composition as the Durham and Balcombe hoards, but on a much smaller scale and with a stronger Scottish element. Scottish groats seem to have been forged extensively if we may judge from a hoard at Pettigoe (no. 310) which contained ten examples of low weight. In Scotland, a hoard at Glasgow (no. 172) corresponds to those at London and Westbury, with the difference that Scottish gold accompanies the English nobles in almost equal proportion. This hoard illustrates well the trend of Scottish coin-art: David II's pro-English currency policy (at least, as regards the gold) had largely been discarded by Robert III, whose 'St. Andrews' are decidedly continental in style, and show the strong French and Flemish influence which was to become a feature of the Scottish coinage in the fifteenth century. English silver is absent from Scottish deposits (e.g. Craigie, no. 104, and Crieff, no. 105).

After 1400 hoards are fewer and still more widely scattered, and are probably due to bad economic conditions and not to military necessity. Perhaps one deposit—Hampshire (no. 183)—may be the result of French coastal raids.

Gold was hoarded in four cases: the coins at Horsted Keynes, Sussex (no. 194), Borth, Cardiganshire (no. 48), and Halsall, Lancs. (no. 180), were all deposited *c.* 1425–38 and therefore had nothing to do with the rebellion of the Percies in the north (*c.* 1405–8) or the Welsh campaigns against Owen Glyndwr. The fourth hoard, at Llangynllo, Radnorshire (no. 238), is said to have contained gold of Henry IV and may be the result of these events.

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[1] L. Deschamps de Pas, 'Essai sur l'histoire monétaire des comtes de Flandre de la Maison de Bourgogne' in *Revue Numismatique* (N.S), vi (1861), pp. 106 ff.; E. Lipson, *Economic History of England*, i, pp. 561–2. Craig (op. cit., p. 81) estimated that in 1400 Flemish nobles formed a quarter of the gold currency in circulation.

Fifteenth-century hoards provide useful material for the chronological arrangement and die-sequences of English coins from Henry IV to Henry VI, particularly after 1422 when a very large amount of coinage was produced at London and Calais, and distinguished by secret marks.[1] A Scottish hoard at Fortrose (no. 165) is useful for the study of Robert III's groats.

Much old and worn currency was still in use: the finds at Skipton, Yorkshire (no. 331; deposited soon after 1400) and Holwell, Leicestershire (no. 192; deposited *c.* 1430–40) each contained a number of pennies of Edward I and II, while that from Hampshire (buried *c.* 1438) included one penny of Edward I and a sterling of Robert of Béthune (1305–22) as well as many coins of Edward III. Halfpennies and farthings are not normally present, but we should not expect many to be hoarded. There is documentary evidence in the form of Parliamentary petitions and royal statutes to show that the lack of small change was causing anxiety. Scottish and Venetian pieces of poor silver had taken the place of halfpennies and farthings, and the Venetian intruders (called 'Galley-halfpence' from their having been brought to London by sea) were denounced several times between 1402 and 1423.[2] Commercial activity about this time is suggested by an important but ill-catalogued find at Highbury; besides containing some interesting coins of Henry IV's heavy issues (before 1412) it included a number of base silver Venetian pieces. These have not been preserved but the mere record of their presence is significant as it confirms the documentary evidence of their use in England. Their circulation was probably limited to the London district, for none have been recorded in other hoards.

It can hardly be doubted that the Venetian coins from Highbury were the celebrated Galley-halfpence, but it is difficult to identify them more exactly: they were probably *soldini* issued by the Doges Michele Steno (1400–13) and Tomaso Mocenigo (1414–23).[3]

Evidence of the continued export of English gold currency to northern Europe is demonstrated by the composition of a number of continental hoards, of which Pozières, Somme (deposited *c.* 1430)[4] is the most important; in any case English nobles were common abroad, as the mint of Calais (working in conjunction with the wool-staple) was in full production for much of Henry VI's reign.[1] On the other hand there is a complete absence of 'Anglo-Gallic' issues (struck for the English possessions in France) in English hoards. The *saluts* and *grand blancs* were an essentially French currency which had no place in the English 'sterling' system.

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[1] The output of the London mint in round figures for the years 1422–4 was £329,000 in gold and £10,000 in silver coin. In 1428–30 the same mint coined £25,000 in gold and £4,000 in silver. The Calais mint was opened in 1424 and issued £25,000 in gold and £10,000 in silver. This output was maintained for some years. See Craig, op. cit., pp. 86 and 412.

[2] The documents in question are printed in full by Ruding, i, pp. 250, 254, 256, and 270. See also Craig, op. cit., p. 81, for a more general reference.

[3] A general description of these coins will be found in *CNI*, vii, pp. 113–15 and pp. 118–21. Since this was written my attention has been drawn to six coins from this hoard in the British Museum.

[4] *Revue de la numismatique française*, ii (1837), p. 379.

Henry IV's reform of 1412 had driven the inferior Flemish nobles out of circulation if we may judge from their absence from English hoards, but the presence at Horsted Keynes of one coin which may be a continental imitation of Henry VI's first noble issue suggests that England was not free from this kind of victimization as late as 1430. It is worth noting here that the class of noble at present labelled by English numismatists as 'Flemish imitations of Henry VI' and by foreign scholars as 'English' is almost certainly not fifteenth century, but of much later date (*c.* 1585–90); it is significant that none of these coins have been found in the British Isles, but that a number of the known specimens come from Dutch and German hoards of the early seventeenth century.[2]

A total of twenty-eight hoards is recorded for the second half of the fifteenth century (1461–1500). Eighteen of these come from England and Wales (the latter country contributes only two finds). Two others are Irish, while eight are from Scotland. This is not a large number considering that the period under review included the Wars of the Roses; but it should be remembered that a great part of Edward IV's reign (1471–83) was uneventful and that the Civil War was essentially a struggle between nobles and their retainers which did not involve the mass of the people who lived a comparatively peaceful life in towns and villages unless a battle or siege took place in their immediate vicinity.[3] This was also a period in which foreign trade flourished and the foundations were laid for England's maritime expansion in the next century.[4]

Hoards are widely scattered over the whole of England, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to group them significantly. There are none which can be definitely associated with such important events as the Lancastrian restoration of 1470, Edward IV's victorious return in the following year, or the ultimate triumph of the Lancastrian party in 1485. Finds from Aylesbury,

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[1] Petition of the merchants of Calais against the export of nobles to Bruges in 1423, printed by Ruding, i, p. 270.

[2] J. D. A. Thompson, 'Continental Imitations of the Rose Noble of Edward IV' in *BNJ*^{3}, v (1945–8), pp. 184–5; H. Montague, 'On a Find of Coins at Fischenich near Cologne' in *NC*^{3}, xiii (1893), pp. 26 ff.; H. E. Ives, *Foreign Imitations of the English Noble*' (American Numismatic Society's *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, no. 93 (1941)), pp. 10–11.

[3] G. M. Trevelyan, op. cit., p. 263.

[4] E. Lipson, op. cit., i, p. 569; see also E. M. Carus-Wilson, 'The Overseas Trade of Bristol in the Fifteenth Century', in *Medieval Merchant Venturers* (London, 1954), pp. 1 ff.

Bucks. (no. 17), and Kinsley Wood, Radnorshire (no. 219), are probably early deposits as they contained gold ryals of Edward IV and Angels of Henry VI, neither of which were coined after 1470–1; gold and silver was mixed in a find at Diss, Norfolk (no. 120; deposited *c.* 1465), but the majority of hoards only show large quantities of English silver in varying condition, from Edward I-II (and in one case, a long-cross penny of Henry III) to Richard III and the early issues of Henry VII.

Several of these finds, including the important hoard from Stamford (no. 340) have lost much of their value from being dispersed and only recorded in sections. This is particularly true of three hoards (nos. 369–71) of unknown provenance, and a Norfolk deposit (no. 289). Some at least of these coins may well be part of the hoard at Wymondham, Norfolk (no. 383), which disappeared before it could be described.

The bad execution of Durham and York coins in various hoards (e.g. York, Bootham, no. 384, and Guisborough, Yorks., no. 179), suggests that these two mints had often to rely upon local resources for their dies, owing to the interruption of communications with London.

There are not very many Irish and Scottish coins in English hoards of the period, but there are more foreign pieces than was usual in the last period. Most of these are silver *patards* of Flanders, Brabant, and Limburg issued by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy (1467–77). This is understandable because of the close political and financial relations between Edward IV and Charles, who was his brother-in-law;[1] most of these coins occur in late hoards (e.g. no. 369 and Hounslow, no. 195, all deposited *c.* 1485–95). One hoard—at Dunstable, Beds. (no. 147)—contained French gold of Louis XII and Charles VIII and must date from the last few years of the period (1497 or after). The Hounslow find was perhaps deposited during Perkin Warbeck's rebellion in 1495 or the Cornish riots at Blackheath in 1497.

Scottish hoards are fewer and even more widely scattered: French and Flemish gold is present at Perth (no. 309) and Wick (no. 377) together with a fair number of English nobles and ryals and many Scottish issues. These hoards and others at Aberdeen (no. 5), New Cumnock (no. 284) and Kilkerran (no. 208) show an increase in the amount of English silver hoarded, and also show that the Scots were beginning to appreciate the need for small change in the shape of the billon pieces known as *placks* and adapted from the base *plaque* of the Low Countries.

Of the Irish hoards, Ardquin, Co. Down (no. 11: deposited *c.* 1475), is of the same general character as the English deposits, containing a large amount of silver including 200 pennies of Edward I–II, a number of Edward III's issues and at least 40 Scottish groats. That from Kilmallock, Co. Limerick (no. 210) is later in date and more restricted in its range, being chiefly made up of the coinage of Edward IV (both English and Irish) and one rare Waterford penny of Richard III.

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[1] In the early part of his reign Edward made an unsuccessful attempt to create an international trade curenncy by equating the coinage of England and Flanders. A conference held at Bruges in 1469 broke down over the question of exchange regulations. See A. de Witte, *Conférence monétaire tenue à Bruges en 1469*, Brussels, 1895.

INVENTORY OF BRITISH COIN HOARDS

1. ABERDEEN, No. 1, St. Nicholas Street, 1807

Æ English and Scottish; number unknown, but large. Deposit: After 1320?

ENGLAND: Edward I [and II?]. SCOTLAND: Alexander III.

G. M. Fraser in *BNJ*^{1} iii (1906), pp. 330 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

2. ABERDEEN, No. 2, Union Street, 11 Nov. 1810

Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1320?

ENGLAND: Edward I [and II?]. SCOTLAND: Alexander III.

Lindsay (S), p. 266.
Disposition: Unknown.

3. ABERDEEN, No. 3, Footdee, 1827

AV and Æ, said to be of 'the early Edwards'. Deposit: After 1344.

No details.

G. M. Fraser in *BNJ*^{1} iii (1906), p. 331.
Disposition: Unknown.

4. ABERDEEN, No. 4, Upper Kirkgate, 31 May 1886

Over 12,000 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, Anglo-Gallic, and Foreign (11,941 listed). Deposit: In or after 1324.

Known as the 'Bronze Pot' hoard.

ENGLAND (11,414 pennies): Edward I–II—Berwick, 204; Bristol, 275; Bury St.
Edmunds (incl. Robt. de Hadelie), 428; Canterbury, 3,134; Chester, 21; Durham,
1,118; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5,930; Newcastle,
152; York, 20. IRELAND (66 pennies): Edward I—Dublin, 45 (3 without 'triangle'
obv.[1]); Waterford, 21 (2 without 'triangle'). SCOTLAND (123 sterlings): Alexan-
der III ['Rex Scotorum' type?], 112; John Baliol, St. Andrews, 3; 'Rex Scotorum'
type, 8. ANGLO-GALLIC (4 sterlings): Edward II[2]: AQUITAINE [$\frac{3}{4}$ face type?], 4.
FOREIGN (138 sterlings): FLANDERS: Robert de Béthune, Alost, 12; Ghent, 1.
HAINAUT: Jean d'Avesnes, Mons, 7. NAMUR (Marquisate): Gui de Dampierre, 3.
BRABANT (Duchy): Jean III [II?], 6. LOOZ: Arnold VIII, 1. LUXEMBOURG: Jean
l'Aveugle, 7. LORRAINE (Duchy): Ferri IV, 2. BAR (County): Edouard I, 3. CAM-
BRAI (Bishopric): Guillaume de Hainaut, 1. SERAIN: Valeran II of Ligny, 8.
PORCIEN (County): Gaucher de Châtillon, Yves, 55. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE:

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[1] i.e. *mules* of London and Irish mints.

[2] Listed as Edward III, but see Hewlett, p. 258, and G. C. Brooke on the CARSPHAIRN hoard (p. 23 below).

Louis of Bavaria,[1] Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), 5. Undeciphered foreign sterlings, 27. Illegible coins[2] and fragments, 228.

Summaries of the hoard by George Sim in *NC*³ vi (1886), pp. 247 ff., in *PSAS* xxi (1886–7), pp. 223 ff., and by G. M. Fraser in *BNJ*¹ iii (1906), pp. 332 ff., with illustration of the pot.

Disposition: London, British Museum (62 coins); Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (405 coins); Aberdeen Museum (10,742 coins and the bronze pot).

5. ABERDEEN, No. 5, Bridge of Don, 20 Nov. 1937

183 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1466.

ENGLAND (178): Edward III (all groats). London, *Pre-treaty*, Lawrence, ser. C, 4; D, 6; *mule* D/E, 1; E, 10; F reading CIVI DON LON TAS, 1; Ga, 1; Gb, 4; Gc, 1; Gd, TA·S, 1. *Treaty ser.*, ○ stops, 2. York, *Pre-treaty*, ser. E, 4. Edward III–Richard II, uncertain groats, 5. Henry V (all groats). London, Brooke i *a*/i var., 1; *mules* i *a*/iii, 1; iii/ii, no ✶, 1; iv *b*/v *a*, no ✶, 1; iv *b*/v *jk*, 1; v *a*, 3; v *km*/v *qr*, 2; v *s*/v *lm*, 1; v *s*/v *qr*, 1; vi, 5; *mules* viii/v *t*, 1; viii/vi, 1; clipped and afterwards hammered to increase diameter, 1. Henry VI, Calais groats, gp. i, 81 (including ○–❦ and ○–✿ coins); gp. ii, 23; gp. iii, various types ❖, 9. Edward IV (all groats). *Heavy coinage, 1461–4*—London, i.m. ✠/⚜, 1; ✿, ☾ on breast, 2. '*Light*' *coinage, 1468–70*, London, i.m. ✿, 2; ✳, 3. SCOTLAND (5): David II, Edinburgh groats, Burns, 281, 1; 302, 2. Robert II, Edinburgh groat, Burns, 309, 1. James I, Edinburgh groat, Burns, 428, 1.

D. F. Allen in *BNJ*³ iii (1940), pp. 282 ff.; *PSAS* lxxiii (1938–9), p. 51.
Disposition: Edinburgh. National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

6. ADAIR, Co. Limerick, 1834

About 22 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Hiberno-Danish pennies. Deposit: Xth–XIth century.

Lindsay (H), p. 123. Disposition: Unknown.

AILCEY HILL, Yorks., 1695. See RIPON, 1695, No. 317, p. 117 below

7. AMPTHILL, Beds., 1836

146 Æ English (124 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1168–79.

Henry II: *First issue* ('Tealby' coinage), *BMC* (H²) cl. A & B (= Br. cl. A)—Bury St. Edmunds: Willelm, 1. Canterbury: Ricard, 3. Exeter: uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln: uncertain moneyer, 1. London: Geffrei, 1; Swetman, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Northampton: Warnier, 1. Norwich: Gilebert, 1; Reinier, 1; Wicot, 1;

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[1] Listed by Sim as Louis IV, Count of Flanders.

[2] Some were apparently worn pennies of London and Canterbury.

uncertain moneyer, 1. Thetford: Turstan, 1. Wilton: Aschetil, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain mints: Willelm, 1; Andreu?, 1. Cl. C (= Br. cl. B)—Bristol?, Rogier, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Henri, 1; Willem, 1. Canterbury: Ricard, 2; Wiulf, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Ipswich: Nicole, 1. Lincoln: uncertain moneyer, 1. London: Geffrei, 1; Godfrei, 1; Pieres, 2. Northampton: Engelram, 1. Norwich: uncertain moneyer, 1. Winchester: Herebert, 1; Willem, 1. Uncertain mint: Ricard, 1. Cl. D, E, & F (= Br. cl. C)—Bristol: uncertain moneyer, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Raul, 2; uncertain moneyers, 2. Canterbury: Adam?, 1; Goldhavoc, 1; Raul, 3; Ricard, 5?; Rogier, 3; Wiulf, 1; uncertain moneyers, 4. Carlisle: Willelm, 3. Ipswich: Nicole, 1; Roberd, 3; Turstan, 1. Lincoln: Raulf, 1. London: Godfrei, 3; Pieres?, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Oxford: Adam, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Thetford: Siwate, 1; Turstan, 2. Uncertain mints: moneyers doubtful, 2. *Coins with worn or illegible obv.*—Gloucester?: Sawulf, 1. Hereford: Rogier?, 1. Ipswich? [PIP]: Nicole, 1. London: Lefwine, 1; Pieres?, 1. Northampton?: uncertain moneyer, 1. Norwich: Gilebert, 1. Thetford: Willelm, 1. York: Godwine, 1. Uncertain mints: Driv?, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Illegible coins, 29.

J. B. Bergne in *NC* ii (1839–40), p. 54; Rev. Assheton Pownall in *NC* (N.S.) ii (1862), pp. 233 ff.; L. A. Lawrence in NC^4 xx (1920), pp. 166 ff.; *BMC* (H^2), p. liii.

Disposition: In 1839, 142 coins and the hollow stone in which they were found [illustr. in *NC* 1839–40] were sent by Col. C. A. Fox to Capt. Smyth, R.N. Fox afterwards presented 48 coins to the Royal Numismatic Society; these were examined by Pownall in 1862. The coins from Ampthill listed above were published by L. A. Lawrence in 1920 and provide the best list available: the hoard was summarized by Allen in 1950, but individual coins were not described.

8. ANDREAS, No. 1, Isle of Man, 1867

About 100 AR Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: Xth century.

Pennies of Eadgar and Eadwig.

C. C. Clay in MSP xvii (1869), p. 44.

Disposition: Douglas, Manx Museum (75 coins including some from Andreas No. 2?).

9. ANDREAS, No. 2, Isle of Man, 1874

A few AR Anglo-Saxon [part of ANDREAS, No. 1?] Deposit: Xth century.

P. M. C. Kermode in *List of Manx Antiquities*, 1930.

Disposition: Some in the Manx Museum (included in the 75 coins recorded above).

10. ANGLESEY, *c.* 1810

1 AV (unspecified), with AR Anglo-Saxon (1 of Eadgar). Deposit: Xth century? The following quotation is from Richard Fenton's MS. *Tours in Wales, 1804–1813*: 'Passed near the spot where skeletons were found accompanied by Saxon coins,

one of Eadgar, one gold—all given to Mr. Hughes of Cymmel, who owns the whole territory.'

Fenton, p. 268.

The site of this find was near Plâs Gwyn, a country house not far from the village of Llanfair.

11. ARDQUIN, Co. Down, *c.* 1845

400–500 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1475?

ENGLAND (200 + an uncertain number): Edward I–II, about 200 pennies of various unspecified mints. Edward III, groats and half-groats (uncertain number; one groat is probably of Lawrence ser. G with ○ on obv. and rev.; others are perhaps of 'Treaty' or 'Post-treaty' date). The hoard included about 20 Durham pennies, and 12 halfpennies of unspecified mints. Richard II, 1 groat. Edward IV: *Heavy coinage, 1461–4,* 1 groat. *Light coinage, 1465–70*—Coventry: 1 groat, i.m. unspecified. IRELAND (2 coins listed): Edward I, Dublin: 1 halfpenny. Cork: 1 penny. SCOTLAND (40 coins?): groats, half-groats, and pennies of David II and Robert II.

James Carruthers in *NC* viii (1845), p. 49; Lindsay (I), p. 271.

Disposition: The coins were discovered in the reclaimed fish-pond of the Abbey of Ardquin. They were in a small box. The absence of English coins of Henry VI suggests that only a small part of the hoard was preserved.

12. ARKLETON, Dumfriesshire, 15 Nov. 1883

176 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1340?

ENGLAND (169): Edward I–II [some may be of Edward III], pennies of Berwick, 3; Bristol, 3; Bury St. Edmunds, 8; Canterbury, 25; Chester, 1; Durham, 49; Exeter, 1; London, 66; Newcastle, 1; York, 8; illegible coins, 3. Edward III, *Coinage of 1344–51*; Reading penny, 1. IRELAND (3): Edward I, Dublin pennies, 2; Waterford, 1. SCOTLAND (1): Alexander III, sterling, 1. FOREIGN (3): unspecified sterlings, 3.

George Sim in *PSAS* xviii (1884), pp. 378–9.

Disposition: To Scottish Exchequer. A few purchased for the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities.

13. ARMAGH, June 1831

Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies (2 described). Deposit: *c.* 930–40.

ANGLO-SAXON (1): KINGS OF ENGLAND, Æthelstan: type undescribed—Eliaf (Eclaf?), 1. DANISH (1): NORTHUMBRIA, Anlaf (Raven type)—Athelward, 1.

Lindsay (H), p. 122.

Disposition: Unknown.

14. ASHBY WOLDS, Leics., 1788

450 Æ English. Deposit: Late XIIth century.

Pennies of Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II. Details not recorded.

W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*^{1} vi (1904), p. 187.
Disposition: Unknown.

15. ATTLEBOROUGH, Norfolk, 1866

7 *N* English. Deposit: After 1483.

Angels of Henry IV [VI?], Henry VI (Restoration, 1470–1), and Richard II [III].

NA vii (1872); *Proc.*, p. 356.
Disposition: Unknown. This find was reported by Mr. Fitch at a meeting of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, 21 June 1867.

16. AWBRIDGE, Hants, *c.* 1902

180 Æ English (144 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1180.

Stephen: pennies, Br. type i (late copy)—Southampton: Sanson 3. Br. type vii—Canterbury: Rodbert, 3; Rogier, 3. Huntingdon: Godmer?, 1. Lewes: Hunfrei, 1. London: Alisander, 1; Dereman, 1; Tierrei, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Salisbury, Stanning, 1. Warwick?,[1] Stan . . ., 1. Winchester, Hue, 1; Willem, 3. York, uncertain moneyers, 2, uncertain mints, 4. Moneyers: Ellman; Sim—[Siward?]; Waltier. Illegible coins, 6. Henry II: pennies of type i—Bristol, Br. gp. A: Elaf, 1; Raul, 1. Bury St. Edmunds, gp. A: Willem, 2; gp. B: Willem, 4. Canterbury, gp. A: Goldhavoc, 2; Ricard, 2; Rogier, 1; gp. B: Ricard, 4; Rogier, 2. Carlisle, gp. B: uncertain moneyer, 1. Exeter, gp. A: . . s . .,[2] 1. Hereford, gp. A: Rodbert, 1; Stefn, 2; William, 1. Leicester, gp. A: Robert, 1. Lincoln, gp. A: Andrew, 1. London, gp. A: Alwine, 1; Alwine Finc, 1; Geffrei, 4; Iohan, 1; Pieres, 4; Pieres Me, 1; Wid [Wit], 1; uncertain moneyers, 3; gp. B: Edmund, 1: Iohan, 1; Lifwine, 1; gp. C: Ricard, 1. Northampton, gp. A: Warnier, 1. Norwich, gp. A: Gilbert, 1; Hue, 1; Picot, 1. Oxford, gp. A: Ascman,[3] 1. Thetford, gp. A: Willem Ma., 1; gp. B: Willem, 1. Wilton, gp. A: uncertain moneyer, 1. Winchester, gp. A: Willem, 1; gp. B: Hereman,[4] 1. York, gp. A: Godwine, 2. Uncertain mints, 14 coins. Moneyers: Herbert, Martin, Raulf, Ricard, Rogier, ƧΛNƧV (retrograde), Unfrei, Willem, Wiulf. Illegible coins, 37.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*^{4} v (1905), pp. 354 ff.
Disposition: About 50 coins were disposed of by the finder before the hoard was brought to the notice of Grueber. The rest were ultimately sent to him for examination.

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[1] The mint-name is incomplete; it reads ER. Brooke does not give a moneyer 'Stan-' for Warwick, so the coin may be of Norwich (NOR), moneyer Stanchil.

[2] This reading is doubtful: Brooke does not give an Exeter moneyer with 's' in the middle of his name, but Grueber may have misread a coin of Guncelin.

[3] Brooke does not give this moneyer for Oxford.

[4] Brooke does not give this moneyer.

17. AYLESBURY, Bucks., July 1952

4 AV English. Deposit: *c.* 1470.

Edward IV. *Light coinage, 1464–70.* London ryals—BW type vii reading PERMDI·VM, 1; viii, 1; ix, 2. (Marks: ♕ and ✠.)

R. H. M. Dolley in *NC*^{6}, xii (1952), p. 125.
Disposition: Aylesbury Museum. Electrotypes o all four coins in British Museum.

18. AYR, No. 1, 1892

155 AR English, Scottish, and Foreign with 2 AR brooches. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1300.

ENGLAND (143): Edward I–II (all pennies), 143. SCOTLAND (5): Alexander III, sterlings, 4; John Baliol, 1. FOREIGN: 2 unidentified sterlings.

PSAS xxvi (1892), *Don.*, p. 60 (brooches illustrated).
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

19. AYR, No. 2, 1874

AR English, Irish, and Scottish, Anglo-Gallic and Foreign (227 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1320?

ENGLAND (168): Edward I–II, pennies of Bristol, 12; Canterbury, 28; Chester, 1; Durham, 3; Lincoln, 2; London, 113; Newcastle, 2; York, 7. IRELAND (14): Edward I, pennies of Dublin, 8; Cork, 1; Waterford, 5. SCOTLAND (44): Alexander III, sterlings of 'Rex Scotorum' type, 35. John Baliol, sterlings, 2. Robert Bruce, sterlings, 7. ANGLO-GALLIC unspecified type [sterling?], 1. FOREIGN [number?]: Sterlings?

R. W. Cochran-Patrick in *NC* (N.S.) xiv (1874), p. 351.
Disposition: Most of the coins were dispersed before they could be noted; those listed above were acquired on the spot (probably by Cochran-Patrick himself).

20. AYR, No. 3, 1863

135 AR English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1490.

ENGLAND (29): Edward III, London groats, 2; half-groats, 10. Henry VI,[1] Calais groats, 6; half-groats, 9; London groats, 1. Edward IV, London groat, i.m. unspecified, 1. SCOTLAND (106): Robert III, half-groat, 1. James I, Edinburgh groats, 7. James II, Edinburgh groats, 2; Aberdeen groats, 1. James III, Berwick groat, 1; Edinburgh groats, 20; half-groat, 1; pennies, 2. James IV, ordinary type—Aberdeen groats, 2; Edinburgh, 58; half-groats, 5; ¾ face type—Edinburgh groats, 6.[2]

George Sim in *PSAS* v (1863), p. 105; (1864), p. 217.
Disposition: 35 coins were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The hoard was originally dispersed amongst John Blair, watch-maker of Ayr (81 coins), Alexander Gemmell, innkeeper (32 coins), and William Burns (15 coins). Found in the Wheatsheaf Inn.

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[1] All the Calais coins are as usual in early accounts given to Henry V.

[2] Identified as James V in this account.

21. AYRSHIRE, July 1782

Æ English and Scottish, number unknown. Deposit: *c.* 1466–80.

'In Ayreshire a considerable quantity of silver coins were found in consequence of a lady having dreamed of a treasure being buried in a field, and on digging, several pounds weight were discovered of coins of the two first Jameses of Scotland, Henry IV, V and VI and Edward IV of England; several ounces were sold for 5*s.* 8*d.* each.'

Lindsay (S), p. 261.
Disposition: Hoard dispersed.

22. BALCOMBE, Sussex, 23 May 1897

744 AV and Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1380.

ENGLAND (730): Edward I–II. Pennies, Fox cl. i–xv—Bristol, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, 5. Canterbury, 32. Durham (including ✠ mark), 9. Lincoln, 3. London, 47. Newcastle, 1. York, 2. Berwick, 3. Edward III (all issues represented from 'Florin' coinage, 1344–51, to *Post-treaty series, 1369–77*). Canterbury: 'Florin' penny, 1. Durham: pennies, 75 (majority are probably of Lawrence *Pre-treaty ser.* A–G; many have † or ƒ on rev. and various mint spellings—DUREME, DUNELMI, DUNOLMIE, &c.). London: AV nobles. *Pre-treaty ser.* 5; *Treaty ser.* 6; *Post-treaty ser.* 1. Æ groats. *Pre-treaty ser.* A–G (majority), *Treaty and Post-treaty ser.* 214; half-groats, 83; pennies, 47; halfpennies (some of 'Florin' coinage, 1344–51), 32. York: groats, 16; half-groats, 8; pennies, 120. Uncertain mints: pennies, 10. Richard II. London: groats, 4; half-groats, 2; halfpennies, 3. SCOTLAND (10): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 3. David II. 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 1. Edinburgh: sterlings, 3. Robert II. Edinburgh: sterlings, 2. Perth: sterling reading VILLA ED PERTH, 1. FOREIGN (3): HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Sterling of Maubeuge, Ch. no. 36, 1. LUXEMBOURG, Jean L'Aveugle. Sterlings, Ch. no. 171, 1; no. 172, 1.

H. A. Grueber and L. A. Lawrence in NC^3 xviii (1898), pp. 8 ff. and pls. i–v.

Disposition: To Treasury and then British Museum for selection. A few coins (48 in number, together with the jug in which the hoard was found) were in the possession of Mr. C. W. Gillman of Surbiton in 1951. Eight of these were purchased from him by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and eight others by the author at the same time.

The vessel in which the coins were buried is a XIVth-century water-jug—said in the original account to be of iron—resembling a modern coffee-pot, with a long spout. One leg is missing.

23. BALLAMONA, Isle of Man, 1840–1

Æ English, Irish, and Scottish (none preserved). Deposit: XIVth century.

ENGLAND: pennies of Edward I [and II?]. Mints of Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, London, Newcastle, and York. IRELAND: Edward I?, mint not recorded. SCOTLAND: coins of Alexander III and Robert Bruce.

J. F. Crellin in MSP xvii (1869), p. 40.

Disposition: The coins were found in a jar which was destroyed. Most of the hoard was secured by Mr. Wallace of Distington.

24. BALLAQUEENY CRONK, Isle of Man, *c.* 1873–4

Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign. Deposit: Xth century.

ANGLO-SAXON: pennies of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig. DANISH: 1 coin of Anlaf recorded. FOREIGN: Charles the Bald, denier of Melle.

P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*[1] vi (1909), pp. 85 ff.

Disposition: Some coins in the Manx Museum. Eight coins were given by the landowner, Henry Kelly, to Governor Lock for the proposed museum; the French coin was retained by Mr. Kelly.

25. BALLASLIG, Isle of Man, *c.* 1839

Æ English. Deposit: XIVth century.

Edwardian pennies; mints of Canterbury, Durham, and London.

J. F. Crellin in MSP xvii (1869), p. 40.

Disposition: See BALLAMONA 1840–1; Crellin believed that there had been a confusion of identity.

26. BALLATOES, Isle of Man, 1826

20 Æ English. Deposit: XIIth–XIIIth century?

Said to be coins of the reign of Richard I. 'Shortcross' pennies?

Kermode, p. 64, quoting *Manx Sun*, for 3 Feb. 1903.

Disposition: Unknown.

27. BALLYCASTLE, Co. Antrim, 1853

Æ English ('A very large parcel'), incl. a half-groat and penny of Edward I [III]. Deposit: After 1351.

J. Carruthers in *KAS* iii (1854–5), p. 63.

Disposition: The coins were all sold and distributed through the county without being identified with the exception of the 2 coins mentioned above.

28. BALLYSHANNON, Co. Kildare, *c.* 1854

Æ English and Scottish pennies and sterlings. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307.

ENGLAND (number unknown): Edward I, mints of Canterbury and London. SCOTLAND: Alexander III (a few).

KAS iii (1854–5), *Proc.*, p. 213.

Disposition: Two coins exhibited by Rev. G. H. Read, who purchased some from the finders as he was passing. The rest dispersed amongst workmen.

29. BALLYTOR, Co. Kildare, 1837

About 60 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 940?

Majority of coins not described. The hoard included Northumbrian issues of Regnald (cross-moline and standard types) and Anlaf (Raven and small-cross types).

Lindsay (I), p. 135.

Disposition: Dean of St. Patrick collection, 1839 (sold in 1842: see Sotheby *Sale Cat.*, June 1842, lots 122–6. The provenance of all these coins is not stated but some of them may be from the Ballytor find).

30. BALTINGLASS, Co. Wicklow, *c.* 1882

84 Æ Hiberno-Danish pennies (16 only examined). Deposit: Early XIIth century.

KINGS OF DUBLIN: Sihtric II or III, Sihtric IV, Anlaf V or VI, Ifars III and Regnald III (dates: *c.* A.D. 982–1125).

JAAI[4] v (1882), *Proc.*, p. 732.

Disposition: Mr. W. T. Gillespie in 1882.

31. BAMBOROUGH, Northumberland, 1844

Æ Scottish (7 listed). Deposit: After 1124.

David I: pennies, Burns cl. i (p. 8, no. 1 = Lindsay, pl. i, 14)—Berwick: Folpart, 1. Burns cl. ii (p. 18, no. 17 = Lindsay, pl. i, 11)—uncertain mint: Hue Walter?, 1; p. 19, no. 20 (from same die as Burns, no. 18), +hVANRNFHRV: (blundered),[1] 1. Undescribed coins, 4.

Lindsay (S), p. 270 and pl. 1, nos. 11, 12, 14; Burns (i), pp. 8–19 ff.

Disposition: Of the 7 coins listed, Mr. Ferguson saw 3, and 4 others were bought in Berwick. Three of the latter were afterwards engraved for Lindsay and several coins found their way into the Lindsay, Kermack Ford, Cochran-Patrick, and Wingate collections.

32. BANGOR, Caernarvonshire, 1894

13 Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Oriental, with 1 Æ lump and 1 piece of stamped Æ (from a bracelet?). Deposit: *c.* 930.

ANGLO-SAXON (3 pennies): WESSEX, Edward the Elder. *BMC* (A) type i, no mint-name—Adalbert, 1; Beorard, 1. Type iii, uncertain mint (blundered reverse)—cf. *BMC* (A) ii, p. 96, nos. 85 and 87, 1.[2] DANISH (5 pennies): NORTHUMBRIA, Sihtric Gale—cf. Br. *Suppl.*, p. 252, no. 39 (rev.: Hammer of Thor),[3] 1. St. Peter of York—cf. *BMC* (A) ii, pp. 239 ff., 3 (1 fragmentary). Uncertain Northumbrian issue (broken) with hammer reverse,[1] 1. ORIENTAL (5 dirhems): CUFIC of Samanid dynasty, Isma'il ibn Ahmad. Es Shāsh mint, A.H. 287 (= A.D. 899), 1; Samarkand, A.H. 290 (= A.D. 902), 1. Ahmad Ibn Isma'il. Samarkand, A.H. 297 (= A.D. 909), 1; uncertain mint and date, 1; barbarous copy, 1.[2]

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[1] Perhaps of the Roxburgh mint (RV or RO).

[2] The inscription on *BMC* 87 suggests the Leicester mint (LEICI), but this coin is a Danish copy of Edward the Elder.

[3] This type was not recorded for Sihtric Gale until quite recently; it is not given in *BMC* or Brooke's original list of varieties.

H. A. Grueber in *Ill. Arch.* i (1895), pp. 103 ff., with text illustrations of 1 'St. Peter' and the bullion; Lady Fox in *HYWA*, pp. 118 and 122 with pl. ix, nos. 1–15.

Disposition: Bangor, University College Museum of Antiquities. The circumstances of this find are unrecorded.

33. BANTRY, Co. Cork, Autumn of 1834

693 + an unknown number. Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1260–7.

ENGLAND (596): Henry III, long-cross pennies of all classes from i to v (majority?) —Bristol, 8: Henri, Iacob, Roger. Bury St. Edmunds, 14: Ion, Randul, Walter. Canterbury: Gilbert, 23; Ions and Ion, 33; Nicole, 83; Robert, 9; Walter, 6; Willem, 42; uncertain moneyers, 28. Carlisle: Ion, 1; Robert, 1; Willem, 1. Exeter, 10: Ion, Robert, Roger, Philip, Walter, Willem. Gloucester, 5: Ilger, Ion, Lucas, Ricard. Hereford, 7: Nicole, Roger, Philip, Walter, Willem. Ilchester: Stephen, 2. Lincoln, 12: Ion, Ricard, Walter, Willem. London: Lawrence cl. i, 'Terci Lon', 1. Cl. ii, 'Rex Terci': Nicole, 5. Cl. iv or v (with and without sceptre): Davi, 9; Henri, 62; Ion, 4; Nicole, 98; Ricard, 21; Walter, 8; Willem, 9; uncertain moneyers, 24. Newcastle, 6: Henri, Hiun and Ion, Roger, Walter, Willem. Northampton, 10: Lucas, Tomas, Willem. Norwich, 11: Iacob, Ion, Henri. Oxford, 5: Adam, Gocelm, Henri, Willem. Shrewsbury, 3: Nicole, Ricard. Wilton: Huge, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Winchester: Lawrence cl. ii, 'Rex Terci': Nicole, 1; Walter, 1. Cl. iv or v (with and without sceptre): Geffrei, Huge, Nicole, Willem. Blundered coins, 2. Uncertain mints and moneyers, 20. Cut halfpennies, 10. IRELAND (84): Henry III: 'Triangle' pennies of Dublin: Davi, 23; Ricard, 60. Cut halfpennies, 1. SCOTLAND (11): William the Lion, penny. Cf. Burns (i), fig. 29?, 1. Alexander III.[3] Long-cross sterlings, 10, including coins of Berwick, cf. Burns (i), fig. 85—Dunbar?,[4] reading SI ON DIBARE; Glasgow: Walter, cf. Burns, fig. 92 E; Edinburgh: Alexander, cf. Burns, fig. 94 A; Perth: Iohan Corin?, cf. Burns, fig. 99.

Richard Sainthill[5] in *GM* for May 1835, and more fully in *Olla Podrida* (1844), pp. 124 ff.

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[1] Sword obverse (illustrated in *Ill. Arch.*, pl. ix. 7). The inscription is not clear in the photograph but the style of this coin is allied to those of Sihtric Gale rather than St. Peter of York.

[2] This coin may be one of a large class of imitations produced by the Moslem States as an international commercial currency. See J. Østrup, *Catalogue des monnaies arabes et turques du Cabinet Royal des Médailles du Musée National de Copenhague*, Copenhagen, 1938, p. 105.

[3] Sainthill gave all these to Alexander II, but Burns classifies them as Alexander III.

[4] Burns does not give this reading: DIBARE may be a misinterpretation.

[5] Coins with the mint-name SEINTED (Bury St. Edmunds) were listed by Sainthill under Shaftesbury; others reading RAN were classified as a new unidentified mint, but this is probably a misreading of KĀN for Canterbury. Still others were classified under Newcastle.

Disposition: The hoard was dispersed amongst the finders, but many of them came into Sainthill's hands, and he was able to examine others. The exact number of coins found is not known.

34. BARHAM, Kent, date ?

6 AR Anglo-Saxon sceattas, found in a tumulus with a skeleton, Æ ornaments, and a ring. Deposit: VIIth–VIIIth century.

Types: *BMC* (A) 2 *a* (2), 27 *b* (3), 4–5 (1).
CA i, p. 7; Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

35. BARROWBY, Lincs., 1871 or 1872

14 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: After 1016.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II, 2; Cnut, 12 (all of the Stamford mint). Those of Cnut were in fresh condition. Found in the shin-bone of an ox, stopped with clay.

Samuel Sharp in *NC* (N.S.) xx (1880), pp. 205 f.
Disposition: Most of the coins were concealed by the finders, but Sharp secured the shin-bone and 14 coins (those described above).

36. BATTLE, Sussex, *c.* 1860

13 AR English. Deposit: *c.* 1120.

Henry I. Pennies of *BMC* (N) type x—London: Swirtic, 1. Type xi—London: Wulfwine?, 1. Type xv—Bristol: Eat-?, 1. Exeter: uncertain moneyer, 1. Hereford: Edricus, 1. Winchester: uncertain moneyer, 2. Uncertain mint and moneyer, 6 (one moneyer-, EREMAN' is presumably Dereman of London).

Churchill Babington in *NC* (N.S.) xiii (1873), p. 175; *BMC* (N) i, p. xxv.
Disposition: Rev. R. F. Whistler, Rector of Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk (1873).

37. BEAWORTH [BEAUWORTH], Hants, 30 June 1833

8,000–12,000 AR English pennies and cut halfpennies (6,282 recorded). Deposit: 1087?

William I. *BMC* (N) type v (numbers of individual mints and moneyers not recorded for the following types down to type viii)—Bedford: Sigod. Canterbury: Ælfred. Chichester: Bruman, Godwine. Cricklade: Wulstan. Dorchester: Oter. Ilchester: Æglewine. Lewes: Oswold. Lincoln: Anspere (Ascil?). London: Brihtric, Edwi (Eadwine), Godwine (3 coins). Shaftesbury: Cnihtwine. Taunton: Ælfwine. Thetford: Esbearn, Folcard, Godric. Winchester: Anderboda, Godwine. Goldwine, Lifinc?, Siword, Wulfword. *BMC* (N) type vi—Bristol: Lifwine. Canterbury: Ælfred. Ilchester: Wichxsi. Ipswich: Lifstan. Lewes: Winred.

Lincoln: Anspac. London: Edwine, Godwine. Marlborough: Cild. Oxford: Wulfwi. Shaftesbury: Godsbrand. Shrewsbury: Earnwi. Sudbury: Wulfric. Taunton: Ælfwine. Wallingford: Swirtlinc. Wareham: Ægelric. Watchet: Siwolf. Winchester: Æstan, Anderboda, Godwine, Leofwold, Lifinc. York: Harthoulf, Thor. *BMC* (N) type vii—Leicester: Æglewine. London: Brihtwine. Norwich: Godric. Oxford: Hargod (Heregod). Wilton: Ælfwine. Winchester: Æstan, Brunic, Godwine, Liowod (Leofwold). Worcester: Ælfgærd. *Mules* type vii/viii—Maldon: Lifesun. Malmesbury: Godsbrand. Nottingham: Manna. Taunton: Ælfwine. Winchester: Æstan, Lifwold. *BMC* (N) type viii—Bath: Æglemær, 7; Osmær, 10. Barnstaple: Seword, 7. Bedford: Sibrand, 22. Bridport: Ælfric, 2; Brihtwi, 10. Bristol: Brihtword, 60; Brunstan, 12; Colblac, 91; Lifwine, 6; Swegn, 39. Cambridge: Ulfcitl, 31. Canterbury: Ægleric, 2; Ælfred, 43; Brihtwold, 28; Burnoth, 3; Godric, 23; Simær, 54; Winedi, 58; Wulbold, 24; Wulfric, 50. Chester: Ælfsi, 9; Lifinc, 11; Lifwinc, 11; Sunulf, 2; Unnulf, 9. Chichester: Bruman, 162; Edwine, 62; Spræclinc, 18. Colchester: Ælfsi, 22; Dorman, 8; Wulfric, 50; Wulfwine, 16. Cricklade: Ælfwine, 15. Derby: Godwine, 14; Leofwine, 6. Dorchester: Lifric, 4; Oter, 21. Dover: Edword, 3; Godwine, 3; Goldwine, 21; Lifstan, 1; Lifwine, 46; Lufric, 27. Durham: Cuthbert, 4. Exeter: Lifwine, 43; Semær, 49; Sæwine, 57. Gloucester: Brihtnoth, 19; Silac, 5; Silacwine, 21; 'S . . .' [Silac or Silacwine?], 1. Hastings: Cipince, 24; Duninc, 49. Hereford: Æglewine, 25; Lifstan, 21; Ordwi, 13. Hertford: Semær, 1; Thidnic, 7. Huntingdon: Ælfwine, 6. Hythe: Edred, 16. Ilchester: Ælfword, 10. Ipswich: Æglewine, 14; Ælfric, 5; Ælfwine, 11; Lifwine, 13; Swegn, 32; Wulfwine, 3. Launceston (Stefni):[1] Godric, 6. Leicester: Godric, 19. Lewes: Ælfric, 38; Oswold, 11; Winræd, 28. Lincoln: Siferth, 41; Sifred, 11; Ulf, 59. London: Ælfred, 118; Æwi, 129; Brihtwine, 104; Brunic, 1; Edric, 133; Edwi, 145; Godric, 29; Godwine, 118. Maldon: Ælfwine, 3; Ælfward, 2; Lifesun, 5. Malmesbury: Godsbrand, 8. Marlborough: Cild, 5. Norwich: Edwold, 41; Godric, 11; Godric Brd, 1; Godwine, 91; Howord, 25; Inhuhe, 8; Ulfcitel, 59. Nottingham: Ætcer, 3; Manna, 14. Oxford: Brihtred, 64; Swetman, 62; Wulfwi, 14. Pevensey: Ælfheh, 7. Rochester: Lifstan, 4; Lifwine Horn, 5. Romney: Winedi, 14; Wulfmær, 17. St. David's (Devitun):[2] Turri, 6 (1 retrograde). Salisbury: Esbern, 38; Godwine, 105; Osbern, 100. Sandwich: Ælfgæt, 13; Ælfheh, 4; Godwine, 22. Shaftesbury: Ælnoth, 49; Cnihtwine, 8; Godesbrand, 15. Shrewsbury: Earnwi, 13; Segrim, 7. Southwark: Ældoulf, 161; Godric, 23; Lifword, 187; Osmund, 127. Stafford: Godwine, 2; Wulfnoth, 18. Stamford: Brunstan, 28; Godelef, 5. Steyning: Thurbern, 44. Sudbury: Wulfric, 29. Tamworth: Bruninc, 3; Colinc, 2. Taunton: Ælfwine, 25. Thetford: Ælfwine, 58; Folcard, 12; Godelef, 7; Godinc, 7; Godred, 11; Godric, 28. Wallingford: Æglewine, 215; Swirtinc, 22. Wareham: Æglric, 13; Godwine, 3; Sideloc, 29. Warwick: Ælric, 1; Lifric, 7;

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[1] Catalogued by Hawkins as Stepney.

[2] Hawkins could not identify this mint.

Lufinc, 7; Thurtil, 10. Watchet[1] (Wicedi): Sigolf, 4. Wilton: Ælfwine, 16; Sefuroi [Sefara?], 15; Sewine, 41. Winchester: Æstan, 263; Brunic, 10; Godwine, 189; Goldwine, 11; Leofwold, 537; Lifinc, 72; Siword, 75; Spræclinc, 214; Wimund, 216. Worcester: Ælfgærd, 7; Baldric, 9; Estmær, 10; Sewine, 18. York: Aleif, 20; Læsinc, 20; Outhbern, 17; Thorr, 17. Uncertain mints: Ætcer [Nottingham?], 1; Godesbrand, 1. Uncertain coins of bad workmanship (contemporary forgeries?), 16.[2] Cut halfpennies, 18.

Edward Hawkins in *A* xxvi (1836), pp. 1 ff. and pl. i (Note: Not all the coins illustrated are from Beaworth); *BMC* (N) i, pp. xxi–xxii; W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*^{1} i (1904), pp. 26 ff.

Disposition: The hoard was found in a leaden box (for illustration see *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 102) near the Manor House, Beaworth. Many of the coins were dispersed amongst the finders, and according to Hawkins some thousands eventually reached London, and were examined by him. Hawkins puts the total at about 12,000 (*Silver Coins of England*, p. 168).

38. BEAUMONT, Cumberland., 1884

About 2,090 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, Anglo-Gallic, and Foreign (1,874 listed).

Deposit: *c.* 1360.

ENGLAND (about 1,890 pennies): Henry III. 'Long-cross', penny. London, Henri, 1. Edward I–II pennies—Berwick, 26. Bristol, EDW, 58. Bury St. Edmunds, EDW (incl. Robt. de Hadelie), 8; EDWA, 32; EDWAR, 21. Canterbury, EDW, 139; EDWA, 214. Chester, EDW, Fox cl. ix, ✶ on breast, 8. Durham, EDW (= Fox cl. i–x), 27; EDW and EDWA (= Fox cl. ix with ✶), ✠, 5; ⁊, 4; no mk., 27; EDWAR, 7; EDWARD, 5. Kingston (Hull), EDW, Fox cl. ix with ✶, 4. Lincoln, EDW, 19. London, EDW, 378; EDWA, 381; EDWAR, 29; EDWARD, 11. Newcastle, EDW, 3; EDW, Fox cl. ix, 14; EDWARD, 1. York, EDW, no ✥ in rev., 22; ✥ in rev. (some of Fox cl. ix with ✶), 12. Edward III. '*Florin*' *coinage, 1344–51?* Canterbury (some with ○ in legend), 18 pennies. London (with EDW, square and lombardic n, and some with ○ in legend), 14 pennies. *Coinage of 1351–60.* Durham pennies, *mule* ser. F/E?; ser. G, 66. London groats, *mules* ser. F/E?, 9; ser. G, 1. Half-groats, *mule* ser. F/E?, 5; *mule* E/F, 1; ser. E or G, 65. Pennies, *mule* ser. F/E?, 4; *mule* ser. E/F?, 12 or 13. York, groats, ser. D or E?, 23; half-groats, ser. D or E, 58. Uncertain coins, 22. IRELAND (10 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, triangle type, 7; *mule* London/Dublin, 1. Waterford, 2. ANGLO-GALLIC (2 sterlings). AQUITAINE, Edward II?, 2. SCOTLAND (87 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type, 35. John Baliol, 1. Robert Bruce, 1. David II: groats. Edinburgh, 27+3 fragmentary coins; half-groats, 10; sterlings of Edinburgh, 4; 'Rex Scotorum' type, 5. Aberdeen: groat, 1. FOREIGN (20 sterlings): FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune, 1. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes, 1. LOOZ, Arnold VIII, 1. LUXEMBOURG,

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[1] Catalogued as 'Worcester?' by Hawkins.

[2] 17 coins of this class were listed by Hawkins, but one is of St. David's (Devitun), and has therefore been transferred to that mint.

Jean l'Aveugle, 3. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon, 9. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis of Bavaria, 1. Uncertain coins, 4.

R. S. Ferguson and C. F. Keary in NC^3 v (1885), pp. 199 ff. and in *CWAAS* viii (1885–6), pp. 373 ff.

Disposition: Most of the coins were collected by the police and by Mr. Oliphant Ferguson (owner of the land), and were sent to the Treasury to be examined by Keary at the British Museum.

39. BEDDGELERT, Caernarvonshire, 20 Apr. 1853

24 AR English pennies of Henry III ('long-cross' coinage, gp. iii–v?). Deposit: *c.* 1248–60?

ACb^2 iv (1853), p. 216 (Note by editor).

Disposition: Unknown. The coins were found by the sexton while opening a grave in the churchyard of Beddgelert.

40. BEESTON TOR, Staffs., Sept. 1924

49 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies with 3 AV rings and 1 AR brooch. Deposit: *c.* 871.

MERCIA, Burgred: *BMC* (A) type *a* (Lunettes)—Beagstan, 3; Cunehelm, 1; Denewald, 1; Diga, 1; Duda, 1; Ealdulf, 1; Ethelstan, 2; Ethelwulf, 2; Guthere, 2; Guthmund, 1; Hussa, 1; Tata, 1; Tidhelm, 1. Type *c* (Lunettes)—Cunehelm, 1; Wine, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Ceolnoth: cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 77, no. 60 (*v.* Burgred type *a*)—Tocga, 1. WESSEX, Æthelwulf: *BMC* (A) type xvii (inscription on and between cross)—Canterbury: Ethelnoth, 1. Æthelred I: *BMC* type i (*v.* Burgred type *a*)—Bearnwine, 1; Ella, 1; Lang, 1; Liabinc, 1; Tirwulf, 1; Torhtmund, 1. Type i *a*—Ethelred, 1. Ælfred: *BMC* (A) type i (*v.* Burgred type *a*)—Canterbury: Bosa, 2; Dunn, 1; Ealdulf, 1; Ethelhere, 1; Elbere, 1; Elelaf, 1; Etheleah, 1; Ethelmund, 1; Ethelred, 1; Ethelwulf, 1; Heaberht, 1; Torhtmund, 1; Wine, 1; Wulfeard, 1. Type i *a* (*v.* Burgred type *b*)—Tidbearht, 1. Type i *b* (*v.* Burgred type *c*)—Biarnred, 1; Ethelhere, 1; Wulfeard, 1. Type i *c* (*v.* Burgred type *d*)—Diarwulf, 1.

G. C. Brooke in NC^5 iv (1924), pp. 322 f.; Reginald A. Smith in *AJ* v (1925), pp. 135 f., and Shetelig, iv, pp. 31 ff. (for ornaments).

Disposition: To British Museum for examination.

41. BELFAST, 1928

54 AR English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1315.

ENGLAND (48): Edward I, pennies of Berwick. Blunt cl. iii *a*/iv *mule*, 1; iv *b*, 1; iv *c*, 1; unstated cl., 1. Bristol, Fox cl. ix *b*, 1. Bury St. Edmunds, x *c–f*, 1. Canterbury, iii, 2; *mule* iv *a*/*c*, 1; x *a*, 1; x *b*, 1; x *c–f*, 5. Durham, *mule* x *a*/ix *b*, *Sede vacante*, 1; x *c–f* ☩, 3. London, iii, 2; iv *a–c*, 4; vii, 1; ix *a*, 1; ix *b*, 4; x *a*, 1; x *b*, 2; x *c–f*, 8. Edward II, pennies of Canterbury, Fox cl. xi, 2. Durham, xi ☩, 1; Ŧ, 1;

xiii 7, 1. London, xi, 1. IRELAND (1): Edward I, penny of Dublin? SCOTLAND (1): Alexander III, sterling ('Rex Scotorum' type?), 1.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*^{5} viii (1928), p. 334.
Disposition: To the British Museum for examination.

BELLINGHAM, Northumberland, 1854. See HESLEYSIDE, No. 186, below

42. BERMONDSEY, Surrey, *c.* 1820

12 Æ English. Deposit: *c.* 1101.

NORMAN KINGS (12 pennies): William II, *BMC* (N) type ii, 2; type iv, 5. Henry I, *BMC* (N) type i, 5 (1 without ○ by neck). Mints and moneyers not listed.

Edward Hawkins in *NC* viii (1845–6), p. 170; W. J. Andrew in *NC*^{4} i (1901), pp. 31 ff. (short account in 'A Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I'); P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 100 (short account in 'A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I and II'); *BMC* (N) 1916, i, p. xxiii.
Disposition: Seen by Hawkins at the British Museum.

43. BIRCHINGTON, Kent, date ?

4 Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas. Deposit: VIIIth century?

BMC (A) ii *c*, 2; 1 plated (cf. *BMC* (A) ii *b* [Runic], pl. i. 11); 27 *b*, 1.

CA i, p. 64; Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

44. BIRMINGHAM, Aston, date ?

4 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1360.

ENGLAND (3): Edward I, Fox cl. ii (?)—London: penny, 1. Edward III, *Coinage of 1344–51*, London: halfpenny, 1. '*Pre-treaty*' or '*treaty*' *issue*: York, Abp. Thoresby: penny, 1. SCOTLAND (1): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1.

No list published. Information from Mr. A. H. Oswald, Birmingham City Museum.
Disposition: Birmingham, City Museum and Art Gallery. At present on loan to Aston Church where they were found when the former building was pulled down.

45. BLACKHILLS, Kirkcudbrightshire, 11 Apr. 1911

2,026 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (1,943 pennies, 1 halfpenny, 1 farthing): Edward I–II, Fox cl. i–xv—Berwick, 70 (incl. 1 halfpenny). Bristol, 44. Bury St. Edmunds, 53. Canterbury, 494. Chester, 3. Durham, Royal mint, 49; Episcopal mint, 175. Exeter, 2. Kingston, 7. Lincoln, 9. London, 1,021 (incl. 1 farthing). Newcastle, 18. York, Royal mint, 36; Archbishop's mint, 6. IRELAND (28 pennies): Edward I, Dublin, 19; Waterford, 9. SCOTLAND (43 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type, 29 (incl. 1 plated).

John Baliol, 8. Robert Bruce, 6. FOREIGN (12 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre: Alost, Ch. no. 9, 1. Robert de Béthune: Alost, Ch. no. 12, 1; Ch. no. 13, 1. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes: Mons, Ch. no. 26, 1; Maubeuge, Ch. no. 37, 2. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon: Yves, Ch. no. 241, 4; Neufchateau, Ch. no. 248, 1. Foreign imitation of Edward I's Irish penny ('English' obv.), 1.

George Sim in *NC*^{4} xiii (1913), pp. 57 ff. and pl. viii.
Disposition: Scottish Exchequer. These coins were found in a wooden bowl.

46. BONGATE, Roxburghshire, *c.* 1827

90+? Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies including Ecgbeort, with ornaments. Deposit: IXth century?

R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), quoting *New Statistical Account*, iii (1845), p. 13; Jeffrey, *History of Roxburgh* (1864), p. 277.
Disposition: Unknown.

47. BORSCAR, Dumfriesshire, 1900

1,382 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1322.

ENGLAND (1356). Edward I–II. Pennies of Berwick, 31; Bristol, 27; Bury St. Edmunds, 62 (2 of Robt. de Hadelie)); Canterbury, 357; Chester, 2; Durham, 147; Exeter, 2; Kingston (Hull), 1; Lincoln, 10; London, 630; Newcastle, 17; York, 32; illegible coins, 28. IRELAND (3): Edward I. Dublin pennies, 3. SCOTLAND (8): Sterlings of Alexander III, 5; John Baliol, 2; Robert Bruce, 1. FOREIGN (15): Sterlings of FLANDERS. Robert de Béthune, 4; Louis de Nevers, 1. HAINAUT. Jean d'Avesnes, 1. BRABANT (Duchy). Jean II, 1. SERAIN. Valeran II of Ligny, 3. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon, 4. GELDERS (County). Renaud I, 1.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxxv (1901), pp. 639 ff.; *NM* (N.S.) i (Jan. 1901), p. 7.
Disposition: The coins were found in an earthenware pot covered with a piece of cloth.

48. BORTH, Cardiganshire, 10 June 1930

31 Ꜹ English nobles. Deposit: *c.* 1423–5.

Richard II, Calais: 1; London, 1. Henry V, London: Brooke cl. v, 4; *mule* vii/vi, 1; *mule* ix/viii, 1. Henry VI, Calais: Br. Gp. i, 2; London: Gp. i, 19; unspecified var. (not examined), 1.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*^{5} xi (1931), pp. 53 ff. and pl. iii.
Disposition: 30 coins examined and listed at the British Museum, 1 lost before the inquest. Two coins (Henry V and VI) to the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

49. BOURNEMOUTH (District), Hants, date?

20 Æ English pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1135.

Henry I. *BMC* (N) type ix—London: Derman, 1. *BMC* (N) type xiv—Bristol: Alwold, 1. Canterbury: Willem, 1. Chichester: Godwine, 1. Dorchester: Osbern, 1.

Gloucester: Wulfwi, 1. London: Alfred, 1; Alfwine, 1; Godwine, 1; Ordgar, 1. Oxford: Ailnot, 1. Sandwich: Godhese, 1; Wulfric, 1. Southwark: Algar, 2. Wallingford: Roberd, 1. Wareham: Derlig, 1. Wilton: Ailward, 1. Uncertain mint: Ailward, 1. *BMC* (N) type xv—Northampton: uncertain moneyer 'Stoi—', 1.

R. H. M. Dolley and H. W. Taffs in *BNJ*^{3} vi (1950), pp. 345–8.

Disposition: six coins from Bournemouth were recently examined by Mr. R. H. Dolley of the British Museum; and 14 others, all acquired in the same district, were exhibited by Mr. Taffs at a meeting of the British Numismatic Society in October 1951. It has been suggested that all these coins formed part of the hoard said to have been found at CANTERBURY in 1901 (see no. 71, below).

50. BOWNESS, Cumberland, Jan. 1884

21 or 22 Æ English and Scottish (only 5 coins listed). Deposit: After 1280.

ENGLAND (3): Edward I—London: pennies, Fox cl. iv with pellets on breast and before mint-name on rev., 3. SCOTLAND (2). Alexander III. Sterlings, 'Rex Scotorum' type, 2.

R. S. Ferguson and C. F. Keary in *NC*^{3} v (1885), pp. 207 f.

Disposition: The coins were picked up on the road between Bowness-on-Solway and Wigton. They are thought to have dropped from a cart laden with soil from the foreshore. Mr. Ferguson saw the five coins listed above.

51. BOYTON, Wilts., 20 July 1935

4,147 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: In or after 1324.

ENGLAND (3,873 pennies). Henry III. 'Long cross' coinage—London: cl. iii, Nicole, 1. Edward I—Berwick: Blunt cl. i *a*, 8; i *b*, 2; *mules* i *a*/ii *a*, 2; ii *a*, 1; ii *b*, 2; ii *c*, 2; iii *a*, 2; *mules* iii *a*/iv, 2; iii *b*, 3; iv *a*, 7; iv *b*, 22; iv *c*, 12. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 12; iii *b*, 4; iii *c*, 11; iii *e*, 6; iii *f*, 3; iii f–g, 9; iii *g*, 14; ix *b*, 27. Bury St. Edmunds: iii *b*, Robt. de Hadl., 1; iii *f*, 1; iii *g*, 5; iv *a*, 1; iv *b*, 1; viii, 1; ix *a*, 1; ix *b*, 4; x, various readings, 60. Canterbury: ii, 4; iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 3; iii *e*, 21; iii *f*, 6; iii *g*, 13; iv *a–c*, 81; iv *d*, 20; iv *e*, 10; v *a*, 2; ix *a*, 7; ix *g*, 48; x, various readings, 478. Chester: iii *g*, 5; ix *b*, 3. Durham: ii, 11; iii *d*, 5; iii *g*, 3; iv *a*, 1; iv *b* ☩, 3; iv *c*, 1; iv *d–e* ☩, 2; v *b* ✠, 1; ix *a* ☩, 2; *mule* ix *a*/*b*, 3; ix *b* ✠, 22; ☩, 5; *mules* ix *b* ✠/x, 2; x, various readings, ✠ and ☩, 140. Exeter: ix *b*, 5. Kingston: *mules* ix *a*/b, 2; ix *b*, 4. Lincoln: iii *c*, 6; iii *e*, 4; iii *f*, 1; iii *g*, 3. London: *mule* i *a*/*c*, 1; i *c*, 28; i *d*, 27; i *d* forgery, 3; ii, 44; iii *a*, 5; iii *b*, 2; iii *c*, 70; iii *e*, 40; iii *f*, 11; iii *g*, 19; iv *a–c*, 144; iv d, 36; iv *e*, 15; v *b*, 5; vi, 1; vii, 6; viii *a*, 8; viii *b*, 10; ix *a*, 42; *mules* ix *b*/*a*, 8; ix *b*, 185; *mules* ix–x 'trifoliate' /ix *b*, 3; *mules* x/ix *b*, 57; x, various readings, 846. Newcastle: iii *d*, 7; ix *a*, 1; ix *b*, 15; *mules* ix *b*/x, 13; ix–x 'trifoliate', 2; x, 8. York, Royal mint: ii, 5; iii *b*, 12; iii *c*, 1; iii d, 17; ix *b*, 27. Archbishop's mint: iii d, 7 (3 with ✚ on breast); ix *b*, 3. Uncertain mint: x, 2. Edward II—Berwick: Blunt cl. vi/v, *mule*, 2; vii?, forgery?, 1. Bristol: Fox cl. x–xi, 1; xi *a–b*, 32; xii, 2; xiii, 15; xiv transitional, 26; xiv, 13; xv *a*, 4;

xv *b*, 16; uncertain cl. 4. Canterbury: *mules* x/xi *a–b*, 4; xi, 1; *mule* xi *a–b*/x, 1; xi *a–b*, various readings, 153; *mule* xi *a–b*/xi *c*, 1; *mule* xi *c*/xi *a–b*, 1; xii, 8; xiii, 42; xiv transitional, 38; xiv, 79; xv *a*, 15; xv *b*, 107. Durham: x–xi ☩, 15; ✠, 1; *mule* xi *a–b* ✠/x, 1; xi *a–b* ☩, 11; †, 45; xi *c* †, 1; xi, mk. uncertain, 6; xii †, 7; xiii †, 7; xiii ♌, 4; xiv transitional, ♌, 6; xiv ♌, 7; xiv ✠, 1; xv *a* ♌, 4; xv *b* ♌, 7; *mule* xv *b* ♌/xv *c*, 1; uncertain cl. 3. London: *mule* x/xi, 1; xi, various readings, 181; xi *a*, 2; *mule* xi *b*/*c*, 1; xi *c*?, 2; xii, 4; xiii, 25; xiv transitional, 28; xiv, 26; xv *a*, 14; xv *b*, 61; xv *c*, 3; forgeries, 2. IRELAND (54 pennies): Edward I—Dublin: Allen cl. A, 1; B, 1; C, 9; D, 5; E, 3; F, 3; G, 11; 1 forgery. Cork: 2; Waterford: 17. SCOTLAND (94 sterlings): Alexander III. Burns gp. 1, 26; gp. ii, 'Rex Scotorum', 52. John Baliol—St. Andrews: Burns, p. 224, no. 10, 1; p. 226, no. 15, 3. 'Rex Scotorum' type: Burns, p. 223, nos. 1 and 2, 11. Fabric of Baliol: Burns, p. 182, no. 79, 1. FOREIGN (58 sterlings): FLANDERS. Gui de Dampierre, Namur, Ch. pl. ii, no. 1, 1; Alost, Ch. pl. ii, no. 6, 1; pl. ii, no. 8, 1. Robt. de Béthune: Alost, Ch. pl. iii, no. 2, 1; pl. iii, no. 1, 6. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes: Valenciennes, Ch. pl. iv, no. 1, 1. Mons, Ch. pl., no. 5, 1. BRABANT (Duchy), Jean II: Louvain: Ch. pl. ix, no. 5, 1. LOOZ, Arnold VIII: Ch. pl. xii, no. 5, 2. LUXEMBOURG, Jean l'Aveugle. Ch. pl. xv, no. 10, 2. LORRAINE (Duchy), Ferri IV. Ch. pl. xvi, no. 2, 2; pl. xvi, no. 3, 1. BAR, Edouard I. Ch. pl. xvi, no. 4, 1. TOUL. 'enigmatic' sterlings, Ch. pl. xvi, 8, 3; CAMBRAI (Bishopric). Guillaume de Hainaut, Ch. pl. xvii, no. 5, 1; Gui de Collemède, Ch. pl. xvii, no. 8, 2; Capitular coin, Ch. pl. xvii, no. 10, 1. ARLEUX, Jean of Flanders, Ch. pl. xviii, no. 2, 1. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny, Ch. pl. xviii, nos. 5–7, 5; pl. xviii, no. 8, 4. RETHEL, Louis I of Flanders, Ch. pl. xix, no. 1, 1. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon. Yves mint, Ch. pl. xix, no. 3, 13; Neufchateau: Ch. pl. xix, no. 4, 4. SANCERRE, Étienne III. Ch. pl. xix, no. 8, 1. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Henry VII (of Luxembourg). Ch. pl. xxii, no. 1, 1.

D. F. Allen in *NC*^{5} xvi (1936), pp. 115 ff. A note on the jug by G. C. Dunning, op. cit., p. 155.

Disposition: Coins sent to the British Museum for examination.

BRADDA HEAD, Isle of Man, *c.* 1848. See RUSHEN.

(Bradda Head is in Rushen Parish.)

52. BRAMHAM MOOR, Yorks., before 1756

Æ English (10 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1168–70.

Henry II, pennies of type i ('Tealby' coinage)—Bury St. Edmunds: Br. gp. C. Henri, 1; Willem, 1. Canterbury: Br. gp. A. Ricard, 1. Carlisle: Br. gp. A. Willem, 1. Ipswich: Br. gp. C? Robert, 1. Newcastle: Br. gp. A. Willem, 1. Northampton?: Br. gp. C. Waltier?, 1. York: Br. gp. A. Iordan, 1. Uncertain mints: Br. gp. A. 'Funeri' (Rogier of Canterbury?), 1; Nicole? (Winchester?), 1.

W & R, pl. iii; *BMC* (H^2), p. xlvi; a short note by Taylor Combe in *A* xviii (1814), p. 2 (under Tealby hoard).

Disposition: Circumstances of the find unknown. The 10 coins listed above were engraved for Withy and Ryall in 1756. Most of them are inaccurately drawn, with wrong attributions of mints and moneyers. Allen has corrected some of the readings.

53. BRANXHOLM, Roxburghshire, 1860

Æ (?) Scottish of David II and Robert II with Æ ornaments. Deposit: After 1370.

J. Graham Callender in *PSAS* lviii (1924), pp. 160 ff.

Disposition: No details of coins preserved. Ornaments in Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

54. BREACH DOWN, Kent, date ?

Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas. An uncertain number, together with a 'cross-head' pin. Deposit: VIIIth century?

BMC (A), Nos. 4–5 (1), 26–27 *b* (unknown number).

BB iii, p. 108 f.; Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.

Disposition: Unknown.

55. BRECHIN, No. 1, Angus, 30 Mar. 1785

Æ English and Scottish (only 7 described) with Æ spoons. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307.

ENGLAND (a very large number of pennies): Edward I–II, mints of Berwick, Durham, London, and Newcastle. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): Alexander III, 1.

Lindsay (S), p. 260; *AS* iii (1831), *Don.*, p. 52.

Disposition: 6 coins and the spoons given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1785.

56. BRECHIN, No. 2, Angus, 1891

Æ (?) 'Edwardian' coins with 5 Æ ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1320.

J. Graham Callender in *PSAS* lviii (1924), pp. 160 ff.

Disposition: No details of coins preserved. Ornaments in Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

57. BREDGAR, Kent, Easter Monday, 1940

131 AV English (60 listed). Deposit: After 1388?

Edward III. Calais: *Treaty coinage, 1363–9*. Nobles, 5, *Post-treaty coinage, 1369–77*. Nobles, 4 (1 with rev. of Richard II). London: *Early issue*, 1346, half-noble, 1. *Pre-treaty coinage, 1351–63*. Nobles, 8; half-nobles, 7; quarter-nobles, 2. *Transitional issue*. Half-nobles, 2. *Treaty coinage, 1363–9*. Nobles, 12, half-nobles, 4. *Post-treaty coinage, 1369–77*. Nobles, 3. Richard II, Calais: nobles, 4 (2 omit French title). London: nobles, 8 (2 omit French titles).

D. F. Allen and C. A. Whitton in *NC*^{6} vii (1947), pp. 160 ff., supplemented by a letter from the late C. A. Whitton to the author, 2 Sept. 1947.

Disposition: London, British Museum (17 coins). In possession of Messrs. G. V. Clarke, G. V. Doubleday, T. F. Checkley, and B. Clarke (45 coins). This hoard was found at Chantrey Cottages, on the site of Chantrey Hall (built in 1398). The finder did not at first regard them as of any value, but later showed them to a jeweller in Sittingbourne. The Coroner was informed and the coins eventually went to the British Museum for examination.

58. BROADSTAIRS, No. 1, Kent, date ?

Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas with brooches.

BMC (A), nos. 2 *a* (1), 26 (1), 27 *a* (? unknown number).
Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

59. BROADSTAIRS, No. 2, Kent, date ?

8 Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas in an Anglo-Saxon grave. Deposit: VIIIth century?

BMC (A), nos. 4–5 (4), 26–27 *b* (4).
BB iii, p. 84; Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

‘BRONZE POT’ HOARD, 1886. See ABERDEEN, No. 4, p. 1, above

60. BROWNLEE, Lanarks., Mar. 1770

Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1340.

Coins of ‘David’ [II], ‘Robert’ [II ?], and ‘Edward’ [III of England ?]

Lindsay (S), p. 260.
Disposition: Unknown.

61. BURRAY, Orkney, 24 Apr. 1889

3 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies with many Æ ornaments. Deposit: After 1016.

WESSEX, Eadgar: *BMC* (A) type i, 1; type vi?, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND, Æthelred II: *BMC* (A) type iii or vii (‘Crux’ rev.), 1; several fragments.

J. W. Cursiter in *PSAS* xxii (1889), pp. 318 ff. R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80; Shetelig, ii, pp. 135 ff.
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (whole find ?)

62. BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk, 1851

Æ English. Deposit: Late XIth century.

Coins of William I. No information about numbers or types.

PSAI i (1853), p. 309.
Disposition: These coins were found in Mill Lane. The hoard (or part of it) was exhibited at a meeting of the Suffolk Archaeological Institute in Dec. 1851.

63. BUTE, Isle of, No. 1, 7 June 1863

27 AR English and Scottish with AV and AR ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 1140.

ENGLAND (3 pennies): Stephen, *BMC* (N) type i—Carlisle: Erebald?, 1. Uncertain mints: Rodbert, 1; Sawine, 1. *Border County issue*: Earl Henry, s. of David I of Scotland—Burns pl. iii, no. 24 *a* (obv. reads HENRICVS; rev. illegible), 1 penny. SCOTLAND (23 sterlings): David I, Burns cl. i—Berwick?: Folpart, 1 (Burns fig. 21 B). Roxburgh: Hugo, 1 (Burns fig. 5). Uncertain mints, 'HA' (Haddington?).[1] Folpart?, 2 (Burns fig. 6 B); cl. ii–iv (with illegible or blundered readings), 10 (cf. Burns figs. 9 ff.). Malcolm IV: cf. Burns fig. 21 B, 9 coins.

George Sim in *NC* (N.S.) iii (1863), p. 216; J. H. Pollexfen in *NC* (N.S.) v (1865), pp. 57 ff. and pl. v and in *PSAS* v (1865), pp. 215 and 372.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

64. BUTE, Isle of, No. 2, Sept. 1813

AR English pennies. Deposit: After 1327?

'A very great quantity', said to be of Edward I–III. The metal was worth upwards of £30.

Lindsay (S), p. 266.

Disposition: Unknown: hoard probably soon dispersed.

65. CADDER, Lanarks., Oct. 1815

141 AV Scottish. Deposit: After 1438.

4337. James I–II: Lions ('St. Andrews'), 118.

Lindsay (S), p. 267; *PSAS* iv (1861), p. 168.

Disposition: London, British Museum, Soc. of Antiquaries, &c. (a total of 10 coins); Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews (approx. 10 coins at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrews; 27 at Edinburgh); James Stirling of Keir (owner of the land), 12 coins. 103 were to be sold, together with coins from GLASGOW 1837 (No. 172 below).

66. CALDALE, Orkney, 1774

Deposit: *c.* 1030–5.

'At Caldale near Kirkwall in the Orkneys as a man was digging peat he discovered two horns nearly two feet below the surface, they contained 300 coins of Canute, including 42 varieties of mints; with them were found several Fibulae of silver in the form of crescents and of different shapes.'

Lindsay (S), p. 261, quoting Barry, *Hist. of Orkneys*, p. 232; J. Anderson in *PSAS* x (1875), p. 584; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80; Shetelig, ii, p. 118.

Disposition: Bulk in British Museum.

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[1] A doubtful identification; Burns considered Hamer (HAM or HAIM), now Whitekirk, a more probable reading. The second coin may belong to a different mint: the only letter visible is 'A', but the moneyer is probably Folpart.

67. CALDER ABBEY, Cumberland, 1905

6 AV English nobles of Edward III. Deposit: After 1369.

The coins were all of the 'Pre-treaty' and 'Treaty' issues.

C. A. Parker in *CWAS* (N.S.) xiv (1905), pp. 325 ff.
Disposition: Unknown: coins found loose in the soil without container.

68. CAMBRIDGE (District), date ?

9 AR Anglo-Saxon sceattas. Deposit: VIIIth century.

BMC (A), no. 26, 3; cf. *BMC* (A), nos. 26 (Runic), 3; 44, 1; cf. 44, 2.
John Evans in NC^3 xiv (1894), p. 18 f.; Sutherland, pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

69. CAMPSEY ASH, Suffolk, Feb. 1832

About 600 AR Anglo-Saxon coins, chiefly of Edward the Confessor and Harold II, and including a number of cut halfpennies and farthings. Deposit: Mid-XIth century.

Lindsay (H), p. 122.
Disposition: Unknown. The coins were found in two parcels enclosed in thin lead cases.

70. CANONBIE, Dumfriesshire, 1863

77 AR English, Irish, and Scottish, with 15 jet beads, 2 AV finger-rings, and 3 AR brooches. Deposit: *c.* 1292–6.

ENGLAND (74 pennies and halfpennies): Edward I–II—Berwick, 5 (incl. 3 halfpennies). Bristol, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, 1. Canterbury, 13. Durham, 9. London, 40. York, 2. IRELAND (1): Edward I. Dublin penny, 1. SCOTLAND (3): Alexander III, sterling, 1. John Baliol, 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1; St. Andrews sterling, 1.

George Sim in *NC* (N.S.) iii (1863), p. 218; see the same author in *PSAS* v (1864), pp. 216 f. and 236 and pl. vii under WOODHEAD (Par. of Canonbie).
Disposition: Scottish Exchequer.

71. CANTERBURY, Kent, 1901

358 AR English pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1130–5.

Henry I. *BMC* (N) type ii, 3; type xiii, 1; *mules* of preceding and following types, 1, type xiv, 353.

BMC (N), p. xxv, compiled from notes made by Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton.
Disposition: The circumstances of this find are obscure, but the coins are said to have been found during work at the Archbishop's Palace and afterwards taken to Bournemouth. Major Carlyon-Britton saw many of them, but it is impossible to give the exact composition of the hoard. In view of the number of Henry I pennies forthcoming from the Bournemouth district, it has been suggested that the hoard came from that place and not Canterbury. See BOURNEMOUTH, No. 49 above.

72. CARRICKFERGUS, Co. Antrim, No. 1, Jan. 1856

121 Æ English pennies. Deposit: XIIIth–XIVth century.

John: short-cross penny, 1. Edward I: Canterbury and London mints, 120.

F. G. Robertson in *JAAI*² i (1856), p. 51.
Disposition: Unknown.

73. CARRICKFERGUS, Co. Antrim, No. 2, Trooper's Lane, 1903

Over 150 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Anglo-Gallic. Deposit: After 1377.

ENGLAND (number not stated): Edward III. Groats, pennies, and halfpennies of Berwick, Canterbury, Durham, London, and York. Richard II? ('Richard'): groat, 1. IRELAND: Edward I (Dublin pennies and 1 halfpenny). SCOTLAND (8): 'Robert Bruce' (Robert II?). Groats and 'placks' [pennies?] of Edinburgh. ANGLO-GALLIC (1): Edward the Black Prince, 'halfpenny' [denier?] of Poitiers, 1.

W. H. Patterson in *JAAI*⁵ xiii (1903), p. 423.
Disposition: Purchased by the Belfast Corporation (Free Public Library).

74. CARRICK-ON-SUIR, Co. Waterford, 1931

22 Æ English and Irish. Deposit: Late XIIIth century.

ENGLAND (19 pennies): Long-cross coinage. Henry III, 19. IRELAND (3 pennies): Henry III—Dublin, 3.

Unpublished (summary from Mr. C. E. Blunt, 1953).
Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland. The hoard was found in Ormonde Castle field.

75. CARROWEN, Co. Donegal, date ?

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (5 described). Deposit: *c.* 905?

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type iii—*no mint name*: Eimol?, 1. Type iv—*no mint name*: Adelaver, 1; Grid, 2; Unbein, 1.

R. Malcolmson and Dr. Aquilla Smith in *JAAI*² v (1884), pp. 51 ff.
Disposition: The above 5 coins probably passed to Dr. Aquilla Smith. The rest of the coins were dispersed.

76. CARSPHAIRN, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 Nov. 1913

2,225 Æ English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1330.

ENGLAND (2,068 pennies): Henry III. 'Long-cross' penny of Oxford—class and moneyer not given, 1. Edward I–II—Bristol, 47; Bury St. Edmunds, 77; Canterbury, 590. Chester, 6; Durham (including 16 coins with i.m. 🦁 for Bp. Beaumont), 175; Exeter, 2; Kingston (Hull), 8. Lincoln, 16; London, 1027; Newcastle, 26;

York (including 3 ecclesiastical coins), 49. Berwick, 44. IRELAND (31 pennies): Edward I—Dublin, 24; Waterford, 7. ANGLO-GALLIC (3): AQUITAINE, Edward II.[1] ¾ face sterlings, 3. SCOTLAND (72 sterlings): 'Rex Scotorum' type Alexander III, 60. John Baliol, 9. Robert Bruce, 3. FOREIGN (51 sterlings).[2] FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune. Alost, cf. Ch. pl. iii, 1–5. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Valenciennes, cf. Ch. pl. iv, 1–8. CAMBRAI (Bishopric), Guillaume de Hainaut. Cf. Ch. pl. xvii, 5–7. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny. Cf. Ch. pl. xviii, 3–8. PORCIEN (County), Gaucher de Châtillon. Yves, cf. Ch. pl. xix, 3. TOUL (Bishopric), under Ferri IV of Lorraine? 'Enigmatic' type, Ch. 196, 3; Ch. 197 reading 'Luntollengien' on rev., 1. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis V of Bavaria. Aix-la-Chapelle, cf. Ch. pl. xxii, 4–5.

George Macdonald in *PSAS*⁴ xii (1914), pp. 398–402 with a drawing of the jug which contained the hoard (p. 399, fig. 2); G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁴ xiv (1914), pp. 382–3 (a summary of Macdonald's article, but contains more detailed information about foreign sterlings).

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (container and 22 coins). This hoard was found in an earthenware jug of a common XIVth-century type, on the farm of Craigenillan. The finder handed over 2,209 coins to the Scottish Exchequer and 13 more were subsequently picked up. The jug was broken, but afterwards reconstructed.

77. CASTLE LENIGAN, Co. Armagh, 1814

About 200 Æ Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1340.

Coins of Robert Bruce and David II.

Lindsay (S) quoting Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's *History of Limerick*, ii, p. 68 and *Newry Magazine*, i, p. 119.

Disposition: Unknown.

78. CASTELLOR, Anglesey, 1871

Æ—Leather English token currency. Deposit: *c.* 1280?

'A number of well formed circular pieces of leather with bits of silver neatly inserted and riveted in their centres, without any impressions or characters.'

Hugh Prichard in *ACb*⁴ ii (1871), p. 57; J. Allan in *RCAM* (Wales), *Anglesey*, p. cxviii.

Disposition: Not stated. Mr. John Allan (of the British Museum) wrote that it was the custom in the Middle Ages to keep small change in this manner for safety. He suggested that these tokens were used by workmen engaged in building Beaumaris castle for Edward I. *Note*: Castellor is near Ty-Croes on the western side of Anglesey and should not be confused with Castellior near Beaumaris, where a large amount of unspecified coins have been found.

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[1] Attributed to Edward III by Hewlett in *Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 70. As a result of a study of 'Edwardian' hoards they have been transferred to Edward II. See G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁴ xiv (1914), p. 383.

[2] It has not been possible to give numbers for individual rulers apart from the four coins of Toul.

79. CASTLETON, Derbys., 1814

Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: Early IXth century.

Kings of Northumbria: Æthelred II, stycas.

Nathan Heywood in *BNJ*^{1} vii (1910), p. 333.
Disposition: Uncertain.

80. CATAL, Yorks., 1684

Æ English (3 listed). Deposit: After 1142.

Stephen. *Irregular issues*—York and district, var. iv D (*d*): Double figure type, 1. Eustace Fitzjohn, type B, Lion on obv., 1. Robert de Stuteville, horseman type, 1. One penny of Stephen not described.

Thoresby, pp. 350, 351; *YPS Proc.*, 1855, p. 216; *BMC* (N), pp. xxxi.
Disposition: Unknown.

81. CHANCTON, Sussex, 21 Dec. 1866

1,720 + an unknown number of Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (693 listed). Deposit: 1066.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadward the Confessor, *BMC*(A) type iii—Wilton, Lifinc, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—Bath: Ægelmær, 1. Bristol: Ælfward, 1; Æthelstan, 1. Canterbury: Ælfred, 1; Lifwine, 1; Manna, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 4. Cricklade: Ælfwine, 1. Dover: Cinstan, 3; Godwine, 2. Exeter: . . . fwine, 1; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Ægelric, 1. Guildford: Blacaman, 2. Hastings: Brid, 2; Leofwine, 3; Lifwine, 1. Leicester: Leofwine, 1. Lewes: Ælfsi, 2; Eadwerd, 2; Godwine, 2. Lincoln: Godric, 1; Ulf, 1. London: Ædwine, 1; Ælfred, 3; Ælfwine, 2; Bricsige, 2; Brihtred, 1; Bured, 1; Dudinc, 1; Edsige, 3; Godred or Godere, 1; Godwine, 2; Goltsige, 1; Leofred, 2; Lifinc, 1; Spræclinc, 1; Wulfred, 2; Wulince?, 1; Wulfwine, 1. Southwark: Ciofred, 1. Stamford: Arfra, 1. Steyning: Wulfgæt, 1. Thetford: Estmund, 1. Wallingford: Brunwine, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 1; Æstan, 3; Godwine, 1; Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 1; Loc, 1; Widia, 1; Wynstan, 1. Uncertain readings: NLINHNOGNFHIII, 1; LEOFNON, . . . 1.

BMC (A) type vii—Bath: Godric, 2; Osmær, 1. Bedford: Wulfwi, 1. Cambridge: Godwine, 1. Canterbury: Eadward, 3; Ælfred, 2; Gyldewine, 1; Leofstan, 1; Manna, 1; Wulstan, 1. Chester: Geldewine, 1; Wulnoth, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 3; Godwine, 2; Wulfric, 2. Colchester: Brihtric, 1; Brunhyse, 1; Deorman, 1; Leofward, 1; Wulfwine, 1. Cricklade: Leofred, 1. Derby: Froma, 1. Dover: Ceolwi, 1; Cinstan, 3; Godwine, 2. Exeter: Ælfric, 2; Lifinc, 1; Sæwine, 1; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Ægelric, 1; Ælfsig, 1; Wulfward, 1. Guildford: Blacaman, 2. Hastings: Brid, 3; Duninc, 2. Hereford: Wulfwine, 1. Hertford: Wilgrip, 1. Hythe: Guthred, 2. Ilchester: Godric, 1. Leicester: Colbrand, 1; Huscarl, 1. Lewes:

Eadward, 2; Edwine, 1; Godwine, 1; Oswold, 2. Lincoln: Colgrim, 1; Elfnoth, 1; Godric, 2; Manna, 1; Osfath, 1; Othbern, 1; Othgrim, 1. London: Ædred, 1; Ælfred, 1; Ælfward, 3; Ælfwine, 2; Ægelric, 1; Ægelwig, 2; Brihtwine, 2; Brungar, 3; Eadwold, 1; Ealdwi, 1; Ecwig, 1; Edwine, 1; Estmund, 1; Glifwine, 1; Godman, 2; Godric, 1; Godwine, 1; Goldsige, 1; Leofred, 2; Leofric, 1; Leofwine, 2; Osmund, 2; Sired, 1; Swetman, 1; Wulgar, 1. Maldon: Godwine, 1. Malmesbury: Ealdwig, 1. Newport: Sired, 2. Norwich: Thurstan, 1. Oxford: Ælfric, 1; Ælfwi, 2; Ægelwine, 1; Ælwi, 1; Ælwig, 1. Rochester: Eadwine, 1. Romney: Leofric, 1; Wulmær, 1. Sandwich: Lifwine, 2. Shaftesbury: Wydecoc, 1. Southampton: Ælfwine, 1; Leofric, 1. Southwark: Osmund, 1; Swetman, 1. Stamford: Brunwine, 1. Thetford: Blacere, 1; Godeof, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 2; Brihtric, 1; Brihtwine, 2; Brunwine, 1; Burewine, 1. Watchet: Godcild, 1. Wareham: Sideman, 2. Wilton: Ælfwine, 2; Ælfwold, 2; Thurcil, 2. Winchester: Ælfwine, 3; Æstan, 3; Æthestan, 1; Brihtmær, 2; CR·TAN?, 1; ERT.AN?, 1; Garulf, 1; Godman, 6; Godwine, 2; Godwine Widia, 5; Ladmær, 2; Lifinc, 4; Widia, 2. York: Arncetel, 2. Uncertain mints: Ælfwine, 2; Godwine?, 1.

BMC (A) type ix—Bath: Godric, 1. Bedford: Godric, 1. Cambridge: Ælfwig, 1; Godwine, 1. Canterbury: Eadward, 1; Ælfred, 2; Gyldewine, 2; Manna, 1. Chester: Ægelric, 1; Bruninc, 1; Leofwine, 1; Swartcol, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 2; Godwine, 3; Wulfric, 2. Cricklade: Leofred, 1. Dover: Ceolwi, 1; Cinstan, 1; Godwine, 1. Exeter: Ælfric, 2; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Godwine, 1; Silac, 1. Guildford: Blacaman, 2. Hastings: Brid, 2; Duninc, 1. Hereford: Leofnoth, 1. Lincoln: Manna, 1. London: Ælfred, 1; Ælfsige, 1; Ælfward, 2; Ægelward, 1; Deorman, 3; Ealdgar, 2; Edwi, 1; Godric, 3; Godwine, 2; Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 2; Osmund, 2; Wulfgar, 5; Wulfred, 1; Wulfwine, 2. Maldon: Godwine, 1. Oxford: Ælfwig, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Eadwine, 1; Heregod, 1; Swetman, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 1. Salisbury: Godric, 3. Shaftesbury: Wulfric, 2. Southampton: Wulnoth, 1. Southwark: Godman, 1; Osmund, 1. Stamford: Leofric, 1. Steyning: Wulfric, 2. Wallingford: Brihtwine, 1; Brunwine, 2. Wareham: Sideman, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 2; Ælfwold, 2; Ægelwine, 1; Eadwine, 1; Hærred, 3; Sæwine, 2; Swetric, 2; Thurcil, 2. Winchester: Ælfwine, 3; Æthelstan, 2; Anderboda, 3; Brihtmær, 2; Godwine, 5; Lifinc, 2; Spræclinc, 1. York: Arngrim, 2; Geola, 1. Uncertain mints: Leofstan, 1; Eilnoth, 1; Eadwerd, 2.

BMC (A) type xi—Bath: Godric, 1; Osmær, 1; Willewine, 1. Bedford: Sigod, 1. Bristol: Ælfric, 1; Ælfwine, 2; Godwine, 1. Canterbury: Ælfred, 2; Ælfric, 1; Eadward, 1; Gyldewine, 1; Leofwine, 2; Manna, 2. Chester: Godric, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 3; Godwine, 3; Wulfric, 2. Cricklade: Leofred, 1. Dorchester: Blacaman, 1. Dover: Ceolwi, 1; Godwine, 1. Exeter: Ælfric, 3; Wicing, 1; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Leofwine, 1; Wulfward, 1. Guildford: Ælfric, 2; Blacaman, 1. Hastings: Brid, 1; Duninc, 3; Wulfric, 1. Hereford: Earnwi, 1. Huntingdon: Leofwine, 1. Hythe: Goldwine, 1. Ilchester: Godric, 1. Lewes: Godwine, 1; Leofward, 1; Oswold, 1; Wulfwine, 1. Lincoln: Ælfnoth, 1; Auti, 1; Godric, 1; Oslac, 1; Ulf, 1. London: Ædgar, 1; Ælfred, 1; Ælfsige, 1; Ælfward, 2; Ælfwine, 4; Eadwine, 1; Dearinc, 1; Dudinc, 1; Godric, 2; Godwine, 2; Osmund, 2; Wulfgar, 2. Malmesbury: Brihtwine, 1. Norwich: Leofwine, 2. Oxford: Ælfric, 1; Ælfwig, 2; Ægelwine, 1; Heregod, 1. Rochester: Leofwine, 1; Lifwine Horn, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 1. Salisbury: Godric, 2. Shaftesbury: Ælfward, 1; Godesbrand, 1. Southwark: Osmund, 1; Swetman, 1. Stamford: Leofwine, 2. Steyning: Deorman, 1. Taunton: Brihtric, 1. Thetford: Blacere, 1; Sumerleda, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 1; Brihtmær, 1. Wareham: Biorn, 1. Wilton: Ælfwald, 3; Hærred, 2; Thurcil, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 4; Anderboda, 3; Brihtmær, 1; Godwine, 3; Goldwine, 1; Leofwold, 6; Spræclinc, 3. Worcester: Ægelwine, 1. Uncertain mint: Æcerard, 1.

BMC (A) type xiii—Aylesbury: Wulfred, 1 broken. Bath: Osmær, 2. Bedford: Sigod, 1. Bristol: Godwine, 2. Canterbury: Ædric, 1; Gyldewine, 1; Leofwine, 1; Man[na], 1. Chester: Godric, 1; Wulfric, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 1; Wulfric, 1. Dorchester: Blacaman, 1. Dover: Cinstan, 1; Wianwine, 1; Wulfward, 1. Exeter: Lifinc, 1. Gloucester: Silac, 1. Guildford: Ælfric, 1. Hastings: Duninc, 2. Hereford: Ælfwi, 1. Hertford: Wilgrip, 1. Huntingdon: Godwine, 1. Hythe: Theodred, 1. Ilchester: Ægelwine, 1. Leicester: Brunnusel, 1. Lewes: Godwine, 1; Leofward, 1; Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Ulf, 1; Wulfbeorn, 1. London: Ægelwi, 3; Ægelwine, 1; Ælfward, 1; Eadwine, 3; Godric, 1; Godwine, 1; Swetman, 2; Wulfgar, 2; Wulfsi, 1; Wulfward, 2. Southwark: Godric, 1; Osmund, 1. Steyning: Deorman, 2. Thetford: Ælfwine, 1. Wallingford: Brihtmær, 1; Burewine, 1. Wareham: Sideman, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1; Hærred, 2. Winchester: Ælfwine, 1; Anderboda, 2; Eastmær, 1; Ladmær, 1; Leofwold, 2; Lifinc, 4; Spræclinc, 4. York: Iocetel, 1.

BMC (A) type xv—Canterbury: Ælfward, 1; Manna, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 3; Wulfric, 1. Colchester: Wulfwine, 1. Cricklade: Leofred, 2. Dover: Ceolwi, 1. Ipswich: Ælfwine, 1. Lewes: Godwine, 1; Leofwold, 1; Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Ælfgæt, 2; Edric, 1; Leofwold, 1. London: Godric, 1; Swetman, 1; Wulfgar, 1; Wulfward, 1. Norwich: Thurstan, 1. Salisbury: Sæbode, 1. Shaftesbury: Godric, 1. Stamford: Brunwine, 1; Swartcol, 1. Wareham: Sideman, 1. Warwick: Theodric, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 1; Leofwold, 3; Lifinc, 1. York: Earcil, 1; Iocetel, 1.

Harold II, *BMC* (A) type i—Lewes: Leofward, 1; Oswold, 35. London: Ælfgar, 1; Aldgar, 1; Leofsi, 2. Steyning: Deorman, 16. Wilton: Ælfwold, 1.

BMC (A) type i, var. a—Southampton: Leofstan, 1.

B. V. Head in *NC* (N.S.) vii (1867), pp. 63 ff.

Disposition: The hoard was found in a crock. About 1,720 coins were acquired by the British Museum. Considerable numbers are supposed to have been sold in the district.

82. CHELTENHAM, Glos., 1924

5 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (2 only described). Deposit: *c.* 875?

MERCIA (1), Burgred: *BMC* (A) type *a–d—no mint-name*: moneyer not named. WESSEX (1), Ælfred: *BMC* (A) type xiii, var. *a?—no mint-name*: moneyer not named.

E. J. Burrow in *BGAS* xlvii (1924), pp. 366 ff.

Disposition: Cheltenham Museum (2 coins); E. J. Burrow (3 coins). Found on Leckhampton Hill overlooking Cheltenham.

83. CHESTER, 1, St. John's Church, 1862

About 40 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish (16 described). Deposit: *c.* 925.

ANGLO-SAXON (6 pennies and 1 halfpenny): WESSEX, Eadward the Elder, *BMC* (A) type ii—Adwald, 1; Wulfsige, 1 broken halfpenny. *BMC* (A) type v—Cutferth, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Frith, 1. *BMC* (A) type xi var. Eared, 1. *BMC* (A) type xii—Waltere, 1. DANISH (10): St. Eadmund Memorial penny reading SCEAD on obv., and CIPICE on rev., 1. St. Peter of York: *BMC* (A) type v. Minor varieties, 5; obv. SCPE TRM in 2 lines with 🗡 above, 3 pellets between lines, 1 below; rev.: EBORAC , ordinary type, 1; obv.: SCIPLT above 🗡 and ⊏, ✿ and R below; Rev.: +IƎRACI 1; obv.: PE . . . IOEP in 2 lines. 3 crosses between, pellet above and below; rev.: DEIoVoI . . . AI ordinary type [broken] 1; obv.: IIEIL I∩EP in 2 lines. 3 crosses between; rev.: REIVDCΛI[?], ordinary type, 1.

Thomas Hughes in *CAHS* vii (1862), pp. 289 ff.; John Peacock in *NC* (N.S.) ii (1861–2), pp. 305 f.; ACb^6 x (1910), p. 162.

Disposition: Those secured by Mr. Thomas Hughes of Chester (17 in number) are probably now in Chester Museum. About 20 coins were traced, but others were quickly dispersed, having been mistaken for Nuremberg counters.

84. CHESTER, 2, Eastgate St., 5 June 1857

70–80 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (35 listed). Deposit: *c.* 960?

WESSEX: Eadred, *BMC* (A) type i or iv—Siegred, 1; Thurmod, 1; Wilaf, 2. Eadwig: *BMC* (A) type i–iv?—Ælfsig, 1; Ælfwig, 1; Æthelstan, 1; Deorulf, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadgar. *BMC* (A) types i and ii—Ælfred, 1; Ælfsig, 1; Aldewine, 2; Alhmund, 1; Deorulf, 1; Eadmund, 1; Æthelstan, 1; Eoroth, 2; Frethic, 2; Frothric, 3; Gillys, 2; Hrothulf, 2; Martin, 1; Theodred, 2; Thurmod, 3; Werstan, 2. The published details of this find do not permit a closer analysis.

John Peacock in *NC* (N.S.) vi (1866), pp. 322 f.

Disposition: 70–80 coins recovered, but 60 of these stolen a few days afterwards. Many others broken or thrown away by the finders.

85. CHESTER, 3, Aug. 1914

122 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 985.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type vi—Canterbury: Boga 1; Wine, 2 incl. 1 cut halfpenny. Derby: Osulf, 1. Leicester: Mani, 1. Lymne: Æthestan, 1. Oxford: Wulfred, 1. Rochester: Sideman, 3. Southampton: Eadnoth, 2; Leofsig, 4; Oswold, 1. Stamford: Æscman, 1; Cnapa, 1. Winchester: Ælfsige, 1; Wihtsige, 2. York: Unspac, 1. Eadgar or Eadward II. York: Oda, 1. Eadward II [the Martyr]: *BMC* (A) type i—Bedford: Ælfstan, 4; Baldic, 2. Chester: Boiga, 2. Guildford: Ælfweard, 1. Lincoln: Adelaver, 1; Grim, 2; Grind, 1; Leofwig, 3. London: Ælfweard, 1; Æthelwald?, 1 broken; Wigferth, 1. Lymne: Æthestan, 2 incl. 1 broken. Norwich: Manninc, 2. Oxford: Wulfred, 1. Eadwerd or Eadnoth?, 1; Sideman, 1. Southampton: Cylm, 1; Cytel, 1; Leofhelm, 1; Leofsige, 1. Stamford: Ælfwald, 2; Æscman, 1; Ælfwald or Æscman, 1; Cnapa, 4; Wacer, 2; Wulfgar, 1. Tamworth: Deorulf, 1; Manna?, 1. Wilton: Boiga, 1; Eadwine, 1. Winchester: Eatstan, 1 broken coin. York: Beolan, 1; Oda, 1; Styr, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain mints: Leofwine, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Æthelred II: *BMC* (A) type i—Bedford: Ælfstan, 1; Baldic, 2; Byrnwine, 1. Chester: Ælfstan, 1; Deorlaf, 1. Derby: Gunar, 2; Osulf, 5 incl. 1 broken. Lincoln: Leofwig (Levig), 2; Grim, 1; Grind, 3 incl. 1 broken; Rodberht, 4 incl. 1 broken. Stamford: Boia, 1; Leofing, 1; Wulfgar, 2. Tamworth: Mana?, 1; Leofwine, 1. Totnes: Manna, 1. York: Beolan, 1; Swertinc, 1. Uncertain mint (Canterbury?): uncertain moneyer, 1. *BMC* (A) type i var. *c* Bis (not in BM)—Canterbury: Boga, 1. *BMC* (A) type ii—Chester: Leomman, 1. Shrewsbury: Æfic, 1. *BMC* (A) type ii var. *a*—Chester: Ælfstan, 2. London: Alfwold, 2; Goda, 1. Winchester: Ælfsige, 1. York: Farman, 1; Swertinc?, 1. Uncertain ruler: (type of Eadward II; *BMC* (A) type i—Stamford: Wulfgar?, 1.

G. F. Hill in *NC*^{4} xx (1920), pp. 141 ff.
Disposition: Some acquired by the British Museum, others in Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

86. CHESTER, No. 4, 29 Nov. 1950

525 Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign with 40 Æ bars. Deposit: *c.* 970.

ANGLO-SAXON (522 pennies and halfpennies incl. fragments): WESSEX, Ælfred. Br. type 6—Canterbury: Diarwald, 1. Edward the Elder: Br. type 13—*no mint-name*: Æthered, 1; Beahstan, 1; Beornred, 1; Eadstan, 1; Wulfred, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND, Æthelstan: Br. type 4—Dorchester: Torhthelm, 1. Norwich: Mantichen, 1; Secsge, 1. York: Æthelred, 1. Br. type v—two obverses, 1. Chester: Abba, 1; Beorard, 1; Eadulf, 1; Oslac, 1; Osulf, 1; Wulfstan, 1. Northampton:[1] Eadgild, 1. Shaftesbury: Æthelwine, 1. Shrewsbury: Berhtelm, 1; Eofermund, 1; Frotger, 1. Winchester: Eadstan, 1; Raegenulf, 1. York: Regnald, 4. Br. type 6—Chester: Eadmund, 1. *Mule* Br. types 5/6, Chester:

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[1] Or Southampton.

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Abba, 1. *Mule* Br. type 6/5, Chester: Wiard, 1. *Coins without mint-name*: Br. type i—Abba?, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Æthelbert, 1; Æthelsige, 1; Beorard, 1; Berhelm, 1; Clac, 1; Eadmund, 2; Frithestan, 1; Godfred, 1; Iohann, 1; Manna, 1; Oda, 1; Stephanus, 1; Ealdhelm, 1; Winele, 1; Wœlfburt, 1; uncertain moneyers, 3. Eadmund: cf. Æthelstan, Br. type v (new variety)—Chester: Baro [Beorard?], 1. Br. type iv—Dorchester: Iohan, 1. Norwich: Gionbald, 1. *Coins without mint-name*: Br. type 1—Ælfmund, 1; Ælfric, 1; Ælfstan, 3; Ælfwald, 3; Æthelgar, 1; Æthelwulf, 1; Berhtsige, 1; Biorneard, 4; Bernwald, 3; Cenberht, 1; Demenec, 1; Diarwald, 1; Dorulf, 3; Eadred, 1; Eadstan, 2; Eardulf, 1; Heremod, 2; Herewig, 1; Ingelgar, 2; Ivan, 2; Leofric, 1; Lifinc, 1; Mældomen, 2; Mærten, 2; Osferth, 1; Osfred, 1; Osulf, 1; Othelric, 2; Rægenold, 2; Sideman, 1; Sigar, 1; Sigeferth, 1; Sigwold, 1; Stefan, 1; Telia, 1; Wigeard, 1; Wintred, 1; Wulfgar, 1; Wulfstan, 1; uncertain moneyer (blundered), 1. Br. type 1 var. (rosette)—Ælfstan, 1; Amund, 2. Br. type iv—Bruininc, 1. Eadred: Br. type i. Derby: Ælfric, 1. *Coins without mint-name*: Ælfric, 1; Ælfsig, 2; Ælfwine, 1; Æthelmund, 2; Æthelwulf, 1; Æthered, 1; Agtard, 4; Amybd, 2; Baldric, 2; Baldwin, 2; Beahred, 2; Berhtred, 1; Bernard, 1; Bernere, 1; Beortulf, 2; Boiga, 6; Cenbert, 1; Cilm, 1; Cristin, 1; Delfel?, 1; Deorhan, 1; Dudig, 1; Dunn, 1; Eadmund, 2; Eferbred, 1; Frethic, 5; Frothric, 6; Gilles, 3 (1 a halfpenny); Gislemar, 3; Grim, 3; Heremod, 5; Heriger, 1; Hildulf, 2; Hunred, 5; Leofhelm, 3; Leofstan, 1; Leofwine, 1; Londbert, 1; Mærten, 1; Man and Manna, 2; Osferth, 1; Oslac, 1; Osmund, 1; Osulf, 2; Oswine, 1; Othelric, 4; Otic, 1; Rædwine, 1; Regther, 3; Scyrua, 1; Siegereth, 1; Sigar, 4; Theodmær, 2; Thurferth, 1; Thurmod, 4; Ucelbard, 1; Werferth, 1; Werstan, 1; Wilaf, 1; Wulfgar, 4; Wulfhelm, 1; Wulfstan, 2; uncertain moneyer (blundered), 1. Br. type 1 var. (rosette)—Man, 1; Manin, 1; Manna, 1. Br. type 3—Æthelwerth, 1; Bruininc, 1; Copman, 1; Hildulf, 1 cut halfpenny Man, 2; Norbert, 1; Nothelm, 1; Osulf, 1; Saraward, 1; Walter, 1; Wilebert, 2; Wine, 1. Eadwig: Br. type i—Bath: Beortulf, 1. Bedford: Ælfsige, 1; Baldwin, 3; Boiga, 1; Frothgar, 2; Grim, 5; Herewig, 2; Leofstan, 1. Newark: Cilm, 1; Clac, 2. Northampton:[1] Baldric, 1; Eadgild, 1; Mangod, 1; Wærin, 3; Wineman, 2. Oxford: Winhelm, 1. Br. type 4—Barnstaple: Bertsige, 1. Totnes: Wynstan, 1. *New type* (obv.: design of volutes; rev.: name of moneyer in 2 lines)—Æthelsige,[2] 2. *Coins without mint-name*: Br. type 1—Ælfsig, 1; Ælfstan, 1; Æsculf, 1; Æthelsige, 1; Æthelstan, 1; Æthelulf, 1; Ætard, 1; Bernferth, 2; Beorulf, 1; Beortulf, 1; Boiga, 2; Brothar, 2; Cilm, 1; Clac, 3; Cytel, 1; Demence, 1; Eadmund, 1; Eadulf, 2; Eacenulf?, 1; Eofered, 2; Eoroth, 1; Frard, 1; Freotheric, 3; Frethric, 1; Frothgar, 1; Grim, 2; Heremod, 2; Hereger, 6; Hildulf, 1; Ive, 1; Leofhelm, 3; Levinc, 1; Man and Manna, 3; Oswold, 1; Regther, 1; Siegfried, 1; Sunulf,

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[1] Or Southampton.

[2] This coin was at one time thought to be of the York mint, but this attribution has been abandoned.

1; Wilsig, 2; Wineman, 1; Wulfmær, 1; Wulfric, 1; Wulfstan, 2; uncertain moneyers, 5. Br. type 2—Eferulf, 2; Manin, 2; Ucelberd, 1. Br. type 3—Oswald, 1. Floral type (= Br. type 3)—Eadwine, 1 halfpenny. Eadgar: Br. type 4—Chester: Ælfsig, 1; Freotheric, 2; Thermod, 4; uncertain moneyer, 1. Derby: Boiga, 1; Iole, 2; Man, 1; Osulf, 2; Othelric, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Northampton:[1] Bertferth, 1. Oxford: Wulfstan, 1. Shaftesbury: Leofstan, 1. Tamworth: Deorulf, 1. Uncertain mints: Ælfstan, 1; Æthelferth, 1; Boiga, 1; Eofermund, 2; Eoferard, 2; Leofhelm, 1; Therferth, 1; Siferth, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Br. type 5—Bath: Beorhtulf, 1. Bedford: Ælfsige, 1. Exeter?: Wenberht, 1. Hertford: Abenel, 1. Huntingdon: Prim, 1. London: Æthered, 1. Totnes: Bernstan, 1. *Coins without mint-name*: Br. type i—Ælfred, 3; Ælfsige, 2; Æsculf, 1; Æthelaver, 2; Æthelulf, 1; Bernferth, 1; Bernulf, 1; Boiga, 1; Brothar, 2; Demence, 1; Durand, 1; Eadmund, 2; Eanulg, 1; Eoroth, 3; Farthein, 1; Frethic, 2; Frothric, 2; Grim, 3; Haculf, 1; Heriger, 14; Hunbein, 1; Ingolf, 2; Isembert, 1; Ive, 3; Leofstan, 1; Mameolet, 2; Manna, 2; Sigar, 1; Thurmod, 1; Werstan, 1. Br. type 3—Oswine, 1 halfpenny. Br. type 4—Ælfsige, 2; Ælfstan, 2; Amynd, 1; Daniel, 1; Deorulf, 3; Eadmund, 1; Eoferard, 1; Eoroth, 1; Frothald, 1; Frothric, 2; Gilys, 1; Hildulf, 2; Oswald, 1; Siferth, 2; Thurmod, 2. Br. type 5—Ælfsige, 1; Æthelbrand, 1; Baldwin, 4; Bernferth, 1; Leofstan, 3; Man, 1; Norbert, 1; Tuholf, 1; Wulfmær, 1; Wulfstan, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. *New type* (imitating Ælfred type 1 of London, cf. Br. p. 54, no. 1), 1 halfpenny. DANISH (4). Penny imitating Æthelstan Br. type 5, 1. Penny imitating Edward the Elder, Br. type 13 (fragmentary), 1. NORTHUMBRIA, Anlaf Quaran. *BMC* (A) type ii, Trefoil-Standard type—Farman?, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv, small-cross type—Æthelsige?, 1. FOREIGN (3) HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Berengar as king of Italy: 1 denier of Milanese fabric, cf. E & S (i), p. 280, fig. 503. 2 anonymous deniers of Melle: cf. E & S (ii), p. 422, fig. 774.[2]

Num. Circ., Feb. 1951, cols. 53 f.; B. A. Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Mar. 1951 (first reports). MS. lists furnished by Mr. R. H. M. Dolley of the British Museum; Graham Webster with notes by R. H. M. Dolley and G. C. Dunning, in *Ant. J.* xxxiii (1953), pp. 22 ff., fig. 2 and pl. ix.

Disposition: The hoard was discovered by workmen relaying a cable on the west side of Castle Esplanade. It was not at first reported to the authorities, but Mr. Graham Webster, Curator of the Grosvenor Museum, ultimately succeeded in collecting the majority of the coins and most of the bullion. The hoard was sent to the British Museum where it was minutely examined by Mr. Dolley and Mr. C. E. Blunt. The bulk was afterwards acquired by the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, a representative series being retained for the National Collection. This Chester hoard (one of the most important of its period to be discovered) has recently formed the subject of a paper, read to the British Numismatic Society by Mr. Dolley and Mr. Blunt.

[1] Or Southampton.

[2] This type (*obv.*: CARLVS REX, *rev.*: METALO) was still being issued in the XIIIth century.

87. CHESTER, No. 5, Pepper Street, *c.* 1946

101 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: Before 1350.

ENGLAND (97 pennies and halfpennies): Edward I—Bristol: Fox cl. iii, 1. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 2; iv, 1; ix, 1; *mule* ix/x, 1; x, 7; uncertain cl., 4. Durham: Fox cl. iv, 1; *mule* ix/x, 1; x, 3; uncertain cl., 1. Exeter, Fox cl. ix, 2. London, Fox cl. i *c*, 2; i *d*, 2; iii, 5; iv, 3; ix, 4; x, 19; uncertain cl., 5. York: Fox cl. iii, 1. Uncertain mints and classes, 8. Edward II—Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xv, 1. Durham: Fox cl. xi, 1; xv, 1. London: Fox cl. xi, 1; xv, 1. Edward III. *Second issue*, halfpennies—London, 4. Reading, 1; uncertain mints, 4. '*Florin*' *coinage*: pennies—London, 7. York, 1; uncertain mint, 2. IRELAND (2 pennies): Edward I—Dublin: Allen type *c*, 2. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type. Burns cl. ii, gp. ii, no. 34, 1. FOREIGN (1): PORCIEN: Gaucher de Châtillon. Sterling of Neufchateau, Ch. pl. xix, 4, 1.

R. H. M. Dolley and others in *BNJ*^{3}, vii (1952), pp. 91–2.
Disposition: Chester, Grosvenor Museum.

88. CHESTER, No. 6, 1901

25 Æ English. Deposit: Mid or late XIVth century.

Edward III. London groats, all with French title, 25.

CAHS (N.S.), viii (1901), pp. 102 ff.
Disposition: One at Chester, Grosvenor Museum? Others with the Vernon family.
Note: These groats were found in a small pot (imperfect). They may be of the Pre-treaty period (1351–60) or the Post-treaty series (1369–77).

89. CLAREMONT, Co. Dublin, Mar. 1838

Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Oriental (exact number unknown). Deposit: Xth century.

ANGLO-SAXON: Kings of England, Æthelstan: 2 undescribed pennies. DANISH (4 + an uncertain number). NORTHUMBRIA, St. Peter of York, 3; uncertain Northumbrian penny (allied to Viking issues of York), 1.[1] ORIENTAL: 2 or more undescribed coins.

Lindsay (H), pp. 123–4 and pl. 2, nos. 52–55.
Disposition: Joseph Humphreys in 1838, then Dean of St. Patrick collection (see Dean of St. Patrick sale; Sotheby, 30 June 1842, lots 211–16 for the St. Peter coins).

90. CLEUCHHEAD, Roxburghshire, 24 Nov. 1897

138 Æ Foreign sterlings. Deposit: *c.* 1307–12?

FLANDERS: Gui de Dampierre, 11. HAINAUT: Jean II d'Avesnes, Valenciennes,

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[1] Lindsay, pl. 2, no. 52. The legends are retrograde and appear to be blundered versions of 'Ebraice Civitas'. The types are: *obv.*, sword; *rev.*, hammer of Thor. Compare with an 'uncertain Northumbrian' coin in the BANGOR hoard, no. 32 above, and with Br. pl. x, no. 7 (Regnald s. of Guthfrith).

24; Mons, 22; Maubeuge, 5. NAMUR (Marquisate): Gui de Dampierre, 8. BRABANT: Jean I, II, and III?, 13. CAMBRAI (Bishopric): Guillaume de Hainaut, 8; Gui de Collemède [number ?]; Capitular coins, 2. HERSTAL: Jean of Louvain, 6. LOOZ: Arnold VIII, 7. Uncertain and illegible sterlings, 12.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxxii (1898), pp. 295 ff.; *PSA*² (1901), p. 371.
Disposition: No information.

CLEUCHLAND, 1897. See CLEUCHHEAD, above

91. CLONDALKIN, Co. Dublin, *c.* 1839

A large parcel of Æ Hiberno-Danish of Sihtric III, and imitations of Æthelred II of England. Deposit: *c.* 1020–30?

The composition of this find is very doubtful; the majority seem to have been imitations of Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type iii (CRVX).

Lindsay (I), pls. i-iii; Bernard Roth in *BNJ*¹ vi (1909), pp. 55 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

92. CLOSEBURN, No. 1, Dumfriesshire, 1844

More than 10,000 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1344.

ENGLAND: pennies and groats of Edward I, II, and III. SCOTLAND: sterlings of Alexander III and groats of David II. (No description of individual coins.)

Lindsay (S), pp. 269 f. Note in *NC* vii (1844), quoting *GM*, 22 Mar. 1844.
Disposition: A large number of these coins were carried away by the finders, and so were never properly examined. Said to have been in a tripod cooking-pot similar to Aberdeen no. 4 (no. 4, p. 2 above).

93. CLOSEBURN, No. 2, Dumfriesshire, 1846

11 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: XIVth century.

ENGLAND (10). Edward I–II: pennies, 8. Edward III: groats, 2. SCOTLAND (1): David I: groat, 1.

AS v (1860), *don.*, p. 54.
Disposition: Presented to Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Probably part of the previous find.

94. COLCHESTER, Essex, 5 July 1902

10,926 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1260.

ENGLAND (10,572 pennies): Henry I, *BMC* (N) type x—London: Wulgar, 1. Type xv—London: Baldwin, 1. Stephen, *BMC* (N) type vii—Oxford?: Walter, 1.

Short-cross coinage, 1180–1247. Grueber cl. i–iv (= Br. gp. i–iv, Henry II–John)[1]—Canterbury: Goldwine, 96; Hernaud, 1; Hiun and Iun, 38; Hue, 44; Iohan, 112; Meinir, 56; Reinald and Reinaud, 51; Samuel, 88; Simun, 83; Ulard, 54; uncertain moneyers, 9. Carlisle: Alain, 14. Durham: Alein, 3; Pieres, 17. Exeter: Iordan, 2; Osber, 1; Raul, 2; Ricard, 12; Roger, 3. Ilchester?: Hernaud, 1.[2] Lincoln: Edmund, 6; Girard, 1; Lefwine, 6; Randul, 3; Walter, 1; Will. D. F., 3; Willelm, 8. London: Aimer, 24; Alain, 9; Davi, 23; Fil. Aimer, 5; Fulke, 28; Gilebert, 3; Goldwine, 2; Henri, 58; Iohan, 16; Osber, 15; Pieres, 46; Randul, 1; Raul, 110; Reinald, 4; Ricard, 100; Stivene, 77; Willelm, 85; uncertain moneyers, 29. *Without moneyer's name*, reading LONDE CIVITAS &c., 4. Northampton: Filip, 1; Gefrei, 1; Hugo, 2; Randul, 5; Raul, 3; Roberd, 2; Simund, 2; Walter, 8. Norwich: Gefrei, 11; Iohan, 15; Reinald, 27; Willelm, 2. Oxford: Asketil, 1; Iefrei, 1; Owein, 1; Ricard, 4; Rodbert, 2. Shrewsbury: Ive, 6. Wilton: Osber, 6; Rodbert, 2. Winchester: Adam, 19; Clement, 5; Gocelm, 18; Henri, 2; Osber[n], 11; Reinier, 3; Rodbert, 4; Willelm, 3. Worcester: Godwine, 13; Osber, 2. York: Davi, 14; Everard, 13; Gerard, 9; Hugo, 9; Isaac, 2; Turkil, 8; Willelm, 3. Grueber cl. v (= Br. gp. v–viii; John and Henry III, up to 1247).[1] Bury St. Edmunds: Fulke, 19; Norman, 93; Rauf, 36; Simund, 282; Willelm, 24; uncertain moneyers, 3. Canterbury: Andreu, 2; Arnaud, 54; Henri, 472; Hiun and Iun, 115; Iohan, 396; Iohan B., 12; Iohan Chic., 186; Iohan Fr., 126; Iohan M., 34; Nichole, 1; Norman, 10; Osmund, 235; Rauf, 1; Robert, 51; Robert Vi., 2; Roger, 337; Roger of R., 261; Salemun, 70; Samuel, 59; Simon, 183; Tomas, 359; Walter, 73; Willem, 143; Willem Ta., 147; uncertain moneyers, 19. Carlisle: Tomas, 7. Chichester: Everard 4; Goldwine, 1; Reinaud, 1; Pieres, 7; Rauf, 6; Simon, 8; Willelm, 7. Exeter: Gileberd, 8; Iohan, 8. Ipswich: Alisandre, 24; Iohan, 10. King's Lynn: Iohan, 7; Nicole, 6; Willelm, 7. Lincoln: Alain, 4; Andreu, 31; Hue, 28; Rauf, 3; Ricard, 1; Tomas, 5. London: Abel, 463; Adam, 580; Arnaud, 1; Beneit, 30; Elis (Helis), 192; Gefrei, 315; Ilger, 760; Ledulf, 383; Ledulf and Gefrei (coin restruck), 1; Nichole, 1; Pires, 1; Rauf (Raulf), 433; Rener, 39; Ricard, 362, Ricard B., 29; Ricard T., 8; Terri, 138; Walter, 361; Willelm B., 51; Willelm L., 5; Willelm T., 42; uncertain London coins, 14. Northampton: Adam, 24; Roberd T., 19. Norwich: Gefrei, 11. Oxford: Ailwine, 5; Henri, 2; Miles, 5. Rhuddlan: Halli, 2; Henricus, 2; Simon, 10 (1 retrograde); Tomas, 1. Rochester: Alisandre, 4; Andreu, 2; Hunfrei, 3. Winchester: Andreu, 23; Bartelme, 8; Iohan, 24; Lukas, 21; Miles, 21; Rauf, 21; Ricard, 14. Uncertain moneyer (double-struck), 1. York: Hue, 5; Iohan,

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[1] This division of the Colchester hoard into two groups containing early and late coins respectively is not altogether satisfactory, but perfect accuracy is not possible without re-identifying each coin separately. A minute comparison of Grueber's list of classes and moneyers with Brooke's lists (*English Coins*, pp. 113–14) should enable this to be done if necessary.

The bulk of this hoard consists of Brooke's gp. v (= John), but seems to include all groups down to viii (Henry III, *c.* 1242–7).

[2] Probably a mis-reading. It may be Reinaud of Chichester.

1; Nicole, 15; Peres, 4; Renaud, 7; Tomas, 16. *Uncertain short-cross pennies* 18 (1 reading 'Iohan L.') and 4 fragments of thin plating for obv. and rev. IRELAND (160 pennies): John as King of Ireland, 1199–1216. Dublin: Roberd, 142; Willelm, 9. Limerick: Willem, 9. SCOTLAND (168 sterlings): William the Lion. *Coins with name of mint*: short double-cross coinage, cf. Burns i, pp. 64–73.—Perth: Water (Walter), 4. Roxburgh: Adam, 5; Aimer Adam, 3; Raul, 7; Peris Adam, 13. *Coins without mint-name*: cf. Burns cl. i–vi, pp. 74–89; Henri Le Rus, 13 (1 retrograde); Hue Walter, 96 (10 retrograde); Walter, 1; Walter Adam, 6; Walter Hue?, 5. Uncertain moneyers, 2. Alexander II. Short double-cross coinage, cf. Burns, fig. 70. Roxburgh: Peris, 9; Peris Adam, 4. FOREIGN (23 deniers): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, *temp*. Otto IV—Cologne: Ch. pl. xxi, no. 1, 1. Dortmund: Ch. pl. xxi, no. 2, 2. *Temp*. Frederick II—*without mint-name*: Ch. pl. xxi, no. 4, 9. Dortmund: Ch. pl. xxi, no. 7, 1. Cologne (Archbishopric): Philip I. Cappe, pl. ix, fig. 147, 1. Adolf I. Cappe, pl. x, fig. 152, 1. Civic issue (XIIIth century). 'Sancta Colonia' type, 1. Munster (Bishopric, XIIIth century): Ch. pl. xxv, no. 7, 1. Corvey (Abbey, XIIIth century): Ch. pl. xxvii, no. 1, 2. Arensburg (County), Gottfried II. Ch. pl. xxv, no. 10, 1. Lippe (County), *temp*. Bernard III. Ch. pl. xxvii, no. 5, 1. Uncertain Bishopric (?) imitating English short-cross type (cf. Grueber cl. iii = Br. gp. i–iii); rev.: Λ̄LINIORNIERVS EP?, 1; uncertain imitation of short-cross type (cf. Grueber cl. v = Br. gp. v–viii), 1.

H. A. Grueber in NC^4 iii (1903), pp. 111 ff. and pl. iv; W. J. Andrew in *BNJ* i (1904), pp. 32 ff. (general historical account).

Disposition: These coins were found in a flat leaden vessel on premises in High Street, Colchester. A number of specimens came into private hands but the police recovered the majority and over 10,000 were examined at the British Museum. Apart from the Aberdeen (1886) find this is probably the largest hoard of medieval coins ever recorded in this country.

95. COLDINGHAM, Berwickshire, 1853

693 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1307?

ENGLAND: pennies of Edward I and II, including 1 of Berwick. SCOTLAND: the only coin mentioned is of Robert Bruce.

PSAS i (1853), pp. 225–6, under CAIRNCROSS (par. of Coldingham).

Disposition: 11 coins given to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1853.

96. COLONSAY, 1882–3

3 Æ Anglo-Saxon stycas together with various objects, including a bronze balance. Deposit: Early IXth century.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eanred, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Wigmund, 1 (moneyer, Cœnred). Illegible styca, 1.

PSAS xli (1906–7), p. 447; R. B. K. Stevenson in NC^6 xi. (1951), table opposite p. 80; Shetelig, ii, pp. 48 ff. and figs. 26–32.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

97. CONGRESSBURY, Somerset, 1828

138 AV and AR English (only 4 described). Deposit: *c.* 1465–70?

Henry VI: AV noble,[1] 1. Henry V-VI: AR groats, 115 (London, number unspecified; Calais, 2). Edward IV: AV ryal,[1] 1.

GM, 1828, pt. i, p. 462; reprinted in *GML*, 1898, p. 232.
Disposition: Unknown.

98. CONNAUGHT, Co., Aug. 1840

About 50 AR Scottish. Deposit: After 1370.

David II and Robert II: groats, half-groats, and 1 penny (Robt. II).

Lindsay (S), p. 271.
Disposition: The coins were brought to Cork for sale.

99. COROSIN, Co. Clare, 1943

About 1,000 AR English and Irish. Deposit: XIIIth century.

Coins of King John and John de Courcy (Justiciar).

The Times, 2 Feb. 1943.
Disposition: No information.

100. CORRIEMONIE, Inverness-shire, 1870

570 AR English pennies. Deposit: XIVth century.

'An interesting discovery has been made in the churchyard of Corriemoney, Glen-Urquhart. Among the earth turned up in digging a new grave was an old metal dish which proved to be a copper pot filled with silver coins about the size of a sixpence. They were packed edgeways, very closely and carefully, and were evidently of ancient date. From specimens brought to Inverness and examined, it appears that the coins are silver pennies issued by the first three Edwards.' (The coins seen were, with one exception, all minted at Lincoln.)

MNS i (1871), p. 210, quoting the *Manchester Weekly Times* for 19 Feb. 1870.
Disposition: Scottish Exchequer?

101. COULNAKYLE, Elgin, Feb. 1870

23+? AR English pennies (20 listed). Deposit: Early XIVth century.

Edward I and II pennies of Berwick, 1; Bristol, 1; Bury St. Edmunds, 1; Canterbury, 2; Lincoln, 1; London, 14 (exact classes of these coins cannot now be determined).

George Sim in *PSAS* viii (1870), p. 289.
Disposition: The Procurator-Fiscal was only able to recover 23 coins. They were all returned to the finders after examination.

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[1] Probably more than one specimen.

102. COVENTRY, No. 1, Warws., 1847

100–200 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1300.

ENGLAND (an uncertain number of pennies): Edward I–II. Mints of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester (1 coin), Durham, Lincoln, and London (majority). IRELAND (4 pennies): Edward I. Mints of Dublin and Waterford. SCOTLAND (6 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type, 6.

Cutting from *Coventry Standard* for 1847 (Evans papers, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford). Disposition: Most of the coins were dispersed amongst the finders.

103. COVENTRY, No. 2, Warws., 2 Apr. 1937

About 500 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign (163 listed) with 2 Æ brooches. Deposit: *c.* 1298.

ENGLAND (125 pennies): Edward I pennies—Bristol, Fox cl. iii *c–e*, 9; iii *f–g*, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, iii *g*, 1. Canterbury: iii *e*, 4; iii *f–g*, 10; iv *a–c*, 5; iv *d*, 3; iv *e*, 1; v, 2. Chester, iii *g*, 2. Durham, iii *d*, 1; iii *g*, 1; iv *e* ✠, 1. Lincoln, iii *c–e*, 5; iii *f/g*, 1. London: i *a*, 2; i *c*, 2; ii, 4; iii *a*, 1; iii *c–e*, 14; iii *f–g*, 14; iv *a–c*, 16; iv *d*, 7; iv *e*, 5; v, 3; forgeries, 2. York: Ecclesiastical, iii *d*, 2. York: Royal, iii *b*, 5. IRELAND (4 pennies): Edward I. Dublin: Allen cl. C, 1; F, 1. Waterford, 2. SCOTLAND (9 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type, 9. FOREIGN (6 sterlings): Flanders; Gui de Dampierre. Sterlings of Alost, 2. HAINAUT, Jean II d'Avesnes. Sterlings of Valenciennes, 3. GELDERS, Renaud I. Sterling of Arnheim, 1.

Ant. J. xvii (1937), note, p. 440; D. F. Allen in *BNJ*^{3} iii (1940), pp. 279 ff; *BMQ* xi, p. 167, pl. xlix (account of the brooches).

Disposition: London, British Museum (6 coins and 2 brooches). This hoard was found at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

104. CRAIGIE, Ayrshire, Jan. 1893

80 Æ Irish and Scottish. Deposit: After 1371.

IRELAND (1): Edward I. Dublin penny. SCOTLAND (79): David II. Edinburgh groats—Burns vii[1] var., 1; xiii, 1; xix, 1; xxxi, 6; xxxi var., 2; xxxii, 1; xxxiv, 2; xxxvi, 1; xxxviii, 5; xliv, 1. Half-groats—Burns iii var., 1; xiv, 1; xiv var., 1; xxii, 1. Penny, 'Rex Scotorum' type. Burns xiv, fig. 238, 1. Robert II: Edinburgh groats—Burns iii, 26; iii var., 1; iv, 3; v, 1; viii var., 1. Half-groats—Burns i, 1; iv, 1. Penny—Burns ii, 1. Perth groats—Burns x, 13; x var., 1. Half-groats—Burns ix, 1; ix var., 1; x, 1; x var., 1.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxviii (1893–4), pp. 277–8.

Disposition: 25 coins at Edinburgh, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

105. CRIEFF, Perthshire, July 1787

N. Scottish. Deposit: *c* 1390–1406.

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[1] To avoid confusion Burns's numbers have been put into Roman instead of Arabic figures.

Robert III. St. Andrews (number unknown).

Lindsay (S), p. 262.
Disposition: Unknown.

106. CRONDALL, Hants, 1828

99 (originally 101) AV Merovingian, Frisian, Anglo-Merovingian, and Anglo-Saxon with 2 pieces of jewellery (now lost). Deposit: *c.* 670.

MEROVINGIAN (18): *Tremisses.* Copy of Emp. Focas?, 1; 'Imperial' types with mint-names: Amiens, Chalon-sur-Saône, Marsal, Meuvy, Metz (3), Paris, Pfalzel, Quentovic (4), Rodez; uncertain issues (5). FRISIAN? (4): *Tremisses.* Cross-types, 4. ANGLO-MEROVINGIAN COPIES (19): *Tremisses.* 'Abbo', 1. 'LEMC', 8. 'Portrait and cross', 5. 'Cross', 5. ANGLO-SAXON (52): *Tremisses.* 'Roman' type, 'LICINIUS', 9. 'LONDUNIU' and derivatives, 16. 'WITMEN' group and derivatives [? Kentish], 23. Regal coins, 'Audualð', 1, 'Ean . . .', 4. AV blanks, 3.

J. Y. Akerman in *NC* vi (1844), pp. 171 ff.; J. H. Lefroy in *NC* (N.S.), x (1870), pp. 164 ff.; Vicomte de Ponton d'Amécourt in xii (1872), pp. 72 ff.; C. H. V. Sutherland, *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*, Oxford, 1948. For the jewellery: J. Y. Akerman, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, 1855, pl. xxxiii; BB iii (1915), p. 70 and pl. iii, 2.
Disposition: Oxford, Ashmolean Museum.

107. CROOKSTONE, Renfrewshire, Sept. 1797

AR English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1460–5.

'A great quantity of coins was found, being mostly groats of Henry IV, V, and VI, and a few of Edward IV of England, and two of James I of Scotland.'

Lindsay (S), p. 264.
Disposition: Unknown.

108. CROSTHWAITE, Cumb., 1841

AR English (1 described). Deposit: XIIth century.

'Some old coins of silver' including a 'leaden coin of Stephen', found while restoring the Church.

GM (1849), pt. i, p. 265; reprinted in GML (1892), pp. 265–6.
Disposition: The hoard was deposited in Crosthwaite's Museum, Keswick.

109. CROY, Inverness-shire, May 1875

2 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies, with 2 AR brooches, amber and glass beads, and a portion of a bronze balance. Deposit: *c.* 850.

MERCIA, Cœnwulf: cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 95 (Tribrach type)—Eanmund, 1; WESSEX, Æthelwulf. *BMC* (A) type xi: Deineah, 1.

Rev. Thomas Frazer and Dr. J. Anderson in *PSAS* xi (1875), p. 588; Alexander Ross, op.

cit. xx (1885–6), pp. 91 ff., figs. 2–7; C. E. Blunt in *PSAS* lxxiv (1949–50), p. 217. For the brooches, &c., see Shetelig, ii, pp. 193–4; Dr. A. O. Curle in *PSAS* lxxiii (1939), p. 101, and B. R. S. Megaw in *Ant. J.* xx (1940), p. 383.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (presented in and after 1875).

110. CROYDON, No. 1, Surrey, date ?

7 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 845.

These coins are said to have been found on the site of the old Archbishop's Palace. MERCIA: Cœnwulf. Cf. *BMC* (A), no. 85. Winfred, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY: Ceolnoth. *BMC* (A), no. 46, Lil, 1. WESSEX: Ecgbeorht. Canterbury—*BMC* (A) type i. Biornmod, 1; Diormod, 1. Æthelwulf. *BMC* (A) type v: Manna, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvii: Ethelnoth, 1; Manninc, 1.

Thomas Bliss in *NC*^{4} vii (1907), pp. 339 ff.

Disposition: Bliss collection, 1907.

111. CROYDON (District), No. 2, June 1862

About 250 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies with Foreign and Oriental coins and AR ornaments, in a canvas bag which fell to pieces. Deposit: *c.* 874–5.

MERCIA: Burgred (about 200). EAST ANGLIA: Æthelward, ?; Eadmund, 11. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY: Ceolnoth, 1. WESSEX: Æthelred I, 13; Ælfred, 16. FOREIGN, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: Deniers of Louis le Debonnaire and Charles le Chauve, a few. ORIENTAL: Abbasid Califs: Dirhems of Haroun-al-Raschid, 2 or 3 fragments. The following list of coins from this find is contained in a letter from William Allen to Sir John Evans, dated 25.8.1864, . . . 'of Ælfred 13 pennies, Eadmund 3 do, Ethelred 7 do, Burgred 61 do'. A few fragments [Oriental?] are mentioned as well as an uncertain coin, described by Allen as 'a Syracuse penny', and some broken AR ornaments.

Rev. Henry Christmas in *NC* (N.S.) ii (1861–2), p. 302; Jonathan Rashleigh in *NC* (N.S.) viii (1868), p. 151; *VCH Surrey* (1), p. 273; three MS letters from W. Allen to Sir J. Evans, dated Aug.–Sept. 1864 (Ashmolean Museum Archives).

Disposition: The majority of the coins came into the hands of the editor of the *Croydon Journal*. Sir John Evans attempted to buy these through Allen, but the result of his negotiations does not appear in the letters. The Rev. Henry Christmas, who catalogued the find for the *NC* in 1862, acquired 12 or 14 specimens and Allen was given a few. Others were dispersed amongst the workmen who found them.

112. CUERDALE, Lancs., May 1840

c. 7,000 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Foreign, and Oriental, with AR ingots and ornaments weighing 974 oz. 10 dwts. Deposit: *c.* 905.

ANGLO-SAXON (approx. 1,045 pennies and halfpennies):[1] MERCIA, Ceolwulf II—*BMC* (A) i, p. 66, no. 403, 2; Br. p. 29 ('Two Emperors' rev.),[2] 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Ceolnoth—cf. *BMC* (A) i, pl. xii, no. 13, 1. Æthered—cf. Ælfred of Wessex type xv, 1. Plegmund—*BMC* (A) i, pl. xiii, no. 10 (with Ælfred), 1; pl. xiii, no. 13, 19; pl. xiii, no. 14, 25 (3 retrograde); pl. xiii, no. 11, 2; cf. Ælfred, *BMC* (A) ii, pp. 43 ff., nos. 52 ff., 14. WESSEX, Ælfred—*BMC* (A) ii, type iii, 1; type vi, 36 pennies and 2 halfpennies; type vii, 1; type ix—London, 4; type xi, 1; type xii, 2; type xiv, 2 pennies and 10 halfpennies (3 blundered); types xiv and xv, 653; types xiv/xv (Plegmund?), 1; type xv var., 1; type xvi, 1; type xvii—Canterbury, about 110 pennies and 3 halfpennies; type xviii—Oxford,[3] 64 pennies and 2 halfpennies; type xviii (blundered coins), 2; type xix—Oxford (Long-cross var.), 5 pennies and 1 blundered halfpenny; type xx—Gloucester, 1; type xxi—Exeter, 1; Winchester, 1. Type xxiii, 1 halfpenny. Edward the Elder—*BMC* (A) ii, type i, 1; type ii, 41 pennies and 1 halfpenny; type iii, 12. DANISH (approx. 4,906 pennies and halfpennies): EAST ANGLIA, 'Ethilred'[4]—*BMC* (A) ii, pl. iv, no. 5, 3. Æthelstan II (Guthrum)—*BMC* (A) i, pp. 95 ff., nos. 89–105 (*v.* Ælfred type xiv),[5] 24. Oswald[6]—*BMC* (A) i, pl. xvi, no. 10, 1. St. Edmund Memorial Coinage, *c.* 870–900—*BMC* (A) i, pp. 97 ff., nos. 106 ff., approx. 1,800 pennies and 11 halfpennies. St. Edmund and Ælfred (cf. Ælfred type xiii), 4. NORTHUMBRIA, Halfdan—Br. pl. ix, no. 1 ('Two Emperors' rev.), 1 penny; *BMC* (A) i, p. 869, 1 halfpenny. *Cnut-Siefred coinage*,[7] *BMC* (A) i, pp. 204–29, nos. 870–1076. Cnut (Guthred)—York, 457 pennies and 24–25 halfpennies; 'Mirabilia Fecit' type, 121 pennies; 'Cunetti'[8] type, about 813 pennies and 62 halfpennies; 'Quentovic'[9] type, 26 pennies and 3 halfpennies. Cnut and Siefred jointly, 57 pennies. Cnut or Siefred, 199 pennies and 6 halfpennies. Siefred, 244 pennies and 3 halfpennies. Cnut or Siefred?, 50 undescribed coins. Alfwald[10]—*BMC* (A) i, pl. xxviii, no. 2, 2 pennies. Earl Sihtric, *BMC* (A) i, p. 230, no. 1077—'Sceldfor' (= Shelford,

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[1] All coins are pennies unless otherwise specified.

[2] Copied from the gold solidus of Magnus Maximus with VICTORIA AVG rev. (A.D. 383–8).

[3] A number of these are probably Danish imitations: the chronology of this series has not yet been fully worked out.

[4] Catalogued by Keary under Æthelred I of Wessex, but may be of East Anglian origin (*v.* Brooke, p. 32). The Temple obverse suggests a Viking imitation of the Frankish coinage.

[5] A die-link has now been established between these two series.

[6] Unknown to history, apart from this and 1 other coin.

[7] The arrangement of this long series in *BMC* (A) is somewhat confused, so I have thought it best to give a general reference, and to summarize the coins by type only.

[8] Several theories have been advanced as to the place of issue: Chester-le-Street and Condé (France) are both improbable. Hawkins preferred Cound in Shropshire.

[9] Wiccus in Pontio, a Carolingian mint in the Pas de Calais. Presumably under Viking domination at this time.

[10] Unknown to history apart from this coin. Some authorities (e.g. Brooke, p. 39) have tentatively ascribed this issue to Æthelwald, claimant to the throne of Wessex on Ælfred's death. It is more likely to belong to a Danish successor of Cnut and Siefred at York, as it is closely connected in style with their issues.

Notts.?), 2 pennies. FOREIGN (approx. 1,072 deniers and oboles):[1] FRANCE, Charles le Chauve—Angers: Prou no. 431, 20 deniers; Arras: Prou no. 225, 1 denier; Beauvais: Prou no. 256, 1 denier; no. 703, 9 oboles; Blois: Prou no. 475 and cf. no. 487, 4 deniers; 'BOIONIS': cf. Prou p. lxxxiii, 1 denier; Cambrai: Prou no. 119, 1 denier; Château-Porcien: Prou nos. 955–6, 1 denier; Châtres: Prou no. 491, 2 deniers; Courtissan: Prou no. 411, 10 deniers. Evreu: Prou no. 397, 1 denier; Laon: Prou no. 270, 1 obole; Le Mans: Prou no. 424, 52 deniers; Limoges: obv. CARLVS REX, monogram; rev. LIMOVICAS CIVIS, cross (not in Prou), 4 deniers; Nantes: Prou no. 654, 1 denier; Nevers: Prou no. 593, 1 denier; Noyon or Noyant: Prou nos. 953–4, 1 denier; Orleans: Prou no. 521, 12 deniers; Paris: Prou no. 324, 1 denier; no. 327, 1 obole. Quentovic: Prou no. 191, 1 denier; St. Denis: Prou nos. 342–6, 1 denier; St. Omer: Gariel, pl. xxiv, no. 230, 1 denier; Sens = Prou no. 577, 1 denier; Soissons: Prou no. 278, 2 deniers; Tours: Prou no. 449, 1 denier. Louis II or III—Tours: Prou no. 453, 3 deniers. Carloman—Limoges: Prou no. 777, 7 deniers. Charles le Gros or Charles le Chauve—Bourges: Prou no. 743, 18 deniers; Nevers: Prou no. 596, 1 denier; Toulouse: Prou no. 821, 1 denier. Eudes—Angers: Prou no. 437, 33 deniers; no. 435, 1 obole; Blois: Prou no. 482, 3 deniers; Compiègne: cf. Prou p. lxxxvii, 1 denier; Laon: obv., GRATIA DI with 'Odo' monogram; rev., cross (not in Prou), 1 denier; Limoges: Prou nos. 779 ff., 120 deniers; no. 786, 6 oboles; Orleans: Prou no. 523?, 1 denier; Toulouse: cf. Prou no. 823, 3 deniers; Tours: Prou no. 462, 28 deniers. Charles le Simple?—Bruges: Prou no. 174, 4 deniers; Le Mans: Prou nos. 420–7, 52 deniers. Uncertain ruler—Quentovic: 'DENAT REX' type (*v. NC.* v (1842–3), pl. vii, no. 95), 2+3? deniers; unspecified types, 35 deniers. French Feudal coinage—Clermont: Prou no. 768, 6 deniers; Melle: Prou nos. 692–702, 560 deniers and 1 obole. GERMANY, Louis the Child—Maintz: Prou no. 39, 1 denier; Namur: cf. Prou no. 101, 2 deniers; cf. nos. 102–3, 1 denier; Strasbourg: Prou no. 51, 14 deniers; Würzburg: cf. E & S i, p. 263, 1 denier. Uncertain rulers—Constance?: B & D[2] iv, p. 347, 1 denier; Metz: Prou p. 21, note, 1 denier (obv. IMPERATORA, monogram; rev. METTIS CIVITAS, cross); cf. Prou nos. 987 ff., 1 denier; similar, but HLVDOVICVS REX, 5 deniers; 'CROIVS AVG' type (*v. NC* v (1842–3), pl. vii, no. 96), 1 denier. ITALY, Louis II?, 5 deniers. Lambert—*CNI* v, pp. 26–27 (nos. 1–5), 9 deniers; *NC* v (1842–3), pl. vii, no. 90, 2 deniers. Berengar I—*CNI* v, pl. 2, no. 4, 13 deniers. PAPAL, Benedict iv and Louis iii?[3]—*CNI* xv, pl. v, no. 20, 1 denier (fragments). BYZANTINE EMPIRE, Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine—*BMC* (B) i, pp. 195–6, nos. 96–107, 1

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[1] It is difficult to arrange this section intelligibly as the same Emperors appear and reappear as Kings of France, Aquitaine, Germany, and Italy. I have therefore listed the coins separately by countries.

[2] A. Blanchet and A. Dieudonné, *Manuel de Numismatique Française*, Paris, 1912–36.

[3] So catalogued in *CNI* and Serafini, but may possibly belong to Benedict III and Louis II (856–8).

B.3359

double miliaresion. ORIENTAL (31 dirhems, mostly fragments): ABBASID DYNASTY, Al Muʿtamed—Arminiyya, A.H. 267 (= A.D. 880), cf. Østrup, p. 45, nos. 523 and 524*a*, 1 dirhem. Other undescribed coins.

Edward Hawkins in *NC* v (1842–3), pp. 1–48 and 53–104, with pls. 1–10 (detailed description of coins); D. H. Haigh, ibid., pp. 105 and 117 (on the 'Siefredus', 'Cunetti', and 'Ebraice' coins); A. de Longpérier, ibid., pp. 117–21 (note on some coins from the Cuerdale find); S. Bergsöe in *NC* (N.S.) xx (1880), pp. 192–204 (critical remarks on the uncertain coins from Cuerdale); W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*[1] i (1904), pp. 12 ff. (general historical account). For the ornaments see Edward Hawkins in *AJ* iv (1847), pp. 112–30 and 189–99; J. J. A. Worsaae, ibid., pp. 200–3, and Shetelig, iv, pp. 32–45 with figs. 9–12.

Disposition: The hoard was found about 40 yards from the bank of the River Ribble. It had been contained in a leaden chest, which fell to pieces at the time of discovery. The coins and ornaments having been found within the Duchy of Lancaster, became Treasure Trove, and after a series had been selected for the British Museum, sets of coins were distributed to various public institutions including Oxford (Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum—now combined in one collection), Cambridge (Fitzwilliam Museum), Glasgow (Hunterian Museum), and Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale) as well as to the Preston Museum. Mr. W. Assheton of Downham Hall, owner of the land upon which the hoard was found, was also given a selection of coins and ornaments, and these are now in the collection of Sir Ralph Assheton. It is hard to make an accurate estimate of the number of coins found at Cuerdale. Hawkins originally listed 6,765 pieces, but a considerable number had already been dispersed. The above summary is believed to be accurate, but no really complete account will be possible until Mr. C. E. Blunt publishes the results of his extensive researches upon the hoard.

CURRAGHMORE, 1837. See FERMOY, No. 160 below

113. CUTHERSTONE, Yorks., *c.* 1782

Æ English (1 preserved). Deposit: XIIth or XIIIth century.

Henry II, 1 penny; 'Tealby' or 'Short-cross' coinage? *AÆ* (i) 1822, *Don.*, p. 3.

Disposition: This coin, the sole survivor of a large hoard, was given to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle by Mrs. Atkinson of Temple Sowerby in 1822.

114. DAILLY, Ayrshire, *c.* 1818

Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1320.

ENGLAND: Edward I–II [and III?], pennies ?. Mints of Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, London, Newcastle, and York. SCOTLAND (1): David II, penny. FOREIGN (2): FLANDERS. Unspecified sterlings.

AS iii (1831), *Don.*, p. 126.

Disposition: These coins and the brass box in which they were found were given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1828.

The hoard was found at Dalquharran Castle in Dailly parish.

115. DALKEY, Co. Dublin, before 1841?

c. 60 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies of Eadgar. Deposit: Xth century.

Lindsay (H), p. 125.
Disposition: unknown.

116. DARTFORD, Kent, 1825

60 Æ English and Scottish (58 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1150.

ENGLAND (59): Henry I, pennies, Br. type xv—London: Osberd, 4. Stephen, pennies, Br. type i—Bristol: Fardhein, 1. Chester: Almer, 4; Ravenswert, 4. Gloucester: Alwine, 1. Hereford: Edricus, 2. Ipswich: 'RNG' [Germane or Paien?], 1. London: Alfred, 1; Dereman, 1; uncertain name '—NE', 1. Norwich: 'PE—MAS' [Eustace?], 2. Nottingham: Swein, 1. Oxford: Swetig, 1. Shrewsbury: Ravensart, 3; Rodbert, 1. Southwark: Alfwine, 1; Turchil, 4. Stamford: Lefsi, 1; Siward, 1. Wilton: Falche, 1. Winchester: Rogier?, 1; uncertain name, 1. Coins with uncertain readings, 10. *Irregular issues:* Stephen, penny of Br. type i, var. (erased obv. die)—Bristol: Gurdan, 1. *Eastern group:* Stephen, pennies of Br. gp. ii, var. iv *b* (*a*)—Lincoln: Rogier, 2; uncertain readings, 3. Empress Matilda, Brooke gp. vi—Bristol: Turchil, 2; uncertain readings [contemporary forgeries?], 3. SCOTLAND (1): David I, penny of Carlisle ?: Uncertain reading, + . . . CΛRD . . . CΛR—cf. Burns (i), p. 29, no. 24 (fig. 27); mis-identified as a coin of Canterbury.

J. Rashleigh in *NC* xiii (1851), pp. 181 ff. and plate, nos. 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17.
Disposition: The hoard was acquired intact by Mr. Taylor (grandfather of C. R. Taylor, the London coin-dealer). Most of the pieces illustrated by Rashleigh were in his own cabinet. Many others were still being sold by Mr. Taylor in 1851.

117. DELGANY, Co. Wicklow, *c.* 1874

108 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 835.

ANGLO-SAXON (86 pennies): MERCIA, Offa—Eama?, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 32, no. 51, 1; Ethelmoth, *BMC* (A) i, cf. p. 32, nos. 49/42, 1; Wilhun, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 30, nos. 38/49, 1. Coenwulf—Canterbury: Beonfrith, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 37, no. 85, 1; Ciolheard, *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 72?, 3; *BMC* (A) i, p. 34, no. 64, 1; cf. no. 88, 1. Dealla, *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 65, 2; no. 66, 2; no. 71, 1. Deormoth, *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 69, 1; cf. no. 86, 1. Diola, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 96, 1. Duda, var. *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 92, 2. Dunn, *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 71, 1. Eaba, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 69, 1; cf. no. 78, 2; uncertain moneyer, 2. Ealstan, *BMC* (A) i, p. 34, no. 64?, 1; var. no. 85, var. no. 71, 1. Elhun, var. *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 72, 1. Ethelmoth, *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 97, 1. Herebert, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 70, 1. Huntael?, 1. Ludoman, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 92, 1. Lul, var. *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 74, 4. Oba, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 75, 2; *BMC* (A) i, p. 37, no. 85, 3;

uncertain moneyer, 1. Sigestef, *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 79, 1. Swefherd, *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 80, 1. Tidbert, *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 71 var., 1; *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 81, 5. Wendwine, *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 91, 1. Werherd, *BMC* (A) i, p. 37, no. 86, 1; var. no. 86, 1. East Anglian mint—Herebert, *BMC* (A) i, p. 36, no. 73, 1. Wodel, *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 91, 1. Uncertain variety, 1. Ciolwulf I—Canterbury: Ciolbald, var. *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 103, 1. Ciolheard, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 103, 1; cf. no. 113, 1. Ealstan, *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 106, 2. Eanwulf, var. *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 102, 1. Sigestef, *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 102, 1; cross-crosslet type (not in *BMC* (A)), 1. East Anglian mint—Eacgar, *BMC* (A), i, p. 40, no. 111, 1. Herebert, *BMC* (A) i, p. 41, no. 108, 2; cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 41, no. 108, 1. Beornwulf—Canterbury: Eadgar, *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 104, 1. Eadnoth, *BMC* (A) i, p. 42, no. 114, 1. East Anglian mint—Monna, 1. KENT, Eadberht Praen—Babba, *BMC* (A) i, p. 67, no. 2, 1; Ethelmoth, 1. Cuthred—Eaba, *BMC* (A) i, p. 69, no. 12, 1; cf. *BMC* (A) 1, p. 48, no. 159?, 1. Sigebert, *BMC* (A) i, p. 68, no. 8, 1; no. 13, 1. Baldred—Canterbury: Diormoth, *BMC* (A) i, 70, no. 15, 1. No mint-name—Dunun (cross-motive type), 1. Ethelmoth, *BMC* (A) i, p. 70, no. 16, 1. Oba, *BMC* (A) i, p. 70, no. 17, 1. Sigestef, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 70, no. 19, 1. Swefherd, *BMC* (A) i, p. 70, no. 19, 1. Tidbert (cross pattée over cross fourchée), 1. *Anonymous regal issue*—Oba, 1; Swefherd, 2; Wesherd, 2. WESSEX, Ecgberht—Bosel, *BMC* (A) ii, p. 13, no. 4, 1. Diormod, *BMC* (A) ii, p. 13, no. 6, 1; Swefherd, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Wulfred—Saebert, *BMC* (A) i, p. 73, no. 26, 2. Swefherd, *BMC* (A) i, p. 73, nos. 26/28, 4. *Sede Vacante*: *BMC* (A) i, p. 73—Luning, 2; Swefherd, 3; Werherd, 1; one fragment. FOREIGN (1 denier): PAPAL. Leo III—Sambon, p. 122, no. 758, 1.[1]

John Evans in NC^3 ii (1882), pp. 61 ff. and pl. iv; C. F. Keary in *BMC* (A) i, *Introduction*, p. xlviii, note.

Disposition: A large part of the hoard was secured by Miss Scott, and her brother the Rev. Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School, through whom the coins came into the possession of Sir John Evans. A small parcel of coins is now at Westminster School. Other coins were broken or dispersed.

118. DERBY, 23 Sept. 1937

634 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1348.

ENGLAND (592 pennies and halfpennies): Edward I. Berwick: Blunt cl. i *a*, 2 i *b*/ii *a mule*, 1; ii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1; iv *b*, 2; iv *c*, 1; iv *b*/*c mule*, 2; iii *a*?; 1. Bristol: Fox cl. iii, 9; ix, 6. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. iv Robert de Hadley, 2; x, 11. Canterbury: Fox cl. ii, 1; iii, 13; iv, 12; v, 1; ix *a*, 2; ix *b*, 3; ix?, 2; x, 69, one with rev.

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[1] This variety is not described by Serafini, nor is it in *CNI* or E. & S. I have not been able to verify the reference in Vignoli, *Antiquiores romanorum pontificum denarii*, Rome, 1734, quoted by Evans, but the type is listed by G. Sambon in *Repertorio generale delle monete coniate in Italia e da Italiani all' Estero*, Paris, 1912.

CANTAS. Durham: Fox cl. ii, 2; iii, 1; ix *b*, 3; x ✠, 17; x?, 1. Exeter: Fox cl. ix *b*, 1. Kingston: Fox cl. ix *b* 5. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 7. London: Fox cl. i *c*, 5; i *d*, 3; ii, 5; *mule* iii/ii, 1; iii, 26; iv, 9; v, 2; vii, ❀ on breast, 3; viii, 2; ix, *a* 1; ix *b*, 19; x or Edward II, 103; illegible, 4. Newcastle: Fox cl. iii, 1; ix *b*, 1; ix–x, 1; x, 2. York: Royal mint, Fox cl. iii, 9; ix *b*, 3; Archbishop's mint, Fox cl. ix *b*, 1; ix?, 1. Halfpennies of London: Fox cl. iv, 1; x, 1. Edward II. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xi, 5. Canterbury: Fox cl. xi, 17; xii, 2; xiii, 1; xiv, 4; xv, 4. Durham: Fox cl. xi ₮, 10; xi ♌, 9; *mule*, Durham and London: 1. London: Fox cl. xi, 22; xiii?, 1; xiv, 7; xv, 8. Edward I–II. Uncertain pennies, 22. Edward III. *Coinage of 1335–43*: halfpennies, 18. *Coinage of 1343–51*: 'Florin' pennies. Canterbury: 2; Durham: 6; London: 62; York: Archbishop's mint, 8. IRELAND (5 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, 5. SCOTLAND (10 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type, 10. FOREIGN (27 sterlings): FLANDERS: Robert de Béthune. Alost. Ch. pl. iii, nos. 1 and 3, 2. NAMUR: Guillaume I. Ch. pl. vi, no. 3, 1. LIÉGE (Bishopric): Hugues de Chalons. Ch. pl. x, no. 2, 1. LOOZ: Arnold V. Ch. pl. xii, no. 4, 1. LUXEMBOURG: Jean L'Aveugle. Ch. pl. xiv, nos. 6 and 7, 8; pl. xv, no. 2, 2; pl. xv, no. 4, 1 fragment; pl. xv, no. 10, 1. TOUL: Ferri IV Duke of Lorraine. Ch. pl. xvi, no. 2, 1. ARLEUX: Jean de Flandre. Ch. pl. xviii, no. 2, 1. SERAIN: Valeran II of Ligny. Ch. pl. xviii, no. 7, 2; pl. xviii, no. 8, 1. PORCIEN: Gaucher de Châtillon. Yves: Ch. pl. xix, no. 3, 2. SCHOENECK: Hartard. Ch. pl. xxix, no. 1, fragment. GUELDERS: Renaud I. Arnhem: Ch. pl. xxxi, no. 3, 1. TOUL: 'Enigmatic' sterling, 1.

L. A. Lawrence in NC^5 viii (1928), pp. 47 ff.; J. O. Manton in *BNJ*^{2} ix (1927–8), pp. 291–2; and in *JDAS* iii (N.S.) 1928–9, pp. 85 ff.

Disposition: London: British Museum and Royal Mint; Derby: Derby Museum (489 coins).

119. DERRY KEERHAN, Co. Antrim, 1843

100 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 960.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan. *BMC* (A) type vi—Shrewsbury: Berhtelm, 1 *BMC* (A) type xi or xii—no mint-name: Herrig (Heriger), 1. Eadmund: *BMC* (A) type i?—no mint-name: Durmod, 1. Eadred, *BMC* (A) type i. Oxford (OX VRBIS on rev.): Wynnelm, 1. No mint-name: Hunred, 2; Thermod, 1; uncertain moneyer (name retrograde), 1. *BMC* (A) type v,—Norwich: Manne, 1—no mint-name: Cnhna (Cnapa or Manna?), 1. Eadwig. *BMC* (A) types i and ii.—no mint-name: Crin, 1; Dunn, 1; Frexiges (Frethig), 1; Heriger, 2; Wilsig, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Eadgar. *BMC* (A) types i and ii—no mint-name: Adelaver, 6; Ælfsig, 2; Æsculf, 2; Albutic, 5; Aldewine, 1; Berenard (Bernard), 1; Birgstan (retrograde), 1; Boiga, 1; Britfer, 2; Carden, 1; Capeh (Carden or Capelin), 1; Cnapa, 2; Colenard, 1; Deorulf, 1; Durand, 1; Eanulf, 3; Elfwald, 1; Ethelwine, 2; Fardein, 4; Fastolf, 1; Frethig, 1; Frothric, 1; Hacys (Haculf?), 1; Heriger, 5; Herolf, 1; Hunred, 1;

Ingulf, 2; Isembert, 3; Ive, 4; Manan (Manna), 7; Worcur (Morcar, retrograde?), 1; Unbein, 1; Thurmod, 1; Wiferth, 2; Wine, 1; Wulfgar, 1; uncertain moneyers (retrograde), 2; double-struck, 2. *BMC* (A) type iii—Oxford: Leofsige, 1—no mint-name. Durand, 1; Fastolf, 1; Heriger, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv—no mint-name, Eoferard (Everard), 1. *BMC* (A) type v—Southampton? (Hat[1]): Oswald, 1.

John Lindsay in *NC* vi (1843–4), pp. 215 ff.

Disposition: In 1843 parts of the hoard were in possession of Mr. J. Carruthers of Glencregagh (63 coins), Mr. Edward Benn of Glenravil, Co. Antrim (20 coins), and Mr. J. Bell of Ballymoney (24 coins).

Note: A number of the coins described above are retrograde and Lindsay's interpretation of moneyers' names is not always clear.

120. DISS, Norfolk, 1871

c. 325 *AV* and *AR* English. Deposit: *c.* 1465?

Edward I, II, or III[2]—Bury St. Edmunds: 1 penny. Edward III?[3]—London: 1 groat, 1 half-groat. Henry V—London: 10 groats. Henry V or VI—London: 2 groats. Henry VI—Calais:[4] noble, Br. gp. i, 1. Groats: gp. i, 73; *mule* gp. i/ii, 4; gp. ii, 19; gp. iii or iv, 25; gp. v, 1; *mule* gp. viii/vii?, 1. Half-groats: gp. i, 7. Pennies: gp. ii, 2; *mule* gp. iii/iv, 2. Durham (Episcopal): pennies, gp. viii?, 4; uncertain gp. 1. London: noble, gp. i, 1. Groats: gp. i, 7; gp. v, 6; gp. vii?, 3; gp. viii, 3. Half-groats: gp. i?, 1; gp. vi?, 1; uncertain gp. 1. York (Archbishops): pennies, gp. ii, iii, and viii?, 114. Edward IV. *Heavy coinage, 1461–4*—London: groats, gp. i (✝ on neck), 2; gp. iv (✤ by neck, i.m. ✿), 2. The following coins cannot be positively identified. Canterbury (Royal mint?): 1 half-groat. Durham: 16 pennies, mostly worn pieces. London: gp. i? (● on neck), 1 penny,[5] and 3 other worn pennies. York (Archbishops): 7 pennies and 1 uncertain coin.

Rev. C. R. Manning in *NA* vii (1872), pp. 341 ff.

Disposition: The coins were found in a house in Mount Street, Diss, and were contained in an earthen vessel. The bulk of the hoard was acquired by Mr. C. Bishop, who allowed Mr. Manning to catalogue them. A few more coins came into the hands of other people in the town.

121. DOLGELLY, Merioneth, date ?

1 *AV*, 2 *AR* English. Deposit: After 1344.

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[1] Misreading of Hamt (Hamtune)? Brooke gives the moneyer Oswald for Southampton. The full reading of this coin as given by Lindsay is +RE OZPΛL°D MONETΛ HΛT.

[2] Catalogued as Edward IV, but the Bury St. Edmunds mint had been closed since the early years of Edward III.

[3] Catalogued as Edward IV, but the description suggests an earlier coin.

[4] Catalogued by Manning as Anglo-Gallic coins, but should be considered as part of the normal English series.

[5] Manning puts this coin under Henry VI; it is more likely to be a heavy penny of Edward IV.

Edward III: AV noble, 1; AR groat, 1; penny, 1.

BNJ x (1915), *proc.*, p. 352.
Disposition: Unknown.

122. DONOUGH HENRY, Co. Tyrone, date ?

AR Hiberno-Danish? Deposit: XIth century?

'In Donough Henry Parish, County Tyrone, was found in a bag a small chalice full of silver coins of the Danish Princes, many of which are now in the collection of R. C. Ankettel Esqr.'

Lindsay (I), p. 136; Bernard Roth in *BNJ*¹ vi (1909), p. 63.

123. DORKING, Surrey, 1817

974 AR Anglo-Saxon and Foreign (537 listed). Deposit: *c.* 865–6.

ANGLO-SAXON (536 pennies): MERCIA, Coenwulf: *BMC* (A) i, p. 38, no. 92 (Tribrach type), 1.[1] Ceolwulf I: *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, no. 102—Canterbury: Ealhstan, 1. Beornwulf: *BMC* (A) i, p. 42, nos. 114–15—Canterbury: moneyer not given, 1. Wiglaf: *First reign*, 828–9—Canterbury: Oellhun, 1.[2] Berhtwulf: cf. *BMC* (A) i, pp. 43–45, nos. 118–38 (*v.* Br. p. 29 for rev. vars.)—Brid, 2; Burnwald, 2; Deneheah, 1; Eanna, 2; Liaba, 1; Osulf, 1; Sigeheah, 3+an unstated number; Wine, 1+an unstated number. Burgred: *BMC* (A) i, pp. 46 ff. Types *a–d* (Lunette rev.)—uncertain moneyer, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Ceolnoth: *BMC* (A) i, p. 74, no. 29 ('Dorovernia Civitas' type), 1. P. 75, no. 35 (Chi-Rho monogram)—Biornmod, 2; Swefherd, 1; Wunhere, 2. Nos. 40–41 (name on and between cross)—Biarnred, 15; Biarnwulf, 5; Cenwald?, 1; Cialmod, 2; Ethelwald, 1; Hebeca, 18; Hereberht, 1; Liabinc, 15; Tocga, 3. P. 76, no. 46 ('Civitas' in angles of cross)—Lil, 1. No. 48 (var. of Chi-Rho)—Biornmod, 2; Swebherd, 5; Wunhere, 2. P. 77, no. 58 ('Dorobernia Civi' monogram)—Biornmod, 7; Wunhere, 8. WESSEX, Ecgberht:[3] *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Canterbury: Biornmod, 1; Bosel, 4; Diormod, 1; Oba, 2. Type viii—Canterbury: Ethelmod, 1. Type xiii—Canterbury: Ethelmod, 1. Ethelwulf: *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Canterbury: Biarnmod, 1; Brid, 2; Deiheah, 1; Eagmund, 3; Eanmund, 1; Ethelhere, 1; Ethelmund, 6; Hunbearht, 1; Maninc, 6; Osmund, 4; Wilheard, 3; Wilheah, 1. Type i *a*—Canterbury: Hunbearht, 3. Type ii—Canterbury: Diar, 2. Type iii—Canterbury: Hebeca, 2. Type v—Winchester: Diar, 4; Herebeald, 3; Manna, 7; Osmund, 13; Torhtwald, 1. Type v *a* ('Occidentalium Saxoniorum' rev.)—Winchester: no moneyer's name, 6. Type vi (Chi-Rho)—Canterbury: Deiheah, 2. Type vii or viii (Ā rev.)—Canterbury: Osmund, 1. Type viii—Canterbury: Biarnmod, 2. Type ix—Canterbury: Beagmund, 1. Type ix *a* (small-cross rev.)—Canterbury: Beagmund, 1; Wilheah, 1. Type xi—Canterbury: Deiheah, 10; Diar, 7; Eanmund, 7; Liaba, 6; Mann, 4 (3 retrograde); Manna, 9; Osmund, 1. Type xiii—Canterbury: Herebeald, 2; Hunbearht, 1; Liaba, 1; Osmund, 8. Type xiv—Canterbury: Diar, 1; Herebeald, 1; Manna, 1; Osmund, 1. Type xv? (cross with 2 limbs moline)—Canterbury: Ethelhere, 2. Type xviii—Canterbury: Brid, 1; Wilheah, 2. Type xx—Canterbury: Dun, 1. Type xxi—Canterbury: Beagmund, 7; Wulfeard, 1. Type xxii—Canterbury: Dunn, 2. Type xxiii—Canterbury: Ethelhere, 2. Æthelberht: *BMC* (A) type i—Canterbury: Bademund, 1; Badenoth, 2; Beagmund, 16; Biarnmod, 5; Biarnwine, 1; Burnwald, 1; Cealeard, 1; Cenred, 2; Cenweald, 4; Cunefreth, 5; Dealla, 2; Dealmod, 1; Degeberht, 10; Deglaf, 5; Denemund, 1; Dudwine, 16; Eadulf, 1; Ealdred, 1; Ethelgeard, 8; Ethelhere, 2; Ethelred, 10; Ethelwald, 2; Ethelwulf, 1; Hebeca, 1; Herebeald, 5; Hereberht, 3; Herefreth, 14; Heregeard, 2; Heremund, 6; Hunbearht, 9; Hunred, 26; Liabinc, 4; Luceman, 4; Maninc, 15; Nothulf, 2; Osbearht, 4; Oshere, 10; Sefreth, 6; Sigehere, 3; Torhtmund, 1; Torhtulf, 3; Vermund, 2; Vihtmund, 10; Vilnoth, 2; Ulanceard, 2; Wulfeard, 9. EAST ANGLIA; Æthelstan I: cf. Br. p. 31 (various cross types on both sides)—names of moneyers not given: 3. Æthelweard: *BMC* (A) i, p. 87, no. 21—no moneyer given: 5. nos. 25–28?—Dudda, 1; Eadmund, 3; unspecified moneyers, 3. P. 88, no. 32: Twicga, 1. Eadmund: *BMC* (A) p. 90, no. 41?—no moneyers' name given; 2. P. 91, no. 52—no moneyer's name given: 1. FOREIGN (1): AQUITAINE (Kingdom), Pepin II: Denier of Melle (*Rev.* METVLLO and 'Pipinus' monogram)—Prou, p. 97, no. 689 (pl. xvi, no. 689).

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[1] This coin was not included in the original account: *v.* Ruding, pl. 29, no. 15 and his note to the list of plates (vol. ii, *ap.*, p. 300).

[2] This coin did not come to the British Museum: see L. E. Bruun Sale, 1925 (Sotheby *Cat.*, May 1925, part i, p. 8, lot 30 and pl. i). It was originally in the Cuff collection (sold in 1854). This is probably the same coin illustrated in a manuscript on Anglo-Saxon coins compiled by the Rev. T. F. Dymock, 1858 (p. 39) in my possession.

[3] Taylor Combe's summary gives 20 specimens of Ecgberht, but only 10 are listed in detail.

Taylor Combe, in *A* xix (1821), pp. 109 ff. and pl ix and x; James Puttock in *NC* viii (1844–5), p. 199 f. (note only); Reginald A. Smith in *AJ* v (1925), p. 134 (note on dating of hoard); *V.C.H. Surrey* i, pp. 272–3 (general account).

Disposition: London, British Museum (174 coins). About 40 coins were not examined by Taylor Combe. Puttock, describing the coins he saw from memory, suggests that pennies of Archbishop Wulfred, of Baldred of Kent, and of Ælfred of Wessex were present in small numbers, but no one else mentions these. The coin of Aquitaine has been incorrectly listed as Pepin I 'King of Soissons' in all accounts of the find. The coins were discovered in a wooden box which fell to pieces, and were accompanied by a large number of fragments.

124. DORNOCK, Dumfriesshire, Sept.–Oct. 1871

90 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

ENGLAND (83 pennies): Edward I–II and III. Berwick, 1. Bristol, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, 4. Canterbury, 23. Durham, 4. London, 46. Newcastle, 1. York, 1.

Edward III.[1] London, 1. IRELAND (3 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, 1; Waterford, 2. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): Alexander III, 1. FOREIGN (3 sterlings). PORCIEN: Gaucher de Châtillon. Yves: 1. Undescribed foreign sterlings, 2.

George Sim in *PSAS* ix (1872), p. 511.
Disposition: Coins returned to the finder.

125. DORSET, before 1915

9 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 833.

MERCIA: Coenwulf. *BMC* (A) (i), pl. viii, 8. Dealla, 1; pl. viii, 10, Oba, 1; cf. pl. viii, 8, Swefherd, 1. WESSEX: Ecgberht. *BMC* (A) type iv var. Diormoth, 1; type v, Dynyn, 1; type xiii, Beagmund, 1. Type xv, Oba, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY: Wulfred. Cf. *BMC* (A) (i), pl. xii, 8. Swefherd, 1; *Sede Vacante*?, *obv.*: ƐVVEFNERÐ MONETΛ. *Rev.*: DOROBERNIΛ ᑕIVITΛ·S· (cf. Ruding, pl. xiii, 3–4), 1.

R. C. Lockett in NC⁴ xv (1915), p. 336, and pl. viii.
Disposition: London, R. C. Lockett collection.

126. DOUGLAS, No. 1, 1842

About 200 Æ English. Deposit: XIVth century?

Edwardian pennies? (Train refers to silver coins 'struck in the reign of the Norman Edward').

Train, ii, p. 71.
Disposition: See BALLAMONA, p. 7 above (probably the same find).

127. DOUGLAS, No. 2, 12 June 1894

Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish, with 11 AV and Æ ornaments (180 coins recovered). Deposit: 973?

ANGLO-SAXON (90 pennies, and fragments of halfpennies?). KINGS OF ALL ENG-
LAND: Æthelstan. *BMC* (A) type i—no mint-name: Eadmund, 1. *BMC* (A) type
v—Chester: Wulfstan, 1. *BMC* (A) type viii—Langport: Wynsige, 1. Eadmund.
BMC (A) type i—no mint-name: Clac? (broken halfpenny); Saraward, 1 penny.
Eadred. *BMC* (A) type i: var. *a*—no mint-name: Baldric, 3 including 1 penny and
2 fragments of halfpennies; Eadmund, fragment of a halfpenny?, Hunred, 3 includ-
ing 1 fragment of a halfpenny?. *BMC* (A) type v—no mint-name. Clac?, 1;
Manna, 1. Eadwig. *BMC* (A) type i—no mint-name. Eadulf, 1; Frethic, 1;
Heriger, 4 fragments. Eadgar. *BMC* (A) type i: var. *a–d*, *g*—no mint-name:
Adelaver, 2; Ælfred, 2; Ælfsige, 1; Æsculf, 1; Æthelsige, 1; Æthelwulf, 1;
Albutic, 1; Aldewine, 1; Ana, 1; Asferth, 1; Asmahed, 1; Cnapa, 2; Eanulf, 1;

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[1] Probably Edward II, Fox cl. x: it presumably read EDWARD on the obverse.

Deorulf, 1; Grid, 2; Harcer, 1; Heriger, 11, including fragments; Hildo . . ., 1 broken halfpenny?; Ive, 1; Landferth, 1; Lefman, 1; Manna, 4, including fragments; Maninc, 2; Mannet?, 1; Morgnan?, 1; Regenwald?, 1; Unbein, 1; Wineman?, 1. *BMC* (A) type ii. Chester: Deorulf, 1; Tlodulf, 1; Thurmoth, 1. Tamworth: Deorulf, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii—no mint-name: Durand, 3; Fastolf, 7, including fragments; Herolf, 2; Ingolferth, 1. Axminster?: Flodwin, 1. Newark or Newport:[1] fragment of halfpenny?. Southampton:[2] Ginand, 1. Wallingford: ? (broken coin). *BMC* (A) type iv—no mint-name: Ingolferth, 1. Derby: Frethic, 1. *BMC* (A) type v. Hertford: Hanna, 1. London: Æthered, 1. DANISH KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA (1 penny): Anlaf. York. *BMC* (A) type vi—Ingelgar, 1.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*⁴ xiii (1913), pp. 322 ff.; R. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*¹ v (1909), pp. 85 ff.; P. M. C. Kermode in *IMNA* (N.S.) i (1915), pp. 437 ff.; B. R. S. Megaw in *JMM* iv (1938), pp. 77 ff. (illustrated).

Disposition: The finder, John Stephen, gave away a great many of the coins, and he and others in attempting to clean them broke a large number. Three inquiries were held and on 30 Nov. 1894, the hoard was declared Treasure Trove. 95 coins and the ornaments were sent by the Treasury to the British Museum for examination and selection. 19 coins and 8 ornaments (1 AV) were retained, while the Royal Mint acquired 5 coins. The remainder were returned to the Manx Museum at Douglas. The finder is said to have secured no less than 93 coins and 9 ornaments; these were presumably never seen by the authorities.

128. DOVE POINT, Cheshire, before 1863

3 Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: Early IXth century.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Æthelred II, Stycas--Br. p. 11. Fordred, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Redwulf, Styca—Br. p. 11. Coenred, 1.

H. Ecroyd Smith in Hume, *Ancient Meols*, 1863; Nathan Heywood in *BNJ*¹ vii (1910), p. 333.

Disposition: unknown.

129. DROGHEDA, Co. Louth, June 1846

A hoard of AR Anglo-Saxon (?), Danish and Oriental, nearly 2 gallons in quantity. Deposit: Xth century?

DANISH: penny of 'Cunetti' type; 1 fragment. ORIENTAL: Cufic. 3 fragments.

C. Croker in *JBAA* iii (1848) *proc.*, p. 334.

Disposition: Most of the coins were thought to have been sent to London. Dr. Aquilla Smith saw four fragments (see above). Mr. Croker thought there were several pennies and halfpennies of John included in this find, but that is unlikely.

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[1] NIWE. Brooke gives this to Newport.

[2] Or Northampton. The mint-name reads HAM and so might be either Hamtune or Hamwic.

130. DRUMERCOOL, Co. Roscommon, 1941

232 AR English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: After 1247.

ENGLAND (217 pennies and cut coins)—*Long-cross coinage:* Henry III. Pennies, 81; cut halfpennies, 99; cut farthings, 37. IRELAND (11 pennies and cut coins): Henry III—Dublin: pennies, 5; cut halfpennies, 4; cut farthings, 2. SCOTTISH (4 sterlings and cut coins): Alexander III—*Short double-cross type?* Sterlings, 2; cut half-sterlings, 2.

Unpublished (summary from Mr. C. E. Blunt, 1953).
Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland.

131. DRWSDANGOED, Caernarvonshire, *c.* 1850

18 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies of Cnut. Deposit: XIth century.

ACb^2, i (1850), p. 334.
Disposition: Unknown.

132. DRYBURGH, Berwickshire, 1820

AV English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1400.

ENGLAND (number not stated): Edward III. SCOTLAND (number not stated): Robert III and James II.

Lindsay (S), p. 267.
Disposition: Unrecorded.

133. DUBLIN (County), No. 1, April 1883

31 AR Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies with 1 AR ingot and 1 AR ornament. Deposit: *c.* 925.

ANGLO-SAXON (27): WESSEX, Edward the Elder, *BMC* (A) types ii and iii?—no mint-name: Abba, 1; Beahstan, 1; Beornere, 1; Beornred, 1; Berngar, 1; Ealhstan, 1; Frithebert, 2; Wealdel, 1; Willuf, 1; uncertain moneyers (retrograde), 2. *BMC* (A) type iv—no mint-name: Deoruvald, 1. *BMC* (A) type ix—no mint-name: Heremod, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan, *BMC* (A) types i and ii?—no mint-name: Alfean, 1; Are?, 1; Eric, 1; Landuc, 1; Man, 1; Winele, 3; Thurlac, 1; Willuf, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—York: Regnald, 1. *BMC* (A) type vc or vi—Chester: Oslac, 1. DANISH (2): St. Peter of York, 1; imitation of Edward the Elder's 'Floral' type (*BMC* (A) type ix), 1.

Dr. Aquilla Smith in *NC*^{3} iii (1883), pp. 282 ff.
Disposition: unknown.

134. DUBLIN (District), No. 2, 1923

36 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 990.

KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type i—Northampton:[1] Cylm, 1.

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[1] Or Southampton.

BMC (A) type ii, var. *a–f*—Canterbury: Boia, 2. Exeter: Brun, 1; Byrhsige, 3. Gloucester: Leofsige, 1. Lincoln: Auhnd [Agamund?], 1; Goding, 4; Unbegen, 1. London: Ælfwerd, 1; Æthered, 1; Æthestan, 1; Atheulf, 1; Byrunsige, 3; God, 1; Leofric, 1; Sibwine, 1. Lydford: Æthered, 1; Godwine, 1. Rochester: Sidewine, 2. Shrewsbury: Ævic, 1. Southampton: Isegel, 1. Thetford: Eadgar, 1. York: Alfstan, 1; Colgrim, 1; Frostulf, 1; Isu[lf?], 1; Thorstan, 1.

W. C. Wells in *BNJ*^{2} vii (1923–4), p. 51.

Disposition: W. C. Wells collection, 1923.

135. DUBLIN (District), No. 3, July 1853

200+? Æ English, Irish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1240.

ENGLAND (150 pennies and cut halfpennies): Henry II–III. Short-cross coins (exact classes undetermined)—Canterbury: Arnaud, Nicole. Other mints and moneyers not recorded. Cut halfpennies, 4. IRELAND (53 pennies and halfpennies +an unspecified number of coins). John as King of Ireland. 'Triangle' coinage—Dublin. Roberd, 50; halfpennies, 3. FOREIGN (1 sterling): MÜNSTER (Bishopric). Ludolf Von Holte (1227–48). Short-cross type. Ch., pl. xxv, fig. 3, no. 1.

Edward Hoare in *NC* xvii (1854–5), pp. 57 ff.

Disposition: The hoard came into the hands of a Dublin jeweller, from whom Edward Hoare bought 12 coins including three Irish halfpennies, two cut halfpennies, and the sterling of Münster. The remainder were probably melted.

136. DULEEK, Co. Meath, No. 1, 1853

Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1280–90.

ENGLAND: Edwardian pennies, together with 1 groat of Edward I. SCOTLAND: Alexander III 'Long-cross' sterling.—Stirling: cf. Burns i, p. 162, nos. 69 *e–f* or 69 *i.* (wt. 18½ grains), hENRI'ON STR., and other undescribed coins.

Edward Hoare in *NC* xvi (1853–4), p. 192.

Disposition: Cork; some in (incl. the Alexander III piece) Hoare's collection.

Note: The groat of Edward I was said by Hoare to come from DULEEK, No. 2 find below, but this is not very likely. From Hoare's description it resembles nos. 1–4 of pl. v in *BNJ*^{1} vii (1910) and is the only groat of Edward I which I have noted as being hoarded. The Stirling coin of Alexander III is somewhat rare; Burns listed only five specimens, all of the moneyer Henry; at that time one of them was in the Cochran-Patrick collection (no. 69 *e*) and another (69 *f*) in the Ferguslie collection. In 1853 only one other specimen of the Stirling coin was known—in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick.

137. DULEEK, Co. Meath, No. 2, Aug.–Sept. 1854

About 40 Æ English. Deposit: After 1422.

Edward III: London groats. Henry V and VI groats (no details).

Edward Hoare in *NC* xvi (1853–4), p. 192.

Disposition: Cork; some in Hoare's collection.

Note: A groat of Edward I said to have come from this hoard more probably formed part of DULEEK, No. 1 find, 1853 (above).

138. DUMFRIES, No. 1, *c.* 1849

Æ English, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1320?

ENGLAND: pennies of Edward I and II. ANGLO-GALLIC: Edward II, 'half-penny' [= obole] of Aquitaine. SCOTLAND: Alexander III sterlings. FOREIGN: unspecified sterlings.

NC xii (1849–50), *proc.*, p. 14.

Disposition: Mr. C. Roach Smith (for Mr. Jerdan) exhibited some of the coins at a meeting of the Numismatic Society [of London] in January 1849. This must have been a very large hoard as many more coins (about 'eighty pounds' worth') are said to have been sold to silversmiths in Carlisle.

139. DUMFRIES, No. 2, 1878

213 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign, with Æ ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 1310.

ENGLAND (203 pennies): Edward I–II. Berwick, 2. Bristol, 8. Bury St. Edmunds, 7. Canterbury, 46. Chester, 1. Durham, 17. Exeter, 1. Kingston, 1. London, 96. Newcastle, 4. York, 3. Fragments, 15. IRELAND (2 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, 2. SCOTLAND (8 sterlings and cut coins): Alexander III. 6 including 1 cut half-sterling and 1 cut quarter-sterling. John Baliol. Sterling of St. Andrews, 1. FOREIGN (2 sterlings): FLANDERS: Robert de Béthune. Sterlings of Alost, 2.

J. Graham Callender and George Macdonald in *PSAS* lviii (1924), p. 162; for the ornaments see op. cit., pp. 160 ff. (illustrations).

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

140. DUNBLANE, Perthshire, 1937

93 Æ English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1324.

ENGLAND (85 pennies): Edward I–II—Berwick: cf. Fox cl. iii *a*, 3. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 1; iii *f*, 1; iii *g*, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. x and xi, 1; xi, 1; xiv, 1; xv *b*, 2. Canterbury: Fox cl. iv, 2; ix to xi, 14; xiii and xiv, 4; xv *a–b*, 2. Durham: Fox cl. ix to xi, 9; xiii or xiv, 1; xv, 1. Kingston (Hull): Fox cl. ix, 1. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii *f*, 1. London: Fox cl. i *c–d*, 2; iii *a–c* and *f*, 4; iv *a–e*, 8; vii, 2; ix, 2; x and xi, 13; xiii or xiv, 1; forgeries, 2. Newcastle: Fox cl. ix/x *mule*, 1; x, 1. York (Royal): Fox cl. iii *b*, 3. IRELAND (3 pennies): Edward I—Dublin: Allen cl. B, 1; H, 1. *Mule* London/Waterford (obv.: Fox cl. iii), 1 (perhaps a forgery). ANGLO-GALLIC (1 sterling): Edward II: 'Dux Aquitainie' type (cf. Hewlett, pl. vi, no. 5), 1. SCOTLAND (2 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type?, 2.

Robert Kerr in *PSAS* lxxiii (1938–9), p. 52; D. F. Allen in *BNJ*^{3} iii (1940), p. 280.

Disposition: Sent to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for examination; none kept.

141. DUNBRODY, Co. Wexford, 1837

Over 1,000 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Hiberno-Danish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1050.

ANGLO-SAXON: Harold I, Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor (Majority). Edward's types are of *BMC* (A) i to iv.—Mints: Aylesbury, Berkeley?, Bristol?, Canterbury, Exeter, London, Wallingford, Wareham, and Winchester. HIBERNO-DANISH (some hundreds of coins). 'Long-cross type' (cf. Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type iv or iv *a*?).

John Lindsay in *NC* i (1838–9), pp. 146–7; H. A. Parsons in *BNJ*^{2} vii (1923–4), p. 117. See also Lindsay (H), p. 123, pl. 5, nos. 126, 127, 132, 133, 157 (and 131, 135, 136?).

Disposition: Lindsay's collection, 1837.

142. DUNFERMLINE, Fifeshire, 1896

265 Æ English and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1345.

ENGLAND (263 pennies): Edward I–II. Berwick, 5. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 1; ix, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. ix to xi, 8; xiv, 3; xv, 2. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 8; iv, 5; ix, 4; x, 49; xi, 11; xiv, 7; xv, 2. Durham: Fox cl. ix, 1; x, 6; xi, 5; xiii, 3; xv, 1. Kingston (Hull): Fox cl. ix, 1. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 1. London: Fox cl. ii to iv, 24; ix to xi, 103; xiii, 1; xiv, 1; xv, 5. Newcastle: Fox cl. iii, 1. York (Royal): Fox cl. iii, 1; ix, 1. Edward III: *Early Coinage*, Fox cl. xv *d*—London: 1. *Coinage of 1343–51*—London, 1. York (Archbishop's mint), 1. FOREIGN (1 sterling): HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Ch. pl. iv, no. 1, 1.

L. A. Lawrence in *NC*^{5} xvi (1936), pp. 304 ff., with illustration of the bronze jug in which the coins were found.

Disposition: London, L. A. Lawrence collection; presumably dispersed at his sale in 1951.

143. DUNGARVAN, Co. Waterford, 1841

c. 200 Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign (141 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1428–30.

ENGLAND (134): Edward I and II pennies. Canterbury, 1. London, 4. Edward III: London. Groats, 9; half-groats, 5; penny, 1. York. Groats, 2; half-groats, 2; pennies, 2. Henry V. London groats 'with star' (✶ on shoulder?), 8. Henry V and VI (all Henry VI?), London. Groats, 5; half-groats, 1; penny, 1; halfpennies, 10. Calais, gp. i, 48; unspecified gps. with i.m. 'cross crosslet' and 'cross-pierced', 19; half-groats, 6; pennies, 2. York. Pennies, 8. SCOTLAND (5): David II. Half-groat, 1. Robert II. Groat, 1; half-groats, 3. FOREIGN (2): unspecified sterlings.

John Lindsay in *NC* iii (1840–1), pp. 194–5 and in (S), p. 271.

Disposition: Lindsay saw the whole hoard but only examined 142 coins minutely; about 40 were of Edward III.

144. DUNROSSNESS, Shetland, 1830

AR Anglo-Saxon (only 1 coin described). Deposit: *c.* 1000?

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II pennies, number unknown. A coin, said to read PIZTAN MO MEÐEL, is perhaps of the Maldon mint, but Brooke does not give this moneyer (Winstan?) under either Maldon (Maeldun) or Malmesbury (Mealdmes).

NC xiv (1851–2), *proc.*, pp. 6 ff.; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.

Disposition: An unspecified number of coins from this hoard was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1831. The piece described above was exhibited by Mr. Webster at a meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society in 1849.

145. DUNS, Berwickshire, 1811

2,361 AR English and Scottish. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

ENGLAND (pennies): Edward I (?) and II. Number, type, and mints of the coins not stated. SCOTLAND (sterlings): Alexander III, John Balliol, and Robert Bruce. Number and type not stated.

Lindsay (S), p. 266.

Disposition: Unknown. The coins were found in a pewter jug and a wooden cup in a meadow in front of the castle.

146. DUNSFORTH, Yorks., 1860

15 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 875.

MERCIA: Burgred, 6; WESSEX: Æthelred I, 2: Ælfred, 7.

Num. Circ., Mar.–Apr. 1924, p. 154.

Disposition: Advertised for sale, by Spink and Son, 1924 (Lots 28366–880). Said to be from the same find as lots 28881–929 following (Edward the Confessor), but should probably be regarded as a separate and earlier hoard (*see* No. 367, p. 141, below).

147. DUNSTABLE, Beds., 1835

AR English [?] and Foreign. Deposit: Late XVth or early XVIth century.

ENGLAND: A Calais groat of Henry VI found on the same ground in 1927 may be part of this hoard. FOREIGN (numbers and description of coins unknown). Louis XII and Charles VIII of France.

Thomas W. Bagshawe in *JBAA* (N.S.) xxxiii (1927) pp. 336–9.

Disposition: unknown.

Note: An approximate date for the deposit of this hoard is given by the presence of coins of Charles VIII (1483–97).

148. DURHAM, No. 1, Neville's Cross, spring 1889

219 AR English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1377–80.

ENGLAND (147): Edward I: pennies. Bristol, 1; Canterbury, 2; Durham, 1;

London, 4. Edward II: pennies. Bury St. Edmunds, 1; Canterbury, 5; Durham, 2; London, 7. Edward III.[1] London: groats, 10 (1 with i.m. ♛ on rev. = Lawrence pre-treaty ser. F); half-groats, 8; pennies, 4 (1 of 'transitional' issue may be of 'florin' coinage 1344–51). Durham: pennies of Bishop's mint with ⁊ and ꝼ on rev. and various mint-spellings, 31. York: half-groats, 2; pennies (all worn pieces), 69. SCOTLAND (71): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1. David II. Edinburgh: groats, Burns pl. xv, no. 291, 24; half-groats, 4. Robert II. Edinburgh: groats, Burns pl. xxiii, no. 309, 30; half-groats, 4. Perth: groats, 8. FOREIGN (1): LUXEMBOURG, Jean l'Aveugle. Sterling of Merode, Ch. pl. xv, no. 2.

John Evans in NC^3 ix (1889), pp. 312 ff.; *PSAN* v (1892), *Don.* p. 133.

Disposition: These coins—found in a wood near Neville's cross—were in a small wheel-turned jug of yellow-glazed earthenware (broken). The finder took some of the coins to a silversmith in Durham and disposed of the rest to Mr. Matthew Fowler and Mr. George Neasham of Durham. Later, Evans was able to examine the complete hoard, together with the fragments of the jug. This was partially restored at the British Museum—see drawing in *NC* 1889, p. 313.

149. DURHAM, No. 2, Beach Crest, 10 May 1930

572 Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1360.

ENGLAND (520): Edward I pennies. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 1; iii, 5; ix, no ✶, 1; Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. ix, no ✶, 1; x, 1. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 6; x, 24. Durham: Fox cl. ii, 3; iii, 2; ix ✠, 5; RN[2], 2; x RN,[2] 2. London: Fox cl. i, 2; ii, 1; *mule* iii/ii, 3; iii, 16; iv, 4; v, 1; viii, 1; ix with and without ✶, 5; *mule* x/ix, 1; x, 37 York: Royal mint: Fox cl. iii, 4; ix, no ✶, 1. Edward II. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xi, 1; xiv, 1; xv, 2. Canterbury: Fox cl. xi, 5; xiv, 4; xv, 1. Durham: Fox cl. xi ⁊, 1; xiv ❦, 3. London: Fox cl. xi, 10; xiv, 2; xv, 1. Newcastle: Fox cl. xi, 1. Edward I or II. Berwick pennies, 3; illegible coins 2. Edward III: *Coinage of 1335–44*. 2 halfpennies. '*Florin' coinage*, 1344–51. Canterbury: 1 penny. London: 21 pennies; 1 halfpenny. York: 7 pennies. '*Pre-treaty' coinage, 1351–60*. Durham: pennies, Lawrence ser. C, 21; D, 12; *mule* D/G?, 1. E, 11; *mule* E/F, 2; *mule* E/Ga, 1; *mule* F/E, 1; F, 1; Ga, 5; Gc, 2; Gd, 1; *mule* Gd/Gc, 1; Gd–f, 7; Gf, 1; *mule* Gg/Gf, 2; Gg, 1; late G ser., and illegible pennies of ser. C–g, &c., 81. London: groats. *Mule* ser. B/C, 1; C, 18; D, 14, *mule* D/E, 1; E, 18; *mule* E/F, 1; F, 3; Ga, 1; Gb, 2; *mule* Gb/Gf, 1. Half-groats, ser. C, 21; *mule* C/D, 2; D, 4; *mule* D/E, 2; E, 2; *mule* E/F, 1; *mule* E/G, 1; *mule* F/Ga, 1; Ga, 3. Pennies: *mule* ser. C/A, 3; C, 6; D, 2; E, 1; F, 1; *mule* F/Ga, 1; *mule* F/Gc, 1; illegible, 2. York: groats. ser. D, 1; *mule*

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[1] It is impossible to determine the exact classes of these coins but probably all periods—'Pre-treaty', 1351–60, 'Treaty', 1360–9, and 'Post-treaty', 1369–77—are represented. The majority of the Durham pennies are likely to be of Lawrence 'Pre-treaty' series C to G.

[2] Meaning obscure in Lawrence's account. These coins presumably belong to the *Sede Vacante* period between Bishops Bek and Kellawe.

E/D, 1; E, 7. Pennies, Royal Mint: ser. D, 3; E, 2. Archbishop's mint: ser. Ga, 2; late G ser., and illegible of ser. C–G, &c., 75. SCOTLAND (10): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type sterlings, 3. David II. Edinburgh half-groat; Burns pl. xx, nos. 263–5, 1; 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 6. FOREIGN (8): BRABANT. Jean III: sterlings of Brussels, Ch. 112, 2. LUXEMBOURG. Jean l'Aveugle: sterlings, Ch. 170, 1. SERAIN. Valeran II of Ligny: sterling, Ch. 226, 1. CAMBRAI (Bishopric). Guillaume de Hainaut: sterling, Ch. no. 209, 1. PORCIEN. Gaucher de Châtillon: sterlings of Yves, Ch. nos. 241–2, 3.

L. A. Lawrence in *NC^5* xi (1931), pp. 201 ff.
Disposition: London, British Museum; Durham Museum.

150. DYKE, Elgin, 1780

100+an unknown number. Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: Early XIIIth century.

ENGLAND: pennies of Henry II ['Tealby' type?]. SCOTLAND (100+an uncertain number of sterlings): William the Lion. *Crescent and pellet coinage*—Berwick: Burns fig. 36, Adam; figs. 32 and 35, Willam. Edinburgh: Burns figs. 39–40, Adam and Hue. Perth: Burns fig. 30, Folpold. Roxburgh: Burns fig. 37, Raul. Without mint-name: Burns figs. 32, 35, and 36, Raul Derlig.

Lindsay (S), p. 261; Cardonnel, preface p. 3 and pl. i, nos. 1–15.
Disposition: About 100 coins were recovered and presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The rest were either melted down or dispersed in the district.

EASTFIELD MOSS, 1913. See FAULDHOUSE, No. 158, below

151. EAST RAYNHAM, Norfolk, 1910

200 Æ English. Deposit: In or after 1377.

Edward III, nobles, 1351–77. London: pre-treaty period, 67; *mule* pre-treaty/treaty, 1; treaty period, 88; *mule*, treaty period/post-treaty, 1; post-treaty coins, 6. Calais: treaty period, 23; *mules*, treaty/post-treaty, 7; post-treaty coins, 5.

G. C. Brooke in *NC^4* xi (1911), pp. 291 ff.; see also Sotheby's *Sale Cat.*, 28 Nov. 1911, lots 210–29 and 1 Feb. 1912, lots 139–56.
Disposition: Not stated, but the hoard was examined at the British Museum.

152. ECCLES, Lancs., 1864

c. 6,000 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1240–1.

ENGLAND (*c.* 5,900): 'Short-cross' pennies of Henry II (?) and Richard I–Henry III, Lawrence cl. i (?) to vii. Mints: Bury St. Edmunds, 212; Canterbury, 2,278; Exeter, 19; Ipswich, 18; Lincoln, 58; London, 2,643; Oxford, 13; Winchester, 142; York, 96. IRELAND (104). John, pennies of Dublin, 104. SCOTLAND (96). Pennies of

William the Lion, including coins reading LE REI WILLAM, with the moneyers HUE WALTER on rev. FOREIGN (7+?): FRANCE. Philip-Augustus, denier of Tours, 1. Louis VII, denier of Angoulême, 1. BURGUNDY. Hugues IV, denier of Dijon, 1. GERMANY. Deniers of Dortmund, Münster (Bishopric), and an uncertain issue, 4.

John Harland in *The Reliquary*, v (1864–5), pp. 89 ff. (incomplete account); *MNS*, *proc.*, Oct. 1864, pp. 24 ff.; W. S. W. Vaux in *NC* (N.S.) v (1865), pp. 220 ff. (with detailed list of mints and moneyers but no proper arrangement by classes); W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*^{1} i (1904), pp. 32 ff. (general account).

Disposition: This hoard was found with fragments of pottery (the remains of a container?). The coins, with a few exceptions, came to the British Museum for examination and a selection was presented to the Manchester Numismatic Society in 1866. A small quantity remained in the possession of John Harland, F.R.S., upon whose property the hoard was found, and these descended to his granddaughter. Amongst them were the French pieces, whose presence in the hoard remained unsuspected until they were submitted, first to the British Museum and then to the author in 1951. Other coins from the same source were: a short-cross penny of Richard I (Canterbury, cl. ii), 7 short-cross pennies of John (cl. v and vii), and 1 Dublin penny of John. There was also a Scottish penny of William the Lion (correspondence between Mr. N. Monk Jones of Bishop's Stortford and the author). Cp. COLCHESTER (No. 94 above) and SUDBOURNE (No. 358 below).

153. EDINBURGH, 1846

70 AR Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1390–1406.

Robert III: groats of Aberdeen, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh.

Lindsay (S), suppl., p. 50.

Disposition: William Ferguson, in 1846.

154. ELLESBOROUGH, Bucks., 1777

AR English (12 coins preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1180.

Henry II: pennies, type i ('Tealby')—Bury St. Edmunds: *BMC* (H^2) cl. B (= Br. gp. A), Henri, 1. Canterbury: cl. A (= Br. gp. A), Goldhavoc, 1; cl. E (= Br. gp. C), Ricard M, 1. Ipswich: cl. C (= Br. gp. B), Nicole, 1. London: cl. A, Godeffi, 1; cl. B, Pieres M, 1; cl. C, Swetman, 1; cl. E. Pieres, 1. Newcastle: cl. D (= Br. gp. C), Willem, 1. Oxford: cl. A, Rogier, 1; Thetford: cl. C, Willelm, 1. York: cl. A, Willem, 1. Uncertain mint and moneyer: cl. E or F (= Br. gp. C), 1.

D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), p. xlvii.

Disposition: Oxford, Ashmolean Museum (Christ Church collection). 12 of the 13 pennies listed here were given to Christ Church in 1777 by Sir John Russell, Bart. The intruding coin cannot now be separated.

155. ENFIELD, Middlesex, autumn of 1863

AR English. Deposit: XIIIth Century.

Henry II–III: short-cross pennies.

NC iv (1864), *proc.*, p. 11.

Disposition: 5 coins and a fragment of the earthenware vessel in which they were found were exhibited at a Royal Numismatic Society meeting, 21 April 1864.

156. ENNIS, Co. Clare, before 1845

About 150 AR Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1300.

Alexander III: 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings.

Lindsay (S), p. 271.
Disposition: Unknown.

157. FAKENHAM, Norfolk (?), March 1911

About 200 AV English. Deposit: In or after 1377.

Edward III: nobles, 1351–77. Mints of London and Calais.

Num. Circ. for March 1914 quoting *The Times.*

Disposition: The hoard was brought to the notice of the Treasury by F. W. Burgess. Its composition is identical with that of EAST RAYNHAM, No. 151 above, and this suggests a confusion of identity. There is, however, a village of Fakenham in Suffolk.

FALHILLS, Midlothian, 1898. See PENICUICK, No. 308, p. 114 below

158. FAULDHOUSE, Linlithgowshire, 15 May 1913

37 AR English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (34 pennies): Edward I–II (majority of Edward II?)—Bury St. Edmunds, 1; Canterbury, 8; Durham (including ✠ and ⸸ marks), 6; London, 19. IRELAND (1 penny): Edward I. Cork, 1. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type ? ('long cross'), 1. FOREIGN (1 sterling): FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune. Mint of Alost, Ch. no. 14, 1.

George Macdonald in *PSAS* xlvii (1913), pp. 468 ff.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (1 Irish coin); the remainder returned to the finder?

159. FENWICK, Northumberland, June 1775

224 AV English. Deposit: After 1344.

Edward III: nobles. No details of individual coins.

Note in *A*, v (1778), pp. 166–8; Fitzwilliam MSS. (deposited in the hands of Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin); Letter dated 8 March 1776 from Mr. Blackett to the Marquis of Rockingham.

Disposition: Whereabouts of the majority unknown; several hundreds said to have been secreted and carried off by labourers. Mr. Blackett offered two nobles to the Marquis of Rockingham.

160. FERMOY, Co. Cork, Nov. 1837

Æ Irish bracteates (30 listed). Deposit: XIIth century (before 1177?).

Allen type *a* (fig. 13), 7; type *b* (fig. 14), 1; type *c* (fig. 15), 1 fragment; type *d* (fig. 16), 9, including fragments; type *e* (fig. 17), 1; type *f* (fig. 18), 1; type *g* (fig. 19), 1; type *h* (fig. 20), 1; type *i* (fig. 21), 1; type *j* (fig. 22), 1; type *k* (fig. 23), 1; type *l* (fig. 24), 3, including fragments; type *m* (fig. 25), 1; type *n* (fig. 26), 1.

Lindsay (I), p. 135 and pl. 4, nos. 74–88 and supplementary pl. 3, nos. 62–64; D. F. Allen in *NC*^{6} i (1941) pp. 72 ff. (illustrated on p. 77, nos. 17 and pp. 83–85, figs. 13–26 ff.

Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland (30 coins). Others lost. Lindsay published this hoard under the name of Curraghmore near Castle-Lyons.

161. FITFUL HEAD, Shetland, *c.* 1830

Anglo-Saxon pennies (only fragments preserved). Deposit: X–XIth century.

AS v (1890), *don.* p. 8.

Disposition: The fragments and some wax impressions were given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Lord Meadowbank, together with depositions relative to the discovery.

162. FLAXTON, Yorks., Oct. 1807

About 300 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies with Æ ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 927.

Lindsay (H), p. 120.

Disposition: Hoard dispersed. The coins were found in a leaden box, which broke.

163. FORGANDENNY, Perthshire, 15 May 1876

Æ English and Scottish (37 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1440.

ENGLAND (21): Edward III—London: groats, 4; half-groats, 5. Henry IV, V, or VI—London: groat, 1. York, penny: 1. Henry VI—Calais: groats, 8; half-groats, 2. SCOTLAND (16): David II—Perth: half-groat, 1. James I—Perth: groats, 4. James II—Edinburgh: groats, 7. Stirling: groat, 1. Illegible coins, 3.

George Sim in *NC* (N.S.), xvi (1876), p. 76.

Disposition: Most of the coins dispersed. Those listed above were secured by the Procurator Fiscal for the Scottish Exchequer.

164. FORNHAM, Sussex, after 1900

20–30 Æ English. Deposit: XIIth century.

Henry II: pennies of type i ('Tealby'). No record of varieties present.

D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), p. lvii.

Disposition: The coins passed through the hands of Mr. W. C. Wells, who kept a few and disposed of the rest.

165. FORTROSE, Cromarty, 22 Jan. 1880

1,100 AR Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1400–6.

Robert III: 'Fleur-de-lis' groats of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth. Burns cl. i–iii.[1]

W. S. Geddie and Edward Burns in *PSAS* xiv (1879–80), pp. 182 ff.

Disposition: Presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Burns examined 878 groats of Robert III. The hoard was in a bronze tripod vessel (in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh).

166. FRAMLINGHAM, Suffolk, 1851

AR English. Deposit: XIIIth century.

Henry III?: short-cross pennies and cut halfpennies—some of the London Mint.

James Clarke in *JBAA* vi (1851), p. 452.

Disposition: Hoard dispersed. These coins were found in Framlingham castle; Mr. Clarke had no opportunity to examine them properly, and they were afterwards sold to a local watch-maker.

167. GAINFORD, Durham, May 1864

4 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 875.

MERCIA: Burgred, *BMC* (A) type *a* or *b*—Eadnoth, 1. WESSEX: Ælfred, *BMC* (A) type i—Herebald, 1; . . . ildesreth?, 1; Sigeric, 1.

Note in *NC* (N.S.) iv (1864), p. 225.

Disposition: In possession of the Rev. J. Edleston, vicar of Gainford, in 1864.

168. GALSTON, Ayrshire, 6 Sept. 1922

231 AR English and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1300.

ENGLAND (7 pennies): Edward I—Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 2; iv, 1. Durham: Fox cl. iii, 1. London: Fox cl. iii, 2; contemporary forgery reading CIVI TAS DVN DON, 1. FOREIGN (224 sterlings). FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre. Namur, Ch. no. 1, 17; no. 4, 3; no. 5, 4; no. 6, 6; no. 6 var., 3. Douai, Ch. no. 7, 1. Alost, Ch. no. 8, 1; no. 10, 1; no. 10 var. with bare head, 1. Uncertain mint, SIGNUM CRUCIS type, cf. Ch. no. 11, 9; no. 11 var., 5. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Valenciennes Ch. no. 24, 3; no. 24 var., 1; no. 26, 3; no. 26 var., 1; *mule* no. 24/26, 3; *mule* no. 24/26 var., 1; cf. no. 27, 5; no. 27 var. 5. Mons, Ch. no. 29, 16; no. 33, 8. Maubeuge, Ch. no. 36, 1; no. 38, 14. NAMUR (Marquisate), Gui de Dampierre. Namur, Ch. no. 50, 5. HAINAUT and NAMUR, 'Enigmatic' sterlings, cf. Ch. no. 74, 1; no. 77, 1; no. 80, 1; with rev. ИOD MOI SAT IVID (copied from London penny) 1. BRABANT (Duchy), Jean I. Uncertain mint, Ch. no. 95, 21; no. 96, 10; no. 97, 6; cf. rev. of no. 96, 1. Maestricht, cf. De Witte,[2] pl. 10, no. 258, 1. Brussels, Ch. no.

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[1] This classification was later modified in *The Coinage of Scotland*, pp. 289 ff. All these coins belong to the 'heavy' coinage (before 1406).

[2] *Histoire monétaire des Comtes de Louvain, ducs de Brabant*, Antwerp, 1894–1900. The Kirkcud-

101, 1. LIÉGE (Bishopric), Hugues de Chalon. Statte (Huy), Ch. no. 119, 1. Fosses,[1] 1. HERSTAL, Jean of Louvain. Ch. no. 134, 2; no. 135, 4; no. 137, 3; cf. no. 134 with reverse reading [MO]NETA COMITIS, 1.[2] LOOZ, Arnold VIII. Ch. no. 143, 1; cf. no. 143, 1; *mule* Ch. no. 146/147, 7. Cf. no. 146/147, 14; no. 148, 2; no. 148 var., 1. LUXEMBOURG (county). Henry VI,[3] 1. CAMBRAI (Bishopric), Guillaume de Hainaut. Ch. no. 209, 3; no. 210, 1; cf. no. 210, 6; cf. no. 214 (but with m.m. mitre and pellet on breast. Rev. has mullet of five points in 1st quarter, trefoils in the other three).[4] Gui de Collemède, Ch. no. 216, 1; no. 217, 5; cf. no. 217, 9. Capitular coins, Ch. no. 220, 1; cf. no. 220, with ⁝ at end of inscr., 1.

George Macdonald in *NC*^{5} iii (1923), pp. 60 ff., and in *PSAS* lvii (1922–3), p. 120; *Ant. J.* xvi (1936), p. 324.

Disposition: 231 coins forwarded to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for examination and selection. 12 others passed into private hands before the authorities could claim them.

169. GAROCHY, Aberdeenshire, *c.* 1863

Æ English (1 preserved). Deposit: XIIIth century?

Henry III: 1 penny.

PSAS v (1863), *Don.* p. 31.

Disposition: The only survivor from a large hoard. Presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

GARTHSBANKS, 1830. See DUNROSSNESS, No. 144 above.

170. GIFFNOCK, Renfrew, spring of 1879.

465 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign, with Æ (?) brooches. Deposit: After 1300?

ENGLISH (450 pennies): Edward I and II[5]—Berwick, 6. Bristol, 14. Bury St. Edmunds, Robt. de Hadley, 2; no moneyer's name, 27. Canterbury, 127. Chester, 1. Durham, 42. Kingston (Hull), 2. Lincoln, 2. London, 212. Newcastle, 8. York, 7. IRELAND (4 pennies). Edward I—Dublin, 2. Waterford, 2. Edward I–II?, uncertain penny (broken), 1. SCOTLAND (3 sterlings): Alexander III, 3. FOREIGN, (8 sterlings): unspecified types, 8.

George Sim in *PSAS* xv (1882), p. 464.

Disposition: The coins listed above were forwarded to the Scottish Exchequer; others,

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bright hoard (No. 233 below) contained one specimen of this very rare coin. Hawkins attributed it to the mint of Trèves, but Chautard suggested Maestricht as more probable.

[1] A coin not recorded by Chautard. M. Bernays told Macdonald that there were only three other specimens known—all in Belgian collections.

[2] A new and possibly unique variety.

[3] Later the Emperor Henry VII; a unique piece.

[4] Chautard did not notice the unusual mint-mark, though he recorded this type. Another coin was in the Kirkcudbright find (No. 221).

[5] The hoard is said to include Edward III but this is improbable.

together with the brooches, were concealed and sold. The brooches went to Ireland. A piece of ring and 4 pieces of the jar in which the hoard was found were preserved with the coins.

171. GLASGOW, date ?

Æ English and Foreign. Deposit: XIVth century.

ENGLAND: Edward I–II pennies? ('a great many'). FOREIGN (1+an uncertain number). PORCIEN: Gaucher de Châtillon, sterling of Yves (said to read on *obv.* E ANG H SCOTIAE PROREX, but probably as Ch. pl. xix, no. 3).

Lindsay (S), p. 262.
Disposition: Unknown.

172. GLASGOW, No. 2. Cathedral, 2 Dec. 1837

130 AV English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1380?

ENGLAND (67): Edward III. Nobles, 60. Richard II. Nobles, 7. SCOTLAND (63). Robert III: St. Andrews, 63. No details of individual coins.

Lindsay (S), p. 269.

Disposition: The following public institutions were given coins from this hoard:— LONDON, British Museum, 3; Royal Mint, 3. EDINBURGH, Antiquarian Soc., 3; Advocates' Library, 3; College Library, 3. GLASGOW, Hunterian Museum, 2; High School, 2; Andersonian Institute, 3. PERTH, Antiquarian Soc., 3. FIFE, Literary and Antiquarian Soc., 2.

173. GLENDALOUGH, Co. Wicklow, No. 1, 1639

Æ Hiberno-Danish pennies (6 described). Deposit: XIth century.

Copies of Anglo-Saxon pennies (cf. Æthelred II, type iii, 'Crux', type iv var. *a*, and type x, 'Agnus Dei'). Roth Cl. 2, no. 12 (= Simon pl. i, 14), 1. Cl. 3, cf. no. 116 (= Simon pl. i, 15), 1. Cl. 18, no. 163; for rev. cf. no. 172 (= Simon pl. i, 13), 1. Cl. 24, no. 182, 'Agnus Dei' type (= Simon pl. i, 16), 1; no. 183 (= Simon no. 17), 1; cl. 45, no. 218 (= Simon no. 12), 1.[1]

Simon, pl. i, nos. 12–17; Aquilla Smith in *JAAI*^{4} vii (1885), pp. 56 ff. (short mention of some of the coins from Glendalough); Bernard Roth, pp. 1–92 and pls. i–x, for a general account of this class of coin.

Disposition: Unknown. The above coins from the Glendalough hoard were first published in 1654 by Sir James Ware in *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones* (see 1764 ed., vol. ii, p. 206).

174. GLENDALOUGH, Co. Wicklow, No. 2, 1835 or 1836

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (4 described). Deposit: Late Xth century.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: coins of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, all undescribed. Eadgar: *BMC* (A) type i—no mint-name: Fastolf, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii—Chester: Boia, 1; Maelsuthan, 1. Wilton: Leofsige, 1.

Richard Sainthill in *GM* for August 1836 (reprinted in *OP*, i (1844), pp. 105–6); Lindsay (I), p. 136.

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[1] Roth suggests that this imitation is derived from coins of Edward the Confessor.

Disposition: Majority of coins dispersed; those described above were probably all acquired by Richard Sainthill of Cork.

175. GOLDSBOROUGH, Yorks., autumn of 1858

39 Ʀ Anglo-Saxon and Oriental with Ʀ ingots and ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 925–30.

ANGLO-SAXON (2 pennies): WESSEX, Ælfred. Large-sized penny (the so-called 'offering penny').[1] Br. p. 54 (pl. xiii, no. 13). Eli, 1 (broken). Eadward the Elder: Br. p. 55, no. 13 (small cross/moneyer's name in 2 lines). Edellaf?, 1. ORIENTAL (37 dirhems): *Abbasid dynasty*, Al-Muʿtamid: A.H. 276 (= A.D. 889), 2 (1 of Es Shāsh mint). Al-Muʿtaḍid—Es Shāsh: A.H. 280 (= A.D. 893), 1. Al-Muktafī—mint not given: A.H. 292 (= A.D. 905), 1. Al Muḳtadir—mint not given: A.H. 297 (= A.D. 910), 1. Uncertain Abbasid coins,[2] 6. *Saffārid dynasty.*[3] Tahir ibn Muhammed?, 2 undescribed coins. *Samanid dynasty*. Ismāʿil ibn Ahmad—Es Shāsh: A.H. 282 (A.D. 895), 1; A.H. 286 (= A.D. 899), 1; A.H. 289? (= A.D. 902), 1; A.H. 291 (= A.D. 904), 2; A.H. 292 (= A.D. 905), 1; A.H. 294? (= A.D. 907), 1. Uncertain date, 1. Maaden: A.H. 293 (= A.D. 906), 1. Samarḳand: A.H. 286 (= A.D. 899), 1; A.H. 293 (= A.D. 905), 1; A.H. 294 (= A.D. 907), 1. Uncertain mint: A.H. 289 (= A.D. 902), 1. Uncertain mints and dates: 2 coins. Ahmed ibn Ismāʿil—mints not given: A.H. 298 (= A.D. 911), 2. Nasr ibn Ahmad—exact date not given, 1. Illegible oriental coins, 7.

W. S. W. Vaux in *NC* (N.S.) i (1861), pp. 65 ff.; *AJ* xvi (1859), *proc.*, p. 197; *VCH Yorks.* ii, p. 101.

Disposition: Not stated, but some coins acquired by the British Museum. The hoard was found while digging foundations for rebuilding the churchyard wall at Goldborough. The coins were in an earthenware pot which was broken.

176. GRAVESEND, Kent, autumn of 1838

540 Ʀ Anglo-Saxon and Foreign with an Ʀ cross, looped and inset with a roundel of coloured glass. Deposit: *c.* 875.

ANGLO-SAXON (530 pennies): MERCIA, Ceolwulf I: *BMC* (A) i, p. 41, no. 107—Eanulf, 1. Burgred:[4] *BMC* (A), types *a–d* ('Lunette' rev.)—Beagstan, 26; Bearnhea, 28; Biornoth, 2; Cenred, 29; Cethelwulf, 3; Cethliaf, 1; Cialla, 5; Cunehelm, 29; Cuthere, 19; Dealge, 1; Dela, 1; Diarwulf, 11; Diga, 18; Dudda, 23; Dudecil, 5; Dudeman, 3; Dudewine, 29; Eadnoth, 6; Eadwulf, 13; Eanred, 12; Ethelheah, 1; Ethelwulf, 8; Heawulf, 25; Hereferth, 22; Hugered, 24; Hussa, 19; Huthere, 3; Idiga, 1; Lefle, 2; Liafman, 1; Luda, 1; Ludiga, 3; Lulla, 2; Osmund, 20; Tata, 10;

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[1] This coin, which has a wide rim, has often been called a 'medal' (struck for ceremonial purposes), but Brooke considers it to be a *piedfort* made as a model for the guidance of engravers.

[2] These are worn pieces.

[3] Possibly a wrong attribution; the original description is vague, saying only that the coins bear the name of 'Taher' and including them amongst the Abbasid series. Tahir Ibn Muhammed (A.D. 900–8) appears to be the obvious choice.

[4] According to Borrell's account there were 429 coins of Burgred in the hoard. His list of moneyers includes only 427 specimens.

Tidhelm, 3; Wine, 6; Wulfeard, 12. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Ceolnoth: *BMC* (A) type i (Chi-Rho monogram)—Swefherd, 1; Wunhere, 1. Type ii (*v.* Burgred 'lunette' rev.)—Tocga, 1. WESSEX, Æthelwulf: *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Canterbury: Maninc, 1. Type i, var. *a*—Canterbury: Hunbearht, 1. Type iii—Canterbury: Hebeca, 1. Æthelred I: *BMC* (A) type i—Canterbury: Bearneah, 1; Bearnmod, 10; Dealla, 1; Diarulf, 1; Dudda, 9; Dunn, 4; Elbere, 4; Ella, 1; Ethelred, 3; Herebald, 2; Liabinc, 1; Lulla, 1; Mann, 6; Manninc, 4; Oshere, 4; Torhtmund, 2; Wine, 1. Type ii—Canterbury: Cuthhelm, 1; Torhtmund, 1. Ælfred: *BMC* (A) type i—Canterbury: Deigmund, 1. EAST ANGLIA, Æthelstan I: *BMC* (A) i, type i (p. 85, no. 10)—Mon, 1. Æthelweard: *BMC* (A) p. 87, no. 21—Æthelhelm, 2; no. 28. Eadmund, 1; p. 88, no. 31. Tuduwine, 1; no. 32 or 33. Twicga, 1. Eadmund: cf. *BMC* (A) i, pp. 90 ff. (nos. 37–86) and Br. p. 31. Types: Alpha, Omega, Cross and Crescents, various cruciform designs, and cross with pellets on obv., combined with cross and wedges rev.—Æthelhelm, 4; Beaghelm, 6; Beornferth, 9; Beornheah, 2; Eadberht, 1; Eadwald, 5 (1 retrograde); Ethelwulf, 2; Sigereth, 5; Twicga, 7; uncertain moneyers (retrograde), 2. FOREIGN (1): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis le Débonnaire: Denier of 'Christiana Religio' type, 1.

H. P. Borrell in *NC* iii (1841), pp. 14 ff. with text illustrations; Jonathan Rashleigh in *NC* (N.S.) viii (1868), table, p. 150 (general reference in relation to the Trewhiddle hoard).

Disposition: H. P. Borrell collection in 1838.

177. GREAT TOTHAM, Essex, 1875

Æ Foreign (3 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1360.

FRANCE (3). Jean le Bon. Gros à l'étoiles (Lafaurie nos. 311 *a* and *b*), 3.

Unpublished.

Disposition: Miss E. Granger. These coins together with others now lost were found in the moat of Great Totham Hall. In 1951 Miss Granger sent them to the British Museum for examination and afterwards to Oxford for the author's inspection.

178. GRITTLETON, Wilts., 1903

About 52 Æ English and Foreign. Deposit: After 1320.

ENGLAND (50): Edward I–II pennies. Berwick, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, 1. Canterbury, 17. Durham, 3 (2 with ⊕). London, 25 (1 reading EDWARD R—Fox cl. x of Edw. I?). Newcastle, 1. FOREIGN (2): LUXEMBOURG, Jean l'Aveugle: sterling, cf. Ch. 170, 1. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon: sterling of Yves mint, cf. Ch. no. 241, 1.

WAM xli (1920–1), p. 98; MS. list made by Grueber at the British Museum, 1903.

Disposition: Coins identified at the British Museum and subsequently given to the Wilts. Archaeological Society.

179. GUISBOROUGH, Yorks., *c.* 1848

195 Æ English and Irish. Deposit: After 1471?

ENGLAND (185): Edward III. London groats, 3; pennies, 2. Richard II: penny, 1. Edward III–Henry VI: illegible pennies, 15. Henry V: London groat, 1. York pennies, 3. Henry VI: Calais groats, gp. i, 5; ii, 1; iii, 1. Half-groat, gp. i, 1. Durham pennies, 3. London groats, gp. ?,[1] 6; penny, gp.[2] x, 1. *Restoration coinage, 1470–1*: York. Pennies of Abp. G. Nevill, i.m. ⚜, with G and 🗝, 3. Edward IV. *Heavy coinage, 1461–4*: Durham pennies (✿ in centre of rev.), 4. *Light coinage, 1465–70*: Canterbury half-groat of Abp. Bourchier, m.m. Y, 1. Durham pennies of Bp. Booth, i.m. ✿, ♛, ♣, and uncertain i.m.s, 35; broken or illegible Durham coins, 2. London groats, i.m. ♛, ✳, ✝,[3] 23. York groats, i.m. ⚜, 4; pennies of Abp. G. Nevill, i.m. ✿, ✚, ⚜, ✜, 37; worn and illegible (all with G and 🗝 on obv.),[4] 33. IRELAND (10): Edward IV. Drogheda pennies, i.m. ✜, 3. Limerick penny, 1. Uncertain mints, 2. Illegible Irish [pennies or groats?] of 'English' type; of thin fabric and perhaps contemporary forgeries, 3. Illegible coins, 2.

L. A. Lawrence in *NC*³ xvi (1896), pp. 72 ff.

Disposition: London, L. A. Lawrence collection. Apart from the fact that this hoard was discovered at Guisborough in Yorkshire, there is no information as to the circumstances of the find. The coins came to Messrs. Spink & Sons Ltd. from whom Mr. Lawrence obtained them.

180. HALSALL, Lancs., before 1923?

20 Av English nobles. Deposit: *c.* 1428.

Richard II: Calais, 1. Henry IV; *Light coinage*: London, 2. Henry V, London: Brooke cl. v, 3; ix?, 1. Henry VI, Calais: Brooke gp. i, 1; ii, 1. London: gp. i, 4.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁵ vii (1927), p. 279.

Disposition: The above 13 nobles were examined and listed at the British Museum in 1927. Seven other coins of Henry V and VI were sold at Sotheby's, 1923 (*Sale Cat.*, 19 Apr. 1923, lots 58–64).

181. HALTON MOOR, Lancs., 12 Feb. 1815

860 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish (?) with 2 Av bracteates and Æ and Æ-gilt ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 1025.

ANGLO-SAXON (839 pennies; 359 listed): KINGS OF ENGLAND, Cnut: *BMC* (A) type xiv—Cambridge: Grim, 1. Exeter: Wulstan, 1. Leicester: Croc, 1. Lincoln: Instegen, 1; Osferth, 2; Sumerleda, 1. London: Ælfgar, 1; Ælfwerd, 1; Brungar, 1;

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[1] Described as 'Pine-cone-pellet' or 'leaf-pellet' issue.

[2] 'Cross-pellet' issue.

[3] Some said to have the m.m. 'pierced cross'; if this is not a confusion between the pierced cross-fitchy and the plain pierced cross, part of this section must date from early in Edward IV's second reign (1471–83).

[4] Some may be of the 'heavy' coinage (e.g. i.m. ✿); others may have been issued during Nevll's us pension (1472–5).

Leofwine, 1. Maldon: Godere, 1. Winchester: Wulbere, 1. York: Æthelwine, 16; Arncetl, 1; Arnolf, 2; Asgod, 18; Asgont [Asgod?], 21; Cetel, 2; Fargrim, 28; Farthein, 2; Frithcol, 22; Griman, 4; Grimolf, 25; Godman, 6; Grucan, 3; Hildolf, 40; Ive, 20; Osgod, 3; Stircol, 4; Sunolf, 37; Swetinc, 13; Toca, 4; Withan, 1; Withrine, 25; Wulfnoth, 39; Wulstan, 10. DANISH?, 21 pennies. The only 2 coins described are of rough work, copying the Carolingian temple type. They may be Viking pieces struck in East Anglia (cf. Br. p. 32: copy of the obv. of Æthelred I of Wessex; rev. with Carolingian design.)

Taylor Combe in *A* xviii (1817), pp. 199 ff. and pl. xvii and xviii.

Disposition: 400 coins and 2 pieces of stamped AV were sent to London; the rest of the hoard—except for an Æ-gilt cup and Æ torques—was dispersed in the neighbourhood of Lancaster.

182. HAMPSHIRE, No. 1, spring, 1837

46 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 870.

MERCIA: Berhtwulf, 5; Burgred, 30. WESSEX: Ecgberht, 1; Æthelwulf, 6; Æthelred I, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY: Wulfred, 1; Ceolnoth, 2 (1 of Br. gp. iv).

Lindsay (H), p. 123; *v.* pl. 2, nos. 45–48 and pl. 4, nos. 89 and 91.

Disposition: Lindsay's collection, 1837.

183. HAMPSHIRE, No. 2, 1905

Æ English and Foreign (127 recovered). Deposit: *c.* 1435.

ENGLAND (126): Edward I, penny—Newcastle: 1. Edward III, Calais: *Treaty period*: groat, 1. London. *Pre-treaty period*: groats, 18; half-groats, 6. *Treaty period*: groat, 1. York: *Treaty period*: penny, 1. Richard II. London: clipped groat, 1. Henry IV. London: groats, 2. Henry V. London: groats, 8. Henry VI. Calais groats, gp. i, 57; *mule* gp. i/ii, 1; gp. ii, 9; gp. iii, 2. Half-groats, gp. i, 7; *mule* gp. i/ii, 1; gp. ii, 4. London: groats, gp. i, 4; gp. ii, 1; gp. iii, 1. FOREIGN (1). FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune. Sterling of Alost, 1.

F. A. Walters in *NC*⁴ viii (1908), pp. 311 ff.

Disposition: About half the hoard dispersed by the finder before it was reported. The coins listed above came into the hands of Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

184. HARKIRKE, Lancs., 1611

About 300 Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign (35 listed). Deposit: *c.* 900–15.

ANGLO-SAXON (15 pennies): ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. Plegmund: cf. Br. pl. iv, no. 15—Ethelwulf, 1. WESSEX. Ælfred: *BMC* (A) type xviii—Oxford (Ohsnaforda series): cf. *BMC* (A) ii, p. 51, no. 122—Bernwald, 1. *Series B*, without mint-name: *BMC* (A) type i—Æthelstan, 1; Cuthbert, 1; Ludig, 1;

Wulfred, 2. Edward the Elder: *BMC* (A) types i and ii—no mint-name: Æthelred, 2; Beahstan, 1; Beornwald, 1; Deorwald, 1; Diora, 1; Eadmund, 1; Wulfred, 1. *BMC* (A) type xiv—Wulfred, 1. DANISH (16 pennies): EAST ANGLIA. St. Eadmund Memorial Coinage: cf. *BMC* (A) i, pp. 98 ff. and nos. 106 ff.—Bado?, 1; Ioma [Froma?], 1 reading 'Ioma me Fecit'; Odo, 1; Winier, 1. NORTHUMBRIA. Cnut (Guthred): *BMC* (A) i, type *b* ('Cunetti' rev.), 1. St. Peter of York: cf. *BMC* (A), pp. 239 ff. (majority of type 5?), 11 including 2 with retrograde inscriptions. FOREIGN (3 deniers): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Louis le Débonnaire: 'Christiana Religio' type, 1. Berengar (as king in Italy, 887–99): 'Christiana Religio' type, 1. AQUITAINE (kingdom). Charles le Chauve, 840–66: mint of Melle, cf. Prou, p. 98, no. 699 (MET+VLLO and 'Carolus' monogram), 1.[1]

H. Eckroyd Smith in *LNS* (1872–6), p. 48; W. S. Churchill in *LCAS* v (1887) pp. 219 ff. nd plate (full historical account).

Disposition: 35 coins from this hoard were acquired by William Blundell, owner of the estate upon which the coins were found. During the Civil Wars he sent the coins to Wales for safety, but they were lost there. A copper-plate of the 35 specimens preserved was made by Blundell's direction (British Museum: Harleian MSS. 1437; reproduced by Churchill in *LCAS*).

185. HARWICH, Essex, 1878

AR Foreign. Deposit: Early XIIIth century.

FRANCE: Louis VII and Philippe II, Augustus.

Rev. Canon Marsden in *EAS* (N.S.) ii (1884), p. 389.

Disposition: These coins, which were found in the remains of a wooden box, were sent to London.

186. HESLEYSIDE, Northumberland, 1854

257 AR English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: between 1300 and 1320?

ENGLAND (238). Edward I, pennies of Berwick, 1. Bristol, 17. Bury St. Edmunds, Robt. de Hadl., 1. Canterbury, 17. Chester, 1. Kingston (Hull), Fox cl. ix, with ✶, 1. Lincoln, 5. London, 80. Newcastle, 5. York, Royal mint, 5; Archbishop's mint, 1. Edward II, pennies of Berwick, 16. Bury St. Edmund's, 4. Canterbury, 36. Durham ☩, 2. London, 45. Newcastle, 1. IRELAND (5). Edward I, pennies of Dublin, 3; Waterford, 2. SCOTLAND (11). 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings of Alexander III, 10; John Baliol, 1. FOREIGN (3). NAMUR?, Gui de Dampierre? sterlings of Mons, 3.

W. H. D. Longstaffe (editor) in *AÆ* vi (1861–2), pp. 238 ff.; see also a note by Edward Charlton in *AÆ* iv (1854), p. 104 under BELLINGHAM, for an account of the bronze vessel in which the coins were found.

Disposition: The hoard came into the possession of Mr. H. W. Charlton, owner of Hesleyside. It should be noted that the actual find-spot was at SHAW MOSS *near* Hesleyside; the hoard is occasionally referred to under this name.

[1] The reverse design of this coin was not drawn by Blundell but this form of inscription only occurs with the 'Carolus' monogram.

187. HEWORTH, Durham, 1813

Æ Northumbrian Stycas of Ecgfrith; *BMC* (A) pl. xx, 1; found in the chapel yard. Deposit: VIII–IXth century.

Ruding i, p. 223; *AÆ* i (1822), p. 124; *BNJ* i (1904), p. 67.
Disposition: Unknown.

188. HEXHAM, Northumberland, 1833

c. 8,000 Anglo-Saxon Stycas, found at the west side of the transept of Hexham church, in a bronze vessel $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Deposit: *c.* 850/60.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eardwulf, 'A few'; Eanred, 2,000; Ethelred II, 2,000; Redwulf, 100. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Eanbald, 60; Vigmund, about 800.

John Adamson in *A* xxv (1833), p. 279.
Disposition: About 2,000 coins dispersed when first discovered, 300 acquired by the British Museum, and 4 given to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, by Mr. Boyd of University College in 1834, together with a fragment of the metal vessel.

189. HICKLETON, Yorks., 1946

15 AR English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1230.

ENGLAND (13 pennies): Henry III. 'Short-cross' coinage—Canterbury: Lawrence gp. vii. Hiun and Iun, 2; Roger, 2; Samuel, 1; Tomas, 1. London: Lawrence gp. vi. Abel, 1; Ilger, 1; Rauf, 1; Walter, 2. Gp. vii. Elis, 1; Terri, 1. IRELAND (1 penny): John as king—Dublin: Roberd, 1. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): William the Lion—without name of mint?: Hue Walter, 1.

Norman Smedley in NC^6 vi (1946), p. 152.
Disposition: Doncaster Museum. Presented by the Rev. C. E. Whiting, D.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Hickleton. The coins were found while digging in the churchyard.

190. HITCHIN, Herts., 1895

7 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies (3 not examined). Deposit: *c.* 870–5?

MERCIA: Burgred (3; moneyers Eadnoth, Guthhece, Leafwald). WESSEX: Æthelred I. Biarncah, 1. Probably part of a larger hoard.

F. Latchmore in NC^3 xvii (1897), p. 248.
Disposition: Most of the coins dispersed.

191. HOCKWOLD, Norfolk, 1861

c. 500 AR English (only 1 preserved). Deposit: XIIIth century.

Pennies of Henry II and III ['Short-cross' coinage; Henry II to Henry III?].

NA vi (1864), *proc.*, p. 382.
Disposition: Unknown; 1 coin was exhibited to the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society by Mr. Manning.

192. HOLWELL, Leicestershire, 5 Aug. 1864

About 900 Æ English and Scottish (754 listed). Deposit: After 1420.

ENGLAND (624): Edward I–II. London pennies, 25. Edward III: London, groats, 43; half-groats, 46. York: groats, 1; half-groats, 4; pennies, 3; halfpennies, 1. Richard II: London. Penny, 1. York: pennies, 2. Henry IV: London. Groats, 2. York: penny, 1. Henry V–VI: Calais. Groats, 277; half-groats, 56. Durham: pennies, 3. London: groats, 59; half-groats, 8. York: groats, 2; pennies (some illegible), 219. SCOTLAND (1): Robert III. Groat of Perth, 1.

Rev. Assheton Pownall in *NC* (N.S.) vii (1867), p. 55; *Leicester Journal* for 25 Aug. 1865. Disposition: Some purchased for the National Collection, others eventually sold to the Rev. Assheton Pownall.

193. HORNCHURCH, Essex, 1938

448 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: In or after 1265.

ENGLAND (412): Henry III. 'Short-cross' pennies—Canterbury: Lawr. cl. vii. Roger, 1. London: cl. viii. Nicole, 1. 'Long-cross' pennies—Bristol: Elis, III *b*, 1; Henri, iii *b*, 1; Walter, iii *b*, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Ion, ii, 2; iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 3; v *a* or *b*, 1. Randulf, v *b*, 2; v *c*, 1. Renaud, v *g*, 1. Canterbury: Gilbert, *mule* i/ii, 1; iii *b*, 3; v *b*, 17; v *c*, 10; v *f*, 1; v *g*, 4. Ion, v *a*, 1; v *b*, 5; v *b* reading IOhS, 1; v *c*, 6; v *c* reading IOhS, 1; v *g*, 1. Nicole, ii, 1; iii *a*, 5; iii *b*, 9; iii *c*, 9; v *a*, 2; v *b*, 8; v *c*, 3; v *f*, 2; v *g*, 4. Robert, v *c*, 5; v *f*, 2; v *g*, 4. Walter, v *g*, 2. Willem, *mule* i/ii reading ONE CAN, 1; iii *b*, 2; iii *c*, 1; iv, 1; v *a*, 3; v *b*, 13; v *c*, 13; v *d*, RAN, 1; v *f*, 1; v *g*, 13; uncertain cl., 2. Carlisle: Ion, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1. Exeter: Ion, iii *a*, 2. Philip, ii, 1; iii *b*, 3. Gloucester: Ion, ii, 1; Lucas, ii, 1; iii *b*, 1. Roger, iii *b*, 1. Hereford: Henri, iii *a*, 1; Ricard, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Roger, iii *b*, 1. Walter, iii b, 1. Ilchester: Randulf, iii *b*, 1. Lincoln: Ion, iii *b*, 4. Ricard, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1. Walter, iii *b*, 4. Willem, iii *b* reading LIN and LINC, 2. London: no moneyer's name, i, 1. Davi, v *a*, 2; v *b*, 6; v *c*, 3; v *f*, 1. Henri, iii *a*, 2; iii *b*, 5; iii *c*, 4; v *a*, 4; v *b*, 6; v *c*—1 with LVND', 14; v *f*, 2. Iohan, v *b*, 1; Iohs, v *b*, 1; v *g*, 1. Nicole, *mule* i/ii, 2; ii, 7; iii *a*, 6; iii *b*, 10; iii *c*, 12; v *b*, 8; v *c*, 2. Ricard, v *a*, 1; v *b*, 5; v *c*, 10; v *f*, 2; v *g*, 8. Thomas, v *g*, 1. Walter, v *e*, 1; v *f*, 1; v *g*, 17. Willem, v *c*, 9; v *g*, 10. Uncertain cl., 1. Newcastle: Ion, iii *a*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Roger, iii *a*, 1. Northampton: Philip, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Thomas, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1; Willem, iii *a*, 1. Norwich: Huge, iii *a*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Iacob, iii *b*, 1. Ion, ii, reading ONE NORWIC, 1; iii *b*, 2; iii *c*, 1. Willem, iii *a*, 1. Oxford: Adam, ii, 1. Gefrei, ii, 1; iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Henri, iii *a*, 1; iii *b*, 1. Shrewsbury: Lorens, iii *a*, 1. Wallingford: Alisandre, iii *a*, 1. Wilton: Ion, iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Willem, iii *b*, 2. Winchester: Huge, ii, 1. Iurdan, iii *b*, 2. Nicole, iii *b*, 1; iii *c*, 1. Willem, iii *a*, 1. York: Ieremie, iii *a*, 1. Ion, iii *a*, 1. Rener, ii, 1. Thomas, iii *b*, 4. IRELAND (10): Henry III, 'triangle' pennies—Dublin: Davi, 3;

Ricard, 7. SCOTLAND (21): Alexander III, 'Long-cross' pennies—Berwick: 5; Edinburgh: 2; Glasgow: 3; Lanark?: 1; Perth: 6; Roxburgh: 2; St. Andrews: 1; Stirling: 1. *Forgeries of English pennies* (perhaps foreign imitations): *obv.* hEIIRICIVC REX III, sceptre; *rev.* IIIEOLE OHIVHE; imitating Nicole of London, cl. iii? (wt. 20·2 grains), 1. *Obv.* ⛉ hENRICVS REX III, no sceptre. *Rev.* RICARD ONhERE, single pellet in each quarter of cross; imitating Ricard of Hereford cl. iii *a–c*. (This piece resembles coins of Lippe: wt. 14·9 grains), 1. Silver clichés for a plated forgery—details uncertain, 2. FOREIGN (1): Lippe. Bernhard III (1229–65) sterling of BLOMBERG, wt. 20·4 grains, 1.

D. F. Allen in *BNJ*³ iii (1940), pp. 274 ff.
Disposition: London, British Museum (105 coins); Hornchurch Museum (343 coins).

194. HORSTED KEYNES, Sussex, 7 Jan. 1929

63 *AV* English and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1430.

ENGLAND (62 nobles): Edward III—London: Lawrence ser. E, 1; G, 1; 1369–77 1. Henry IV: *Light coinage, 1412–13*—London: 3. Henry V—London: Br. gp. i, 1; ii, 12; iii, 2; *mule* iv/iii, 1. Henry VI—Calais, Br. gp. i, 1. London: gp. i, 26; ii, 2; iii, 6; ○—♣, 4. Contemporary forgery: Edward III–Henry IV period, 1. FOREIGN (1 noble): FLANDERS: copy of Henry VI noble, gp. i.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁵ ix (1929), pp. 285 ff. and pl. xxi.
Disposition: Treasury and British Museum.

195. HOUNSLOW, Middlesex, 1861

376 *AR* English, Irish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1495–1500.

ENGLAND (289): Henry VI—Calais: groats, gp. i, 2. Edward IV (groats and half-groat)—London: groats, i.m. ✿, ♛, ✳ (= first reign) and ○,[1] ✚, ✚ with pellet, ★ (= second reign), 182; half-groat, i.m. ✚, 1. Bristol: groats, m.m. ♛ and ✳, 4. Coventry: groat, m.m. ✳, 1. Norwich: groats, uncertain i.m., 3. York: groats, m.m. ⚜ and ✳ (some doubtful), 32. Richard III (groats)—London: m.m. ✺ and 🐗, 19. Henry VII (all groats): First (open crown) issue—i.m.s uncertain. London, 12; second (arched crown) issue, i.m. ★,[2] 33. IRELAND (1). Edward IV—Dublin: groat, of unspecified issue, 1. FOREIGN (86): FLANDERS, Charles le Téméraire: Gros,[3] 86.

J. B. Bergne in *NC* (N.S.), i (1861), pp. 140 ff.
Disposition: Unspecified; Bergne may have secured all or part of the hoard. The condition of all the coins was very poor.

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[1] 2 or 3 said to be muled with Coventry or York obverses (C or E on breast).
[2] This may include the pansy mark, which on a worn coin is easily mistaken for a cinquefoil.
[3] Double patards, struck between 1466 and 1477?

196. INCHKENNETH, Isle of, Hebrides, *c.* 1830

24 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Hiberno-Danish, and Foreign with AR ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 1000.

ANGLO-SAXON (13 pennies): KINGS OF ENGLAND. Pennies of Eadgar, 6; Æthelred II, 7. DANISH (1): Anlaf, 1. HIBERNO-DANISH (1): Sihtric III, 1. FOREIGN (9): NORMANDY. Richard II or III, 1 denier. 'Quentovic', 1 denier. Unspecified Carolingian deniers, 6. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: Louis IV, denier of Strasbourg, 1.

PSA i (1843–9), p. 297; Lindsay (S), p. 268; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.

Disposition: British Museum (19 coins and fragment of a silver wire chain); Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (a part of the hoard).

197. INGATESTONE, Essex, *c.* 1896

5 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 875–80?

WESSEX: Ælfred, *BMC* type xiii. Æthelwine, 1; type xiv, Æthelwine, 1; type xviii, Bearnwald, 1; Diared, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY: Plegmund. Hunwereth, 1.

Thomas Bliss in *NC*^{3}, xvi (1896), *proc.*, p. 11.

Disposition: Bliss collection, 1896. Exhibited by Bliss, R.N.S. Meeting, 16 April 1896.

198. IONA, Near Mull, 11 Aug. 1950

338 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign with AV and AR ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 990.

ANGLO-SAXON (322 pennies): KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelstan: *BMC* (A) type v—York: Regnald, 1. *BMC* (A) type v *c*—Chester: Canapa, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Chester: Tidgar, 1; Wulfstan, 1. *BMC* (A) type viii—London: Liofhelm, 1. Norwich: Bardel, 1. York: Æthelerd, 1. No mint-name—*BMC* (A) type i: moneyer, Sermilim, 1. Eadmund: no mint-name, *BMC* (A) type i—Abunel, 1; Ælfred, 1; Baldwin, 1; Byrnferth, 1; Byrnwald, 1; Dorulf, 1; Eut, 1; Geundferth, 1; Ingelgar, 1; Maerten, 2; Manna, 1; Paul, 1; Warengod, 1. Eadred: *BMC* (A) type i—Æfric, 1; Æriger, 1; Eferulf, 1; Hunred, 17; Ingelgar, 3; Manna, 2; Osferth, 2; Sideman, 1; Wilfreth?, 1; Theodmer, 9; Thurferth, 1; Thurstan?, 1. *BMC* (A) type i var. (4 pellets in field on obv.)—Husebald, 1; Thurferth, 1. *BMC* (A) type i *c* (rosette on rev.)—Agtard, 1; Bernard, 1; Deorn?, 1; Dudeman, 2; Dunn, 1; Inguc (Ingulf?), 1; Rodbert, 2; Scyrve, 1; Sigar, 1; Wulfgar, 2; uncertain moneyer (fragment)—perhaps Bernard, 1. Cf. *BMC* (A) type i *d*—Thurmod, 2. *BMC* (A) type i *d*—Duran, 1; Frothric, 3; Rim-aede?, 1; Wilsig, 1; Thurmod, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—Anna, 1; Clac, 1. Eadwig: *no mint-name*, *BMC* (A) type i—Aesculf, 2; Heriger, 11. Cf. *BMC* (A) type i *d*—Levinc, 2. *BMC* (A) type i *c*—Bernard, 1; Dunn, 2; Edmund, 1; Manin, 1; Regther, 1; Wulfgar, 1. *BMC* (A) type ii—Southampton: Boia, 1; Wineman, 1. Tamworth: Wilsige, 1; York: Thurmod, 1. Eadgar: *no mint-name*, *BMC* (A) type i—Adelaver, 9; Adelwine, 1; Æsculf, 4; Agulf, 2; Albutic, 4; Asmahed?, 1; Benedict, 3; Bernferth, 1; Capelin, 1; Cnapa, 1; Copman, 2; Durand, 3; Eanulf, 6; Efeorulf, 2; Efrolf, 1; Ethelwine, 2; Fagetat, 1; Farman, 2; Farthein, 3; Grid (or Grith), 10; Gunfred, 1; Haculf, 1; Herebert, 1; Heriger, 22; Hunbein or Unbein, 3; Ingolf, 1; Ismala, 1; Ive, 6; Levinc, 1; Macus, 1; Manna, 14; Ranuwin, 3; Sedeman, 1; Werstan?, 1. *BMC* (A) type i var.((⁙ and ∵ on rev.)—Harcer, 1. *BMC* (A) type i *c*—Demenge, 1; Londferth, 1; Osferth, 1; Wulfgar, 2. *BMC* (A) type i *d*—Ælfred, 1; Ælfsige, 1; Æthelm, 1; Aldewine, 1; Alhmund, 1; Deorulf, 1; Eoroth, 1; Frothric, 4; Maertin, 1; Siferth, 2; Thurmod, 4; Werstan, 3. *BMC* (A) type ii—Chester: Ælfstan, 1; Aldewine, 1; Deorlaf, 2; Duran, 1; Eoroth, 1; Maertin, 1; Thurmod, 1. Tamworth: Eoformuns?, 1. York: Ælfred, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii, *no mint-name*—Durand, 6 (1 reading blundered); Fastolf, 24; Frithemund, 1; Herolf, 6; Ingolferth, 1. Canterbury: Boiga, 1. Wallingford: Eadwine, 1; uncertain mint: Siferth?, 1. *Mule BMC* (A) type iii/iv (not in *BMC*)—*no mint-name*. Frotheric, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv—Freotheric, 1; Siferth, 1; Wilsig, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—*no mint-name*: Baldwin?, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Southampton: Cylm, 1. New type (ornamental double-volute design/small cross; see *NC* 1951, pl. xi, 1 and drawing on p. 87). *No mint-name*—Byrhtnoth, 1. Æthelred II: *BMC* (A) types ii *a* and *c*—Exeter: Ælfnoth, 1; Byrhsige (ii *c*), 1. Hereford: Godman, 1. Winchester: Byrhsige (ii *c*), 1. York: Frotsulf, 1; Thorstan, 1. DANISH (13 pennies): NORTHUMBRIA, Anlaf. *BMC* (A) no. 2 (Raven type)—Æthelferth, 2. *BMC* (A) no. 5 (flower type)—Ingelgar, 1; Farmon, 1. Eric: *BMC* (A) no. 2—Radulf, 2 (1 broken). Unidentified Danish issues (inscriptions retrograde)—cf. Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type i *c*, 3; cf. *BMC* (A) type iii, 5. FOREIGN (3): NORMANDY, 3 deniers imitating Richard II, mint of Rouen.

R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), pp. 68 ff. and pls. x and xi.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (all but a few duplicates, together with the ornaments). This hoard was found close to the Abbey of Iona.

199. IPSWICH, Suffolk, 24 Oct. 1863

About 500 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (about 60 listed). Deposit: After 979.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type ii—Bath: Æthelsige, 1. Bedford: Oswi, 1. Cambridge: Hunstan, 1. Canterbury: Boia, 1; Leofric, 1; Lifinc, 1. Dover: Leofgar, 1. Ipswich: Godman, 1; Leofman, 2; Leofric, 7; Osulf, 1; Waltferth, 9; Wilbert, 1. Huntingdon: Ælfric, 1. London: Ælfgar, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Ædestan, 1; Æthered, 2; Beornwulf, 1; Eadwold, 1; Godwine, 2; Lofric (= Leofric?), 2; Wulfric, 1. Lymne: Eadstan, 1. Maldon: Eadwold, 1. Norwich: Brantinc, 1; Lifinc, 1; Manninc, 1. Rochester: Eadelm, 3. Southampton: Leofsig, 1. Stamford: Wulstan, 1. Thetford: Ostyrth, 2; Spyrlinc, 1. Worcester: Han . . . m . . . (Man?), 1. York: Fastulf, 1; Sunulf, 1.

John Evans in *NC* (N.S.) iv (1864), pp. 28 ff. and 225; H. A. Parsons in *BNJ*^{2} vi (1921–2), p. 54, table.

Disposition: Only 100–120 of the coins were in good condition; about 60 of these were catalogued by Evans with assistance from several people including Mr. Richard S. Francis of Ipswich who first saw the hoard. Others came into the possession of the Rev. J. H. Marsden of Great Oakley, near Harwich.

200. ISLAND MAGEE, Co. Antrim, 1853

Æ English and Irish (only 3 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307.

ENGLAND (2). Edward I pennies. Canterbury, 1. London, 1. IRELAND (1). Edward I. Waterford, halfpenny, 1.

J. Carruthers in *KAS* iii (1854–5), p. 63.

Disposition: These 3 coins exhibited at Belfast; the rest dispersed?

201. ISLAY, No. 1, 1850

Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and oriental (90 recovered) with 4 Æ 'lumps' (ingots?). Deposit: *c.* 960–70.

ANGLO-SAXON (83 pennies+fragments): KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelstan, *BMC* (A) type v—York?: Regnald (broken), 1. Type v or vi—Chester: uncertain moneyer, 1. Types viii, ix, or x—York: uncertain moneyer (retrograde), 1. Eadmund, *BMC* (A) type i: *No mint name*—Ælfwine, 1; Osulf, 1. *BMC* (A) type vii: cut farthing—uncertain mint and moneyer, 1. Eadred, *BMC* (A) type i: *No mint-name*—Boga, 1; Hunred, 1; Wulfgar, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Type v: *No mint-name*—Manna?, 1. Eadwig, *BMC* (A) type i or ii: *No mint-name*—Æsculf, 1; Heriger, 1. Eadgar, *BMC* (A), *Series A with mint-name*. Type i var. *a–g*—Chester (LE): Ælfsig, 1; Ælfstan, 1; Deorulf, 1; Dredlaf? (retrograde), 1; Eoroth, 2; Frothric, 1; Gillys, 1; Man, 1; Mælsuthan, 1; Martin, 1; Teodic?, 1; Thurmod, 2. Tamworth (TE): Deorulf, 1; Eofrulf, 1; Leofwin, 1; Monna, 1. Type iii—Bedford (BE): Grim, 1. Type v—Bedford: Ælfsig, 1. Type v*a*—London: Æthered (LOND CIVITA on rev.), 1. *Series B, without mint-name*: Type i, var. *a–g*—Adelaver, several coins; Adelulf?, 1; Ælfsig, 2; Ælfstan, 1; Biorhtric?, 1; Boiga, 1; Britfer, 1; Capelin, 1; Copman, 1; Durand, 1; Eanulf, 1; Farna, 1; Grid, 1; Heriger, 4; Ingolf, 1; Ingolferth, 1; Ive, 2; Levinc?, 1; Magus?, 1; Mamolet, 1; Man, 1; Maninc, 1; Manna?, 4; Marcer, 1; Morgnan, 1; Mundei?, 1; Thurmod, 2; Unbein, 1; Wine, 1; Wulfstan?, 1. Many fragments. Type iii—Dudeman, 1; Durand, 2; Fastolf, 2+fragments; Herolf, 2; Leofinc, 1; Oswald, 1. Type iv—Eoferard, 1;

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

Gillys, 1. DANISH (2 pennies): NORTHUMBRIA, Anlaf: Br. type 6—Farmon, 1. St. Peter of York, 1. Uncertain Anglo-Saxon or Danish pennies, 4. ORIENTAL (1 dirhem): Fragment of a Cufic coin.

W. H. Scott in *PSAS* (i) 1852, pp. 74 ff. with text illustrations; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.

Disposition: Thirty-four coins given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1852: Duplicates to the British Museum, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and various local Scottish Museums. The hoard was found at Macrie farm in the Parish of Kildalton.

202. ISLAY, No. 2, Nov. 1852

5 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 960?

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan, *BMC* (A) type iii—Winchester: Eadstan, 1; *no mint-name*: Manna, 1. Eadred, *BMC* (A) type i—*no mint-name*: Durmoth, 1. Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type i—*no mint-name*: Manna?, 1; Siferth, 1.

Note in *PSAS* i (1852), p. 218, with text woodcut of 1 coin; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

203. ISLEWORTH, Middlesex, Mar. 1886

28 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (part of a hoard). Deposit: *c.* 980.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type ii, var. *c–e*—Canterbury: 1 (broken). London: Eadwine, 1; Ælfgar, 1; Æthelwine, 1; Rochester: Sidewine, 1; illegible, 2. *BMC* (A) type iii, var. *a–b*—Canterbury: Ælfric, 1; Colop . . . (Goldwine?), 1. Colchester: 1 (broken). Exeter: 1 (broken). London: Ælfnoth, 1; Ælfwerd, 1; Æthelred, 1; Brihtlaf, 1; Eadmund, 2; Edsige, 1; God, 1; Godman, 1; Godric, 3; Swetinc, 1. Maldon: Ælfwine?, 1. Rochester: Sidewine, 1. Thetford: Brihtric, 1. Winchester: Leofwold, 1. Several fragments.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*^{3} v (1886), p. 161; H. A. Parsons in *BNJ*^{2} vi (1921–2), p. 56, table.

Disposition: Sent to Treasury and British Museum for selection.

204. KEIR, Dumfriesshire, Oct. 1866

141 Æ English pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1300.

Edward I–II—Berwick, 2. Bristol, 2. Bury St. Edmunds, 6. Canterbury, 45. Durham, 23. London, 56. Newcastle, 2. York, 5.

George Sim in *NC* (N.S.), vi (1866), p. 253.

Disposition: Scottish Exchequer.

205. KILDARE, Dec. 1840

7 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Oriental. Deposit: *c.* 920.

ANGLO-SAXON (6 pennies): WESSEX. Edward the Elder: *BMC* (A) type ii, 3.

Type xii or xiii, 1. ENGLAND. Æthelstan: *BMC* (A) type v?, 1. Another coin of Chester, moneyer Wulfstan. ORIENTAL (1): Cufic, 1 fragment.

Lindsay (H), p. 125.
Disposition: Dr. Aquilla Smith in 1840.

206. KILFENORA, Co. Clare, summer of 1872

500 Ʀ English. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307.

Edward I (and II?) pennies of Canterbury, London, and York (no other details).

MS. letter from Robert Day of Cork to Sir John Evans, dated 22 Oct. 1872 (Evans papers in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford).
Disposition: 80–100 coins in possession of Mr. Thomas Ware of Cork in 1872?

207. KILKENNY Co., before 1841

Ʀ Anglo-Saxon pennies (60 preserved) with Ʀ ingots. Deposit: *c.* 960–70.

KINGS OF ENGLAND. Eadgar: Portrait type, 1; without portrait, 59.

Lindsay (H), p. 125.
Disposition: About 60 coins—all of Eadgar—came into the possession of Col. Stretton, C.B., of Athlone. The ingots were in the form of rings, each weighing 3 oz.

208. KILKERRAN, Argyllshire, Apr. 1892

66+fragments of Ʀ and billon English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1490.

ENGLAND (36 groats and half-groats): Edward III—London: groats, 2; half-groats, 7 (all in worn state). Henry VI—Calais: groats, gp. i, 8; half-groats, 2. Gp. ii, groat, 1; half-groats, 2. London: groats of unspecified variety, 4; half-groats, 3. Edward IV: *Light coinage, 1464–70*—London: groats, m.m. ♛, 1; *mule* ✝/✳, 1. Half-groat, m.m. ♛, 1. Bristol: groat, uncertain m.m., 1. Coventry: groat, uncertain m.m., 1. Richard III—London: groat, m.m. 🐗, 1. Henry VII: *Arched crown coinage*—London: groat, uncertain i.m., 1. SCOTLAND (30 coins). Robert III—Edinburgh: half-groat, obv. unpubl., rev. cf. Burns no. 7, fig. 354, 1. Perth: groat, Burns no. 21, fig. 364, 1. James I—Edinburgh: groat, 1. James II—Edinburgh: 'crown' groat of 2nd var., 1 fragment. James III, *ordinary type*—Edinburgh: groats, Burns no. 11 (fig. 581), 5; nos. 6 and 7 (figs. 577–8), 4; nos. 25 and 26 (figs. 605–6), 2. Half-groats, Burns no. 3 (fig. 585), 2; no. 6 (fig. 607), 1. *Three-quarter-face type*—Aberdeen: groat, Burns no. 55 (fig. 646), 1. Edinburgh: groats, Burns no. 34 (fig. 638), 1; no. 36 (fig. 638 var.), 2; no. 41 (fig. 641), 3; no. 44 (fig. 641), 1. Half-groat, Burns no. 9 A (fig. 648), 1; no. 11 (fig. 648), 1; billon Plack, Burns fig. 571, 1 fragment. James IV—Edinburgh: groat, Burns no. 5 (fig. 658), 1.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxviii (1893–4), pp. 275 ff.
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (28 coins).

209. KILLALOE, Co. Clare, 1820

About 12 AR Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1280–90?

Alexander III: 'Double cross' pennies (Long-cross type, cf. Henry III of England).

Lindsay (S), p. 270.

Disposition: Unknown.

210. KILLEADEN, Co. Mayo, 1881

AR English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307?

ENGLAND (number not stated, but considerable): Edward I–II pennies including coins of London. SCOTLAND (1+an unknown number). Alexander III: 1 sterling.

J. B. S. MacIlwaine in *BNJ*^{1} viii (1911), pp. 362–3.

Disposition: Many coins came into the possession of Mr. McManus, owner of the land, while the finders retained others. Some coins, including an Edward I London penny and one of Alexander III, were afterwards identified at the British Museum.

211. KILLICHONATE, Inverness-shire, date ?

30 AR Scottish (only 1 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1390?

Robert III: groat.

AS v (1890). *Don.*, p. 11.

Disposition: 1 coin given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Capt. Macdonald, 1831. Found on the farm of Killichonate by Spean Br. in the Lochaber district.

212. KILLINCOOLE, Co. Louth, June 1864

40 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies (7 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 970–80.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan, *BMC* (A) type v, REX SAXONUM—DERBY: Boiga, 1. Eadred, *BMC* (A) type iv or v, *no mint-name*—Canberht, 1; Frothric, 1; Winuc, 1. Eadwig, *BMC* (A) types ii–v?—YORK: Eadmund, 1; *no mint-name*: Eadulf, 1. Eadgar, type i, ii, or iii?—*no mint-name*, Ælfred, 1. Several coins were of base metal.

Travers Wright and Aquilla Smith in *JAAI*^{2} v (1864), pp. 375 ff.

Disposition: 8 coins retained by Mr. Travers Wright, owner of the land; 7 of these examined by Aquilla Smith and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1864. The York coin of Eadwig was illustrated (*JAAI*^{2} v (1864), p. 376).

213. KILLKULLEN, Co. Kildare, 1305

AR Irish 'bracteate' pennies? Deposit: XI–XIIth century?

Accounts of this hoard are vague. Ware calls the coins 'pence and halfpence of an ancient and unknown stamp'.

Exchequer Record, Edward I, yr. 33 quoted by Ware, *History of Ireland* (ed. by Harris) ii, p. 206; Dr. Aquilla Smith in *JAAI*[4] v (1885), pp. 56 ff.

Disposition: Unknown.

Note: Aquilla Smith considered these bracteates to be XIIth century and suggested that they were ecclesiastical issues at Clonmacnoise, *c.* 1172. Their style suggests a copy of Saxon pennies of Æthelred II (Xth century). It is problematical whether this hoard should count as 'Anglo-Saxon' or 'Norman'.

214. KILMALLOCK, Co. Limerick, before 1839

Æ English and Irish (4 coins described). Deposit: After 1483?

ENGLAND (4+an unknown number): Edward IV. *Heavy coinage*, 1461–4?—York: pennies, Br. gp. i? (2 pellets beside bust; ✣ on rev.), 2. *Light coinage*, 1465–70?—Durham: pennies, Br. gp. ii, m.m. ✿, 2.[1] Other pennies of Edward IV, all undescribed: mints of Durham, London, and York. IRELAND (1+an unknown number): Richard III. Penny of Waterford, cf. Edward IV, second issue 1470–8 (Grueber 36), 1.[2] Other coins of Edward IV, all undescribed: mints of Dublin, Drogheda, and Limerick.

Lindsay (I), pp. 135–6 and pl. 6, nos. 111, 114, 115, and 120; pl. 7, no. 132.

Disposition: Unknown.

KILLORAN BAY, 1882–3. See COLONSAY, No. 96 above

215. KILLYON, Co. Meath, 1876

79 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish. Deposit: *c.* 956.

ANGLO-SAXON (76 pennies): WESSEX, Edward the Elder. *BMC* (A) type ii?—*no mint-name*: Ahlstan, 1; Eferbron?, 1; Fritheberht, 1; Hunfred, 1; Uulfheard, 1; Vihtmund, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii—*no mint-name*: uncertain moneyer (retrograde), 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND, Æthelstan. *BMC* (A) type i or ii—Chester: Abba, 1. York: Regnald, 3. *BMC* (A) type v—Chester: Osulf, 1. Thurstan, 1. Lincoln[3]?: Thurstan, 1. London: Liofhelm, 1. Oxford: Mathelwald, 1. Tamworth: Manna, 1. *No mint-name*: Abba, 1; Athelulf, 2; Clac, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii?—*no mint-name*: Sigeland, 1; blundered coin, 1. *BMC* (A) type v*a*—York: Regnald, 1. *No mint-name*: Riniald, 1. *BMC* (A) type? v—York: Regnald, 1. *BMC* (A) types v/vi *mule*—Chester: Snel, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Chester: Eadmund, 1; Efrard, 1; Maeldomen, 1. *BMC* (A) type vii—York: Æthelerd, 1. *BMC* (A) type viii–x (bust r.)—Norwich: Manticen, 1. Eadmund. *BMC* (A) type i or ii—*no mint-name*: Ælfwald, 2; Agtard, 1; Besel, 1;

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[1] According to Lindsay's drawing these coins have a ✣ in their reverse, but this is probably a mistake for a ✿.

[2] This may be the coin noted by Grueber (p. 225) as the only known example of Richard III's second issue (1483). Lindsay's drawing shows a somewhat worn piece reading on the reverse CI]VITAS[?] AT[. . . . It is possible also that RICA is punched over EDWA on the obverse. Grueber says that this occurs on contemporary issues of the Drogheda mint.

[3] The mint is spelt LINCVI, but this may be a misreading of LEIEC or LEIEI (Chester). Thurstan is a Chester moneyer.

Birneard, 1; Byrnferth, 1; Byrnwald, 1; Dorulf, 1; Eadred, 1; 'EFRE REOS', 1; Eferbred, 2; Ericil, 1; Frethices, 1; Gis, 1; Ingelgar, 1; Maerten, 1; Manna, 1; Smerel, 1; Wilaf, 1. *BMC* (A) types v/vi *mule—no mint-name*: Liafinc, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Oxford: Reingrim, 1. Eadred. *BMC* (A) type i—*no mint-name*: Ælfsige, 1; Æriger (Heriger), 1; Æthelbald, 1; Boiga, 1; Edmei?, 1; Deide?, 1; Frard, 1; Frothric, 1; Gilles, 1; Grist, 1; Hildulf, 1; Hunred, 1; Ingelgar, 4; Oswald, 1; Othelric, 1; Regther?, 1; Thyrmod, 1; Wilaf, 1; Wulstan, 1. DANISH (3 pennies): Anlaf Quaran, *BMC* (A) type 2 (Raven)—Adelferth, 1. *BMC* (A) type 6[1]—Farmon, 1. Eric Blothox, *BMC* (A) type 2 (Sword)—Ingelgar, 1.

John Evans in *NC*^{3} v (1885) pp. 128 ff.

Disposition: The bulk of this hoard went to Sir John Evans and Westminster School; a penny of Eadred (Norwich?, moneyer Man) was sold at Glendining's in 1944. See Grantly Sale Cat., third portion, March 1944, lot 1067 (from Evans Collection). The 2 Oxford pennies of Æthelstan and Eadmund (moneyers Mathelwald and Reingrim) also belonged to Evans; they are now in the Ashmolean Museum.

216. KILMAINE, Co. Mayo, 1946

290 AR English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: Mid or late XIIIth century.

ENGLAND (186 pennies)—*Short-cross coinage*: Henry II, 13; Richard I, 6; John, 52; Henry III, 100; 'Irregular' coins [contemporary forgeries or foreign imitations?], 15. IRELAND (12 pennies): John as king, 12. SCOTLAND (10 sterlings): William the Lion, 9; Alexander II, 1. 'Unfit for registration' [illegible coins?], 72.

Unpublished (summary from Mr. C. E. Blunt, 1953).

Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland.

217. KINGHORN, Fifeshire, Jan. 1864

Over 1,000 AR English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign (about 100 examined). Deposit: 1340–50.

ENGLAND (a very large number). Pennies of Edward I–II (and III?). IRELAND (a few?). Edward I. Pennies of Dublin and Waterford. SCOTLAND (a fair number?): Sterlings of Alexander II, III, John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and David II (= majority). No details of individual coins.

William Douglas in *NC* (N.S.) iv (1864), pp. 155–6, and in *PSAS* v (1863–4), pp. 237 ff.

Disposition: The bulk of this hoard was dispersed without being examined; the coins mentioned above—or some of them—were presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at Edinburgh.

218. KINGHORNIE, Kincardineshire, Oct. 1893

Over 1,000 AR English, Scottish, and Foreign (437 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1300.

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[1] Catalogued as Anlaf III, k. of Dublin, but *BMC* (A) and Brooke attribute coins of this type to Anlaf Quaran at York.

ENGLAND (436 pennies). Edward I–II—Berwick, 20. Bristol, 11. Bury St. Edmunds, 8. Canterbury, 85. Chester, 1. Durham, 62. Kingston (Hull), 1. Lincoln, 5. London, 214. Newcastle, 14. York, 9. Uncertain mint, 6. SCOTLAND (number unknown): Sterlings of Alexander III and John Baliol. FOREIGN (1): Unspecified sterling.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxviii (1893–4), p. 277.
Disposition: 437 coins to the Scottish Treasury. Rest of the hoard dispersed. Fragments of an earthenware container in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

219. KINSLEY WOOD, Radnorshire, *c.* 1852

Ꜹ English, number unknown (considerable). Deposit: After 1470.

Henry VI: 2 Angels. (If Henry VI of the Restoration period, 1470–1.).

Edward Rogers in *ACb*² iii (1852), p. 314.
Disposition: The above two coins are said to have been in 'The Museum' (Ludlow Museum?) in 1852.

220. KINTBURY, Berks., July 1762

47 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (7 listed). Deposit: *c.* 959.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan (number unspecified); Eadmund, *BMC* (A) type i, iv, or v—*no mint-name*: Diamoth?, 1: Eadred, type i–iv—*no mint name*: Theodmaer, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1; Eadwig, *BMC* (A) type i–v—*no mint-name*: Wihebald, 1; Wicmund?, 1; Oswald, 1; uncertain moneyer—perhaps blundered, 1.

J. Petit Andrews in *A* viii (1787), *App.*, pp. 430–1; a reference to the hoard in *NFC* i (1870–1), p. 16.
Disposition: British Museum (1 coin).

221. KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 1851

84 Æ English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1300?

ENGLAND (7): Henry III, Long-cross penny—London, 1. Edward I: pennies of Bristol, 1; Canterbury, 1; London, 2. Contemporary forgery [Edward 1?], 1. Barbarous imitation of an Irish penny, 1. SCOTLAND (1): Sterling of Alexander III, 1. FOREIGN (76 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre—Alost: Ch. pl. iii, no. 7, 1; Douai: Ch. pl. ii, no. 5, 1; Namur: Ch. pl. i, no. 2, 2; '*Signum Crucis*' type: Ch. pl. ii, no. 8, 6. HAINAUT, Jean II d'Avesnes—Valenciennes: Ch. pl. iv, no. 1, 15; Mons: Ch. pl. iv, no. 5, 12; Maubeuge: Ch. pl. iv, no. 7, 3. NAMUR (Marquisate), Gui de Dampierre—cf. Ch. pl. v, nos. 1–6, 2. BRABANT & LIMBURG (Duchy), Jean I[1]—cf. Ch. pl. viii, nos. 10 and 11, 10; Dalem: Ch. p. 57, no. 99, 1; pl. viii, no. 6, 1; Trier?: Ch. p. 58, no. 100, 1. HERSTAL, Jean de Louvain—cf. Ch. pl. xi, nos. 4–6, 2; reading IOHES·DE·LOVIE/MONETHARS[T]EL: not in Ch., 1. LOOZ, Arnold VIII—cf. Ch. pl. xii, nos. 4–5, 5. CHINY, Louis VI (IV of Looz)—

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[1] The coins of Jean I of Brabant minted at Dalem and Trier (?) are apparently unique. Chautard cited the Kirkcudbright hoard as his only authority.

Yvoy:[1] Ch. pl. xii, no. 11, 1. CAMBRAI (Bishopric), Guillaume de Hainaut—Ch. pl. xvii, no. 6, 1; Gui de Collemède—Ch. pl. xviii, no. 8, 9. LUXEMBOURG, Henri IV—Bastogne: Ch. pl. xiv, no. 3, 1. LIÉGE (Bishopric), Hugues de Chalon—Ch. pl. x, no. 2, 1 broken coin.

Edward Hawkins in *NC* xiii (1851), pp. 86 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.

222. KIRK MAUGHOLD, parish, Isle of Man, 1834

A large number of Æ Anglo-Saxon and Hiberno-Danish. Deposit: Xth century.

This find included coins of Æthelred II and Sihtric.

J. F. Crellin in *MS* xvii (1869), p. 39; Train, p. 71.
Disposition: The hoard was suppressed and many coins carried out of the island. 4 were secured by Mr. Wallace from a Douglas jeweller and others were in the possession of Mr. Gelling of Castletown. The coins were found in a ram's horn.

223. KIRKMICHAEL, Perthshire, 1867

5 Æ English and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (4 pennies): Edward I–II—Bury St. Edmunds, 1. Canterbury, 2. London, 1. FOREIGN (1 sterling): PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon—Yves, 1.

George Sim in *PSAS* vii (1867), p. 197.
Disposition: Coins returned to the employer of the finders.

224. KIRKMICHAEL, Isle of Man, 1834

Æ Anglo-Saxon and Hiberno-Danish (?). Deposit: Xth century?

Coins of Æthelred II and Irish (?) imitations.

J. F. Crellin in *MS* xvii (1869), p. 38.
Disposition: The majority of the coins were dispersed amongst the finders, but some came into the hands of Bishop Ward who sent them to the British Museum. Others were in the possession of Crellin and Mr. Gelling of Castletown.

225. KIRKOSWALD, Cumberland, 1808

542 Æ Stycas in an earthen vessel, found after a tree had been blown down. Deposit: *c.* 865.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eanred, 99; Æthelred II, 350; Redwulf, 14; Osbercht, 15. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK. Eanbald, 1; Vigmund, 58; Wulfhere, 5.

John Hodgson in *AÆ* i (1822), pp. 124–5; *A* xxv (1833), p. 280, note.
Disposition: 6 coins of Eanred and Ethelred given to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle in 1814.

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[1] Louis IV of Looz (1328–36) seems a little late for this hoard which is otherwise identical with GALSTON (*c.* 1300). Chautard may be wrong in his identification of this coin which was badly preserved.

226. KNOCKALOE, Isle of Man, before 1820

AR (?) coins and AR and AV ornaments. Deposit: IX–Xth century?

MS v (1864), p. 52, note. For a gold ring of analogous type to that found at Knockaloe see *MS*, v, pl. 2.

Disposition: The locality of this find is uncertain, but it was in the possession of Mr. Corrin of Knockaloe in 1820 and so may have come from that district.

227. KNOCKNASNA, Co. Limerick, 1929

8 AR English and Scottish. Deposit: After 1351.

ENGLAND (7): Edward III—London, half-groat, 1. Worn pennies, probably Edward III, 3; halfpennies, 3. SCOTLAND (1): David II—Edinburgh groat, 1.

Num. Circ., April 1929, col. 165, quoting *Irish Times*, 20 Feb. 1929.

Disposition: Unknown.

KNOWE, 1852. See ISLAY, No. 2, No. 202 above.

228. LAKE, Wilts., 1767

AR English, Edward III–Henry V or VI. Deposit: After 1415.

'A few days since, a number of silver coins were found at Lake, near Amesbury, in a bank under the root of a tree near which a chapel formerly stood that belonged to the Priory of Bradenstoke in the County; they consist of groats, half-groats, and pence of Edward III and Henry V; most of them are very perfect and minted at London Eboraci and Calis.'

Quotation from the *Salisbury Journal*, 7 Sept. 1767. (Information from Mr. H. de S. Shortt.)

Disposition: Unknown.

229. LANGHOPE, Roxburghshire, 1882

AR English of Edward I–III with AR ornaments, in a brass pot. Deposit: XIVth century.

J. Graham Callender in *PSAS* lviii (1924), pp. 160 ff.

Disposition: No details of coins preserved. AR ornaments at Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

230. LATTON, Wilts., *c.* 1882

50–60 AR English (2 pennies preserved). Deposit: Mid XIIth century.

Stephen: *BMC* (N) type i—Hereford: Sibern, 1. Sudbury: Goiher, 1.

WAM 37 (1911), *don.* p. 497; H. de S. Shortt, op. cit. liii (1950), p. 418; note by W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*^{1} vi (1909), p. 187.

Disposition: Devizes Museum (2 coins); rest of hoard dispersed. These coins appear to have been found at different times between 1860 and 1882, though the majority are recorded as having been dug up in Latton churchyard in the latter year. (Information from Messrs. H. de S. Shortt and C. W. Pugh.)

LECKHAMPTON HILL, Glos. See CHELTENHAM, No. 82 above

231. LEICESTER, Jan. 1927

227 Æ English. Deposit: *c.* 1180.

Henry II. *First Coinage* ('Tealby' issues):[1] Bristol—Br. cl. A: Elaf, 1. Cl. B: Tancard, 1. Bury St. Edmunds—Br. cl. A: Willem, 2. Cl. B: Henri, 2. Cl. C: Raulf, 1; uncertain moneyers, 3. Canterbury—Br. cl. A: Goldhavoc, 1; Raul, 1; Wiulf, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Cl. B: Raul, 1; Ricard, 1; Ricard M, 1; Rogier, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Cl. C: Ricard, 3; Ricard M, 1; 'R' (Ricard or Rogier), 2. Uncertain moneyers, 4. Uncertain classes, Goldhavoc, 1; Goldeep, 2; Ricard M, 2; Rogier, 1; Wiulf, 1; uncertain moneyers, 1. Carlisle—Br. cl. C, Willam, 1. Durham—Br. cl. A. Waltier, 1. Exeter—Br. cl. A?: Guncelin, 1. Gloucester—Br. cl. A: Sawul (Saul), 1. Ipswich—Br. cl. B: Turstain, 1. Cl. C: Nicole, 5; Rodbert, 3; Turstain, 3. Uncertain classes, Rodbert, 1; Turstain, 5. Ipswich? [mint-name PIP]—Br. cl. C: Nicole, 1. Turstain, 2. Uncertain moneyer, 1. Leicester—Br. cl. A: Rodbert, 1; uncertain moneyer (perhaps Ricard), 1. Lewes—Br. cl. B: uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln—Br. cl. A: Lafram (Lanfranc), 1. Cl. B: Raul, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Cl. C: Raulf, 1; Swein, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Uncertain classes and moneyers, 5. London—Br. cl. A: Alwin, 1; Geffrei, 1; Marten, 1; Pieres, M or S, 1; Swetman ?, 1. Cl. B: Geffrei, 2; Godefrei, 1; Lefwine, 1; Pieres S, 1; Rodbert, 1, uncertain moneyer, 1. Cl. C: Godefrei, 1; Lefwine, 1; Pieres, 1; uncertain moneyers (including Lefwine and Swetman), 3. Uncertain classes and moneyers, 3. Northampton—Br. cl. A: Pieres, 1; Warnier, 1. Uncertain class: Ingelram, 1. Norwich—Br. cl. A: Gilbert, 1. Cl. B: Hue, 1; Hugo, 1; Nicole, 1. Cl. C: Herbert, 1; Willam, 1. Thetford—Br. cl. C: Siwate?, 1; Turstain, 1; Willem Ma?, 1. Winchester—Br. cl. B: Herbert?, 1. York—Br. cl. B: Godwine, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Cl. C: Herbert, 1. Uncertain classes: Griffin, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain readings—Br. cl. A to C (moneyers Alwine?, Andrew, Godwine, Herbert, Lefwine, Nicole, Raul, Ricard, and Willem), 108. *Brocage* of a reverse type, 1.

L. A. Lawrence in *NC*^{5} vii (1927), pp. 244 ff.; D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), p. lix.

Disposition: London, British Museum (160 coins); L. A. Lawrence collection.

A summary of the hoard, differing in some details from Lawrence's account, will be found in *BMC* (H^2) where 238 coins are recorded.

232. LEWINSHOPE, Selkirkshire, 1865

Æ English. Deposit: XIIIth century.

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[1] The classification of this hoard is based on G. C. Brooke's arrangement of 'Tealby' pennies in *English Coins*, p. 110, but that series has since been modified. The following equation of groups may help readers who wish to look more closely into the subject.

Brooke cl. A (reading Angle, Ang.) = *BMC* (H^2) cl. A and B.
Brooke cl. B (A, An, R) = ,, cl. C.
Brooke cl. C (Rex or Re.) = ,, cl. D, E, F.

Henry III?; short-cross pennies.

NC v (1865), *proc.*, p. 8.
Disposition: Unknown.

233. LIMERICK, district, 1833

107–8 Æ Hiberno-Danish pennies. Deposit: XIth century.

Irish imitations of Æthelred II of England, *BMC* (A) type iv—cf. Roth, pl. vii, nos. 151–3 for general type.

Lindsay (I), p. 133 with pl. 2, nos. 37–40, 47 and Suppl. pl. 2, no. 42.
Disposition: Unknown. The 6 coins engraved for Lindsay were probably in his own collection.

234. LINDORES, Fifeshire, Apr. 1814.

Anglo-Saxon coins including some of Ecgbeorht. Deposit: IXth century?

Lindsay (H), p. 121.
Disposition: Unknown. The hoard was found concealed in a triangular-shaped stone in a field near the Abbey of Lindores.

235. LINTON, Kent, 1883

About 180 Æ Norman pennies and cut coins (89 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1140–2.

Henry I, *BMC* (N) type xv—Canterbury: uncertain moneyer, 1. Chester: Thurbern, 1. Ipswich: uncertain moneyer, 1. London: Ædgar, 1; Amund, 1; cut halfpenny, 1. Norwich: Ædstan?, 1. Stephen, *BMC* (N) type i—Canterbury?: Rodbert, 1. Bristol: uncertain moneyer, 1. Chichester: Godwine, 1; cut farthing?, 1. Colchester: uncertain moneyer, 1. Durham: uncertain moneyer, 1. Exeter: cut halfpenny, 1. Hastings: 'Gir . . .', 1; cut halfpenny, 1. Hereford: Wicric, 1. Ipswich: uncertain moneyer, 1. Leicester: Samar, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln: Paien?, 1; cut farthing, 1. London: Alfred, 1; Baldewin?, 1; Bricmar, 1; Estmund, 1;[1] Rein (Paien?), 1; Rogier, 1; Sefwine, 1; Tovi, 1. Norwich: cut halfpenny, 1; cut farthing, 1. Nottingham: Ricard, 1. Northampton: '. . . tan', 1. Sandwich: Ricard, 1. Shaftesbury: uncertain moneyer, 1. Shrewsbury: Rodbert, 2. Southwark: cut farthing, 1. Sudbury: uncertain moneyer, 1. Thetford: Geffrei, 2. Warwick?: 'Stan . . .', 1. Winchester: Godwine, 2 (1 cut halfpenny); Stiefne (Stephen), 1. *BMC* (N) type ii—Bristol: Alfred, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Ace (Acel?), 1. Cambridge: Ulfcil?, 1. Canterbury: Rodbert, 1; Roger, 2. Exeter: cut halfpenny, 1. Hastings: cut halfpenny, 1. Ipswich: Ælfric?, 1; Germane (cut halfpenny), 1; Osbern, 1. Lewes: Almar?, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln: Hermer,[2] 1; cut farthing, 1. London: Edward, 1; Geffrei, 2 (1 cut halfpenny); Godard, 1; Hamund,

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[1] Wakeford gave the mint-reading of this coin as IDE (Hythe) but it is more likely to be LVNDE (London) as Estmund occurs in that mint.

[2] Brooke does not give this moneyer for Lincoln, but the name does occur at Norwich.

2 (1 cut halfpenny); Rodbert, 2 (1 cut halfpenny); Tierrri D, 2 (1 cut halfpenny); Norwich: Ailwi?, 1; Raulf, 2 (1 cut halfpenny); Waltier, 1; cut halfpenny, 1. Pevensey: Alwine, 2; cut halfpenny, 1. Sandwich: Wulfric?, 1; cut halfpenny, 1. Thetford: Baldric? (cut halfpenny), 1. Wallingford: cut halfpenny, 1. Warwick?:[1] Anulf?, 1. York: cut halfpenny, 1. *Irregular issues*: Eastern group, Brooke pl. xx, no. 7—Southampton: Sanson, 1. Brooke gp. iv ('Pereric' obv.),[2]—Canterbury: Willem, 1. London: Godricus, 1.

George Wakeford in *NC*^{3} iii (1883), pp. 108 ff. and pl. viii; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, p. xxix (summary).

Disposition: About 100 coins to Mr. Wakeford and 80 to 'a Gentleman residing near the spot'. The hoard was found in an earthen jar about 15 in. below the surface.

LITTLE CROSBY, Lancs. See HARKIRKE, No. 184

Harkirke is in the 'Lordship' of Little Crosby and the parish of Sefton, by which name the hoard is sometimes called.

236. LLANARMON, Denbighshire, *c.* 1845

About 100 AV and AR English. Deposit: *c.* 1464–80?

The only coins mentioned are an Angel and a 'Noble' (Ryal?) supposed to be of Edward IV; some others were said to be of Edward III, but the account is too vague to permit of accurate identification.

AJ ii (1845) *proc.*, p. 270.

Disposition: The whole of this hoard disappeared soon after it was found. (Information from Mr. H. N. Savory.)

237. LLANGURIG, Montgomery, 1753?

Deposit: XIIth century?

'Thirty-eight silver coins or shillings of Henry I were found in a grave in this churchyard two years ago.' *RCAM* (Wales) *Montgomery*, 1911, p. 108, no. 555 quoting *Cambrian Register*, *circa* 1755, ii, p. 491.

Disposition: Unknown. There is no evidence that this hoard is of Henry I's time; the coins are more likely to have been short- or long-cross pennies of John–Henry III.

238. LLANGYNLLO, Radnorshire, 1804

80–90 AV English (nobles?) of Edward III and Henry IV. Deposit: After 1400.

Ancient Monuments (Wales), *Radnor*, p. 99, quoting *Hist. Radnorshire*, ed. 1905, p. 306.

Disposition: The coins were found by John West 'in a black crock in the farm ground there, on the bank of a little stream'. They were taken to London and sold for 100 guineas.

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[1] The mint-reading is PER; I cannot find Anulf mentioned under any mint.

[2] Wakeford and other numismatists of his time attributed these coins to Roger, Earl of Warwick; for a discussion of this type see *BMC* (N) i, pp. lxxxiv ff. and *English Coins*, p. 94.

239. LOCHMABEN, Dumfriesshire, 11 Oct. 1904

476 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign (411 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1325.

ENGLAND (385). Edward I–II pennies—Berwick, 7. Bristol: Fox cl. iii, iv, and ix with and without ✶, 9. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xi–xiv (some may be late x), 25. Canterbury: Fox cl. ii and iii?, 14; iv?, 10; ix with and without ✶, 3; x?, 2; xi–xiv, 80 (some may be late x). Chester: Fox cl. ix, ✶, 2. Durham: Fox cl. ii, and iii or iv, 6; iv? ✠, 1; ix ✶, 1; ix no ✶, 3; *mule* ix ✠/no mk. (= Fox ix/x?), 1; x or xi, xi–xiv, 25 (✠, 7; ⸸, 4; 🦁, 7; no mk., 2; uncertain mk., 5.) Lincoln: Fox cl. ii or iii, 3. London: Fox cl. i, 3; ii, 11; *mule* iii/ii?, 1; iii?, 41; iv (incl. iv *d* with pellets on obv. and rev.), 7; *mule* iv *c*/*d*?, 1; vii ✿ on breast, 1; ix with and without ✶, 4; x (or xi), 83; xi–xiv (some may be late x), 31. Newcastle: Fox cl. ii or iii, 1; ix with and without ✶, 4. York: Fox cl. ii or iii, 1; ix with and without ✶, 4. IRELAND (5): Edward I—Dublin pennies, 5. SCOTLAND (9): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 9. FOREIGN (12): FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune. Sterlings of Alost, Ch. nos. 13 *f*, 2. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Sterling of Mons, Ch. no. 29, 1. BRABANT, Jean III. Sterling of Brussels, Ch. no. 112, 1. LUXEMBOURG, Jean l'Aveugle. Sterling, Ch. no. 185, 1. CAMBRAI (Bishopric), Gui de Collemède. Sterling, cf. Ch. no. 216, 1. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny. Sterlings, Ch. no. 237, 2. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon. Sterlings of Yves—Ch. no. 241, 1; Neuf-Château, Ch. no. 248, 1. TOUL, Ferri IV of Lorraine, cf. Ch. no. 197,[1] 1.

George Macdonald in *NC*^{4} v (1905), pp. 63 ff.
Disposition: 448 coins forwarded to the National Museum at Edinburgh for examination.

240. LONDON, No. 1, near the Church of St. Antholin, 1873

Deposit: Early XIVth century?

Æ French of Philippe IV Le Bel (1285–1314), mint of Tours. (No description.)

NC (N.S.), xiii (1873) *proc.*, p. 7.
Disposition: This hoard was exhibited at a meeting of the London Numismatic Society by Mr. J. E. Price, 20 Feb. 1873.

241. LONDON, No. 2, Beulah Hill, Apr. 1953

146 Av and Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1364.

ENGLAND (145): Edward I—Durham (Episcopal mint): pennies, Fox cl. iv ✠, 1; cl. x, 1. Edward III: *Coinage of 1351–61*—Durham (Episcopal mint): pennies. Lawrence gp. C, 1; gp. E, 2; gp. Gc, 1. London: nobles. Lawrence gp. E, 1; *mule* gp. Ga/Gd, 1; gp. Gd, 1. Quarter-nobles. Lawrence gp. Gf, 1; Gg, 1. Groats.

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[1] Chautard gave this coin to Thomas de Bourlemont, Bishop of Toul (1330–53) but Macdonald attributed it to Ferri IV, whose dates (1312–28) are more consistent with the composition of the hoard.

Lawrence gp. B/C *mule*, 3; gp. C, 30; *mule* gp. D/C, 1; gp. D, 3; *mule* gp. E/D, 1; gp. E, 18; gp. F, 4; *mule* gp. F/G, 2; gp. Ga, 10; *mule* gp. Gb/a, 1; gp. Gb, 3; gp. Gc, 2; *mule* gp. Gb/d, 2; gp. Gd, 1; *mule* gp. Ge/d, 1; gp. Ge, 2; *mule* gp. Gf/g, 1; gp. Gg, 2. Half-groats. Lawrence gp. Ca, 2; gp. Cb, 1; gp. Cc, 4; gp. Cd, 5; gp. D, 2; *mule* gp. D/E, 1; gp. E, 1; gp. F, 1; gp. Ga, 4. Durham (Episcopal mint): Pennies. Lawrence gp. C, 1; gp. E, 2; gp. Gc, 1. York (Royal mint): groats. Lawrence gp. D, 1; *mule* gp. E/D, 1; gp. E, 4. Half-groats. gp. E, 1. Pennies. gp. E, 4. *Coinage of 1361–3*—London: quarter-nobles. Lawrence gp. a, 2. *Coinage of 1363–9*—London: half-noble. Lawrence gp. a, 1; quarter-nobles. Lawrence gp. a, 4; *sub-mules*, gp. b, 2; half-groats. Lawrence gp. i, 1; gp. ii, 1. SCOTLAND (1): David II—Edinburgh: groat. Burns fig. 250, 1.

R. H. M. Dolley in *NC*^{6} xiii (1953), pp. 115 ff.
Disposition: London: British Museum and London Museum.

242. LONDON, No. 3, City ?, date unknown

About 200 Æ English (20 preserved). Deposited: *c.* 1433–5.

Richard II: illegible groat, 1. Henry IV, London: groat of late type—perhaps a contemporary forgery, 1. Henry V, London: groat, 'annulet' issue, 1. Calais: groat, 1.[1] Henry VI, London: groats, gp. i, 3; gp. ii, 1; gp. iii, 1; 'rose-leaf' coinage, 1.[2] Calais, groats, gp. i, 1; *mule* gps. i/ii, 1; gp. ii, 4; *mule* gp. ii/iii, 1; *mule* gp. i/iii, 2; gp. iii, 2.

L. A. Lawrence, in *NC*^{4} vii (1907), pp. 427 ff.
Disposition: Lawrence bought the coins listed above from a bullion-dealer; many others had been melted down.

243. LONDON, No. 4, Fore Street, 1860

Lead (and other metals?) Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: Early IXth century?

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eanred and Æthelred II stycas together with other unidentified coins.

Nathan Heywood in *BNJ*^{1} vii (1910), p. 333.
Disposition: These coins were bought by Mr. Pearson. Many collectors refused to accept the lead stycas as genuine.

244. LONDON, No. 5, Gracechurch Street, date?

58+an uncertain number of Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1015.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) type v—York: Scula, 1. Type vi–vii—Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 2. Chester: Husgar, 1; Leofenoth, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Colchester: Leofwerd, 1; . . . man, 1. Ipswich: Bruninc, 2; Leofwind, 1; Wulsie, 1. Lincoln: Othbeorn, 1. London: Godman, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Maldon: Godric, 1. Norwich: Hangulf, 1; Thurferth, 2; Thurstan, 1. Oxford: . . . wine, 1. Stamford: Brunwine, 1. Thetford: Edwi, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 1; Brunwine, 1. Uncertain mint: Man, 1; Wine, 1. Type ix—Wallingford: uncertain moneyer, 1. Winchester: Godric, 1. *Mule* types ix/x—Taunton: Brihtric, 1. Type xi—Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 1. Derby: uncertain moneyer, 1. Exeter: Edwig, 1; Liofwine, 1. Ipswich: Leofwold, 1. Lincoln: Elfnoth, 1. London: Ælfward, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Godric, 2; Godwine, 1; Wulfgar, 3. Norwich: Liofric, 1; Thurstan, 2. Thetford: Atsere, 1; Blacere, 3. Wallingford: Br. . . ., 1; Burewine, 1. York: Scula, 1. Uncertain mint: Thorstan, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Type xiii—Ipswich: Brihtric, 1; Brinric, 1.

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[1] Presumably Henry VI.

[2] 'Leaf-mascle' issue, *c.* 1433–7?

JBAA xxvi (1870), R. H. M. Dolley, in *BNJ*^{3} vii (1953), p. 213.

Disposition: London, Guildhall Museum. Nothing is known of the circumstances in which these coins were found, but they have been tentatively identified with the Gracechurch Street hoard, as their general state and appearance is quite different to those known to have come from the ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND and WALBROOK (1872) finds, parts of which are also in the Guildhall Museum.

245. LONDON, No. 6, Highbury, 1868

7,000 Ʀ (and billon?) English and Foreign. Deposit: Between 1413 and 1422.

ENGLAND (number uncertain but large): Henry IV and V pennies and halfpennies. FOREIGN (number uncertain): VENICE. Ʀ or billon. No details available; none of these coins seem to have been preserved.

NC (N.S.) viii (1868), *proc.*, p. 4; J. F. Neck in *NC* (N.S.) xi (1871), p. 97.

Disposition: Mr. Neck may have obtained a portion of this hoard for he speaks as if he knew its contents well. Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited two rare 'heavy' pennies of Henry IV from Highbury in 1924: see *Num. Circ.* for May–June 1924, col. 220.

246. LONDON, No. 7, London Bridge, *c.* 1850

Ʀ English (31 coins listed). Deposit: *c.* 1170.

Henry II, pennies and cut farthings of type i ('Tealby'). Mints of Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Exeter, Ipswich, London, Newcastle, Norwich, Northampton, Thetford, Winchester, and York.

Sotheby, Sale Cat. of the Rashleigh collection, 28 June 1909, lots 636 and 637; D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), p. liv.

Disposition: The Sotheby Catalogue quoted contains the only record of this find, and it is not clear how many of the coins in Rashleigh's collection came from the London Bridge hoard.

247. LONDON, No. 8, Palmer's Green, 1 May 1911

218 Ʀ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1260.

ENGLAND (209 pennies): Henry III. *Long-cross coinage*, Lawrence cl. i—London:

no moneyer's name, 1. Cl. ii—Gloucester: Roger, 2. London: Nicole, 2. York: Ioh[n], 1. Cl. iii—Canterbury: Gilbert, 1; Nicole, 6. Carlisle: Ioh[n], 1. Exeter: Ion, 2; Philip, 1; Walter, 1. Lincoln: Ion, 1; Willem, 1. London: Henri, 15; Nicole, 3. Newcastle: Henri, 1. Northampton: Philip, 1; Willem, 1. Norwich: Ioh[n], 1. Oxford: Adam, 1. Shrewsbury: Peris, 1. Winchester: Iurdan, 1. York: Rener, 1. Cl. iv—Bury St. Edmunds: Ion, 3; Randulf, 3; Stephan, 1. Canterbury: Gilbert, 8; Ion, 6; Iohs, 2; Nicole, 13; Robert, 9; Walter, 6; Willem, 19. Durham: Ricard, 1. London: Davi, 4; Henri, 21 (1 broken); Iohs, 1; Nicole, 8; Renaud, 15; Ricard, 24 (1 retrograde); Walter, 8; Willem, 9; no moneyer (double-struck coin), 1. Uncertain mint and moneyer, 1. IRELAND (5 pennies): Henry III—Dublin: Ricard, 5. SCOTLAND (4 sterlings): Alexander III. *Long double-cross coinage, with head to right*—Berwick: Robert (cf. Burns fig. 79), 1. *With head to left*—Berwick: Walter (Burns fig. 84), 1. Edinburgh: Wilam (cf. Burns fig. 94 B or C), 1. St. Andrews: Tomas (cf. Burns fig. 115 C or D), 1.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*^{4} xii (1912), pp. 70 ff.

Disposition: The coins were found while digging foundations for a house. There was no container with them, but as they were all lying close together, they may originally have been wrapped in some material which had perished. The hoard was adjudged as treasure trove and sent to the British Museum for examination.

248. LONDON, No. 9, Palmer's Green, Nov. 1911

Deposit: Late XIVth century?

Coins of Richard II. 'The Coroner for the district has ordered an inquest regarding the finding some few days ago of several hundreds of coins bearing the effigy of Richard II at Palmer's Green. The coins, which were unearthed by some builders' workmen, were in good preservation.'

Num. Circ., Nov. 1911, col. 13212, quoting *Irish Times*, 12 May 1911.

249. LONDON, No. 10, St. Martin's-le-Grand, before 1870

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (35 preserved). Deposit: Nov. 1016?[1]

Æthelred II: *BMC* (A) type xi—Barnstaple: Huniga, 1. Cambridge: Wulfsige, 1. Chester: Ælfnoth, 1. Exeter: God, 1. Ipswich: Leofsige, 1. Lincoln: Boga, 1. London: Ælfgæt, 1; Æthelric, 1; Eadwerd, 1; Goderæ, 1; Godwine, 1; Leofred, 9; Oswold, 1; Wulfrith?, 1. Lydford: Bruna, 1. Rochester: Ælfheh, 2. Stamford: '. . . gar', 1.[2] Winchester: Ælfsige, 2; Alfwold, 2. Uncertain mint: Leofwine, 2. Worn coins with uncertain readings, 3.

JBAA xxvi (1870), p. 379; R. H. M. Dolley in *BNJ*^{3} vii (1953), p. 212.

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[1] This hoard—composed entirely of pennies of Æthelred II's last type—may perhaps be attributed to the occasion of Cnut's entry into London after the death of Edmund Ironside.

[2] Ælfgar or Wulfgar. Both names are known for the Stamford mint.

Disposition: London, Guildhall Museum (35 coins). These coins probably represent the whole find, though their poor condition suggests that others may have disintegrated at the time of discovery.

250. LONDON, No. 11, St. Mary Hill Church, 1775

300–400 AR Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies with 1 AV brooch (no complete list of coins). Deposit: *c.* 1070.

ANGLO-SAXON: Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) type vii *b*—London: Elfwerd, 1[1] (others of this type not described). *BMC* (A) type viii (no numbers given)—Cambridge: uncertain moneyer.[2] Canterbury: Mann. Chester: Arufi . . . (Ælfsi or Alcsi?). Colchester: Brihtric. Derby: Elfrinc (Ælfric?). Hastings: Brind. Hereford: Æglric. Horndon? (HORNIDVNE): Dudinc. Lincoln: Man; Thorcil. London: Deorman; Edwine; Godwine; Wulfgar; Wulfred; Wulfwine. Oxford: Godwine. Salisbury (SEARVM): Godric. Stamford: Godwine. Sudbury? (SVTHRI): Foll (Folcwine?). Thetford: Blacere. Wilton: Alfwold; Herred; Godric; Thurcil. York: Iocetel; Ulfcetel (other coins of this type not described). Harold II, *BMC* (A) type i—Bedford: Wulfwine. Canterbury: Leofric. Chichester: Godwine. Colchester: Wulfwi. Exeter: Lifinc. Hastings: Colswegen. Hereford: 'Slric' (Ælric?). Lincoln: Edric. London: Godric; Geofric (Leofric?); Leofti (Leofric?); Wulgar. Maldon or Malmesbury (MA): Swetman. Norwich: Urstan (Thurstan). Nottingham: Forna. Oxford: Ælfwine. Southampton: Swaine (Sæwine?). Stamford: Leofric. Thetford: Elfwine; Godric; Thurgod. Wallingford: Brand. Warwick: Thurcil. Wilton: Alfwold. Winchester: Leofric; Theofwold (Leofwold). York: Outhbeorn; Ulfcetel. Uncertain mint (HVMID)[3]: Godwine. Uncertain mint (mint-name omitted on the coin); Spracelinc. NORMAN: William I, *BMC* (N) types i, ii, and iv (no coins described). Type iii—Canterbury: Man; Wiltune?;[4] Wulfwine. Lewes: Winerac (Winræd?). London: Æglric; Ælffig; Godric; Othbeorn. Wareham: Sideman. Types iii/iv *mule*[5]—Exeter: Swottinc. Also a number of cut halfpennies and farthings.

Dr. G. Griffith in *A* iv (1786), pp. 356 ff. and pl. xxi (3 coins, brooch, and container illustrated); P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 97; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, p. xix.

Disposition: This hoard was found while digging on the site of several old houses near St. Mary Hill Church; it was in an earthenware vessel (broken by the finders) which contained another smaller one of crucible shape, made of brownish earthernware, also full of coins together with a gold filigree brooch set with a sapphire and pearls. Most of the coins were dispersed amongst the finders, but 300–400 were examined and Dr. Griffith listed about 50;

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[1] Illustrated in *A* 1786, pl. xxi.

[2] Ibid.

[3] A misreading of HAMT (Southampton) or Huntingdon (HVNT). The latter mint is more likely as Godwine occurs there under Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

[4] Possibly the names of mint and moneyer should be transposed and the coin given to Wilton.

[5] Illustrated in *A* 1786, pl. xxi.

these were acquired by Mr. John White of Newgate Street. The William I *mule* of types iii/iv is now in the Hunterian collection at Glasgow.

251. LONDON, No. 12, St. Thomas's Hospital, 29 Apr. 1863

28 Æ English (2 described). Deposit: *c.* 1190.

Henry II, First Coinage ('Tealby')—Chester (CES): uncertain moneyer, 1; uncertain mint and moneyer, 1. Henry II or Richard I. Short-cross pennies. (Perhaps of Lawrence cl. i or ii: described as having 'many curls on each side of the head')—Canterbury: Ricard. Lincoln: Lefwine. London: Davi, Pieres, Pieres M, Raul, Ricard, Willelm. Winchester: Gocelm, Osber, Rodbert. York: Hue.

William Boyne in *NC*^{1} iii (1863), pp. 145 ff.
Disposition: The coins fell into the hands of Mr. W. H. Johnson, coin dealer of Cheapside.

252. LONDON, No. 13, River Thames, date?

18 Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas. Deposit: VIIIth century?

BMC (A) i, type 12, 2; type 13, 1; type 14, 1; type 15 *a*, 1; type 15 *b*, 2; type 16, 2; type 18, 4; type 19, 1; type 23 *c*, 1; type 32 *a*, 1; type 33, 2.

C. H. V. Sutherland in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), pp. 242 ff.
Disposition: Unknown. These coins were found in a lump in the Thames.

253. LONDON, No. 14, Throgmorton Avenue, *c.* 1872

9 Æ Byzantine. Deposit: *c.* 1300?

Justin II and Sophia (565–78), 1; Heraclius (610–41), 1; Constans II (641–68), 1; Constantine V (741–75), 1; John I Zimisces (969–76), 2; 'Emanuel' (Manuel I Comnenus?, 1143–80), 1; Andronicus II Palaeologus (1282–1328), 1; uncertain Emperor, 1.

Percy H. Webb in *NC*^{4} iii (1903), pp. 102 ff.
Disposition: Unknown.
Note: Many coins of various dates were found at the same time and place, while preparing to rebuild the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. The 9 Byzantine Æ described above are the only series which might constitute a 'hoard'; the rest are probably single pieces dropped at various times.

254. LONDON, No. 15, Tower Hill, March 1869

297 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1260–70.

ENGLAND (292): Henry III, Long-cross pennies[1]—Bristol: Lawrence cl. iii–v.

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[1] Evans divided the hoard into four classes. 1: Coins reading HENRICVS REX III with sceptre; 2: The same reading without sceptre; 3: HENRICVS REX TERCI; 4:—REX ANG with *rev.* LIE TERCI LON. Classes 1 and 2 correspond roughly with Lawrence's long-cross classes iii to v, while classes 3 and 4 are earlier in date (Lawrence cl. i and ii). A more detailed classification is seldom possible on the printed evidence. Brooke omitted the Salisbury mint from his list for the long-cross coinage (*English Coins*, p. 115).

Iacob, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: cl. iii–v. Ion, 3; Randulf, 3. Canterbury: cl. ii. Gilbert, 1; Nicole, 1. Cl. iii–v, Alein, 3; Ambroci, 1; Gilbert, 9; Iohs, 4; Ion, 7; Nicole, 19; Robert, 16; Walter, 2; Willem, 16. Carlisle: cl. iii–v. Ion, 2; Robert, 1. Durham: cl. v *a–c*. Ricard, 1. Exeter: cl. iii–v. Philip, 2. Lincoln: cl. iii–v. Ion, 1; Ricard, 3?; Willem, 1. London: cl. i, *rev.* LIE TERCI LON, 1. Cl. ii, Nicole, 1. Cl. iii–v, Davi, 5; Henri, 14; Nicole, 7; Renaud, 34; Ricard, 11; Walter, 1; Willem, 1. Northampton: cl. iii–v. Thomas, 3; Willem, 2. Norwich: cl. iii–v. Huge, 1; Iacob, 2; Ion, 1; Willem, 2. Oxford: cl. iii–v. Adam, 2. Salisbury: cl. iii–v. Walter, 1. Shrewsbury: cl. iii–v. Loren, 1; Nicole, 1; Peris (Peres), 1. Wilton: cl. iii–v. Huge, 1. Winchester: cl. iii–v. Huge, 1; Iurdan, 1; Nicole, 3. York: cl. iii–v. Ieremie, 3; Rener, 2; Thomas, 1. Cut halfpennies, 72; cut farthings, 19. IRELAND (3): Henry III, 'triangle' pennies—Dublin: Ricard, 3. SCOTLAND (2): Alexander III, 'Long-cross' sterlings—Berwick: Iohan, 1; Perth: Ioh. Cor., 1.

Sir John Evans in *NC* (N.S.) ix (1869), pp. 247 ff.
Disposition: To the Treasury *via* Sir John Evans.

255. LONDON, No. 16, Walbrook, *c.* 1872

c. 7,000 Æ Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Foreign.[1] Deposit: *c.* 1070.

ANGLO-SAXON (2,266 pennies and cut coins): Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type i—Lincoln: Osfram, 1; Sumerled, 1. London: Leofwine, 1; illegible moneyers, 20. Rochester: uncertain moneyer, 1. Stamford: Godæg, 1; Godwine, 1. York: Sumerlede, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv *a*—Lincoln: Dreng, 1. Cnut, *BMC* (A) type xiv—Huntingdon: Godleof, 1. London: Leofstan, 1; Wynstan, 1. Norwich?: Mana, 1 (blundered coin). *BMC* (A) type xvi—Cambridge: Edwine, 1. Chichester: Cecl?, 1. Guildford: Blacaman, 1. Hertford: Leofric, 1. Lincoln: Swartbrand, 1; Swartinc, 2; Brihtmær, 1; Edred, 1; Edwerd, 1; Edwine, 1; Leofwold, 1. Norwich: Sirec, 1. Rochester: Godwine, 1. Shaftesbury: Ælfric, 1. Thetford: Wineman, 1. Winchester: Edestan, 1; Leodmær, 1. York: Wulnoth, 1. Uncertain mint: Wulfric, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvii—Dover: Boga, 1. London: Leofric, 1. Nottingham?: Ælfsige, 1. Worcester: Luferic (Leofric?), 1. Uncertain mint and moneyer (fragmentary), 1. Harold I, *BMC* (A) type v *c*—London: Leofred, 1; illegible coins, 3. Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) type i—Hertford: Sæmær, 2. Ipswich: Leofstan, 1. Lincoln: Wulf, 1. London: Godman, 1; Wulfr . . ., 1. Oxford: Ælfwine, 1. Thetford: Eastmund, 1; Leofwine, 1. Wilton: Brungar, 1. *BMC* (A) type ii and ii *a*—Bath: Redel, 1. Bedford: Swot, 1. Bristol: Hwateman?, 1. Chester: Ælfsige, 2. Dorchester: Blacaman, 1. Gloucester: Eawulf, 1; Godric, 1. Guildford: Ælfwine, 1. Hastings: Duning, 1. Hertford: Redulf, 1. Huntingdon: uncertain moneyers, 2. Lincoln: Othgrim, 1; Ulf, 1; Wulfbeorn, 1. London: Ælfred, 1; Ælfstan, 1; Ælfwald, 3;

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[1] A total of about 3,480 coins from this hoard has been listed in detail though the exact number published by Sir John Evans in 1885 is difficult to estimate: this is explained on p. 97.

Ælfwine, 1; Æglric, 1; Godwine, 1; Goldsige, 4; Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 4; Swetman, 1; Wulfred, 2. Norwich: Thurferth, 4. Nottingham: Snoter, 1. Sandwich: Farehir, 1. Stamford: Leofwine, 1; Wilgrip, 2. Thetford: Ælfwine, 1; Æglsie, 1. Winchester: Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 1. York: Ælfer?, 1; Arncel, 1; Arngrim, 2; Ulfcetel, 1. *BMC* (A) type iii—Bedford: uncertain moneyer, 1. Canterbury: Ælfwerd, 1; Leofstan, 2. Chichester: Leofwine, 1. Exeter: Lifinc, 2. Derby: Swatic, 1. Hereford: Æglric, 1. Huntingdon: Ælfwine, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Ipswich: Lifinc, 1. Lincoln: Godric, 1. London: Æglwi, 2; Ælfwine, 2; Alfred, 4; Bathewine, 1; Brihtred, 2; Brunman, 1; Brunwine, 1; Eadmund, 1; Godwine, 1; Godsunu?, 2; Leofred, 1; Lifinc, 1; Wulfred, 1; Wulfsige, 1. Rochester: Wulfric, 1. Shrewsbury: Wulmær, 1. Southampton: Leofric, 1. Stamford: Brunwine, 1. Watchet: Godcild, 1. Wilton: Ælfstan, 1; Lifinc, 1. Winchester: Ælfwig, 1; Godric, 2; Lifinc, 1. York: Arngrim, 1; Scula, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv—Bath: Æglmær, 2; Radel, 1. Cambridge: Ælfwine?, 1. Canterbury: Gildewine, 1. Chester: Ælfsige, 1. Exeter: Lifinc, 3. Hastings: Leofwine?, 1. Ipswich: Lifinc, 1. Lincoln: Godric, 1. London: Ælfric, 1; Ælfward, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Brungar, 1; Eadmund, 3; Godric, 1; Goltsige, 1; Leofsige, 1; Wulfwine, 4. Malmesbury: Hunna, 1. Norwich: Manna, 1; Ringulf, 1; Wurstan, 1. Oxford: Æglwi, 1; Brihtwold, 1. Salisbury: Wineman, 1. Shrewsbury: Wulmær, 1. Stamford: Godwine, 1; Hærthcyn, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Taunton: Boia, 1. Thetford: Godwine, 1. Wallingford: Æglwold, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1. Winchester: Ladmær, 1. York: Iola, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—Bath: Æglmær, 5; Godric, 1. Bedford: Elm, 2; Swot, 4; Wulfwi, 2. Bedwyn: Cild, 1. Bristol: Ælfric, 1; Ælfward, 1; Æthelstan, 2; Estan, 3; Godwine, 2. Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 3. Cambridge: Gotsini (Godsunu?), 1; Wulfwine, 1. Canterbury: Ælfred, 3; Eadward, 6; Gildewine, 5; Leofstan, 6; Manna, 2; Wulfred, 1; Wulfstan, 2. Chester: Ælfsige, 2; Alcsige, 2; Bruninc, 1; Colbrand, 1; Fargrim, 1; Leofnath, 1; Leofwine, 2; Wulnoth, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 15. Colchester: Brunhese, 1; Leofwerd, 5; Stanmær, 5. Cricklade: Æglwine, 1. Derby: Frome, 2; Leofwine, 1. Dorchester: Hwateman, 1. Dover: Cinstan, 1. Exeter: Ælfwine, 1; Edsie, 3; Hunewine, 1; Lifinc, 1; Sæwulf, 1. Gloucester: Ælfsige, 1; Eawulf, 4. Hastings: Brid, 1. Hereford: Leofnoth, 2. Hertford: Wilgrip, 3. Huntingdon: Ælfwine, 1; Godric, 3. Ilchester: Oswerd, 3. Ipswich: Bruninc, 3; Lifinc, 1; Wulsie, 5. Langport: Edwine, 1. Lewes: Ælfric, 3; Ælfsie, 1. Lincoln: Brihtric, 7; Colgrim, 16; Godric, 25; Manna, 9; Oslac, 4; Othgrim, 19; Otherin?, 2; Ulf, 7; Wulbeorn, 3; uncertain moneyer (cut halfpenny), 1. London: Æglwi, 4; Ælfgar, 11; Ælfward, 1; Ælfwine, 15; Brihtwine, 1; Brixie, 24; Dudinc, 3; Eadmund, 1; Eadwine, 5; Ealdgar, 1; Edred, 15; Eldred, 2; Godwine, 9; Leofred, 21; Leofsige, 4; Leofwerd, 1; Lifinc, 1; Spracelinc, 17; Swetman, 1. Norwich: Cenelm, 8; Leofwine, 5; Thurferth, 11. Nottingham: Blacaman, 1; Haldene, 1. Oxford: Æglwine, 4; Ælfwi, 5; Brihtwold, 1; Swetman, 3. Shaftesbury: Wulfric, 1. Shrewsbury:

Ælfheh, 3; Leofstan, 1; Leofwine, 1; Wulmær, 2. Southampton: Ælfwine, 5; Leofwine, 2. Stamford: Ælfwig, 1; Arfra, 2 (1 doubtful reading); Ericc, 1; Fargrim, 3; Godwine, 2; Hærthcyn, 1; Leofric, 1; Leofwine, 10. Tamworth: Æglwine, 1. Thetford: Æglsie, 7; Ælfric, 2; Blacere, 1; Eastmund, 11; Godleof, 2; Godwine, 1; Leofric, 16; Leofwine, 11; Werferth, 2. Wallingford: Æglwi, 2; Brand, 1; Brihtric, 4; Brihtwine, 2; Brunwine, 3. Warwick: Leofric, 3; Lifinc?, 2. Watchet: Godcild, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1; Leofwine, 1. Winchester: Æglwine, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Æstan, 1; Brand, 7; Brihtwold, 3; Edwii, 1; Godric, 1; Godwine, 9; Goldwine, 1; Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 1; Loc, 1; Wynstan, 5. York: Ælfwine, 1; Arncetel, 2; Arngrim, 10; Iola, 2; Leofnoth, 3; Scula, 1; Stircol, 2; uncertain moneyers, 4. *BMC* (A) types v/vii *mule*—Thetford: Godleof, 1. *BMC* (A) type vii—Bath: Osmær, 1. Bedford: Wulfwi, 1. Bristol: Ælfric, 2; Ælfwine, 1; Estan, 1; Ethertan (Æthestan?), 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 3. Cambridge: Ælfwine, 7. Canterbury: Ælfred, 2; Leofstan, 1; Wulfstan, 1; Wulsie, 1. Chester: Ælfsige, 1; Huscarl, 1. Colchester: Brihtric, 2; Brunhese, 1; Deorman, 5; Goldman, 1; Stanmær, 1; Wulfwine, 2. Cricklade: Ælwine, 1; Leofred, 1. Dorchester: Braceman, 2. Exeter: Lifinc, 2; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Leofnoth, 2; Wulfget, 2. Hastings: Brid, 1. Huntingdon: Godric, 3; Godwine, 2. Ilchester: Eilwine, 1. Ipswich: Brihtric, 1; Bruninc, 8; Godwine, 1; Leofwold, 5; Wulsie, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln: Ælfnoth, 1; Auti, 1; Godric, 3; Manna, 2; Osferth, 3; Othbern, 2; Othgrim, 2. London: Æglric, 3; Aldgar, 1; Brihtmær, 1; Brungar, 2; Edred, 2; Godric, 1; Godwine, 4; Leofred, 2; Leofsige, 1; Swetman, 3. Maldon: Ealdwi, 1. Malmesbury: Eadwig, 1. Norwich: Leofwine, 10; Ringulf, 11; Thurferth, 7; Thurstan, 13. Nottingham: Blacaman, 1. Oxford: Æglwine, 1; Brihtwold, 1; Edwine, 1. Shaftesbury: Wulfric, 2. Shrewsbury: Leofstan, 1. Southampton: Ælfwine, 1; Leofwine, 1. Southwark: Leofred, 1; Swetman, 1. Stamford: Arfra?, 2; Brunwine, 1; Godwine, 2. Steyning: Wulfric, 2. Sudbury: Folcwine, 2. Thetford: Æglsie, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Eastmund, 4; Godleof, 8; Leofwine, 7; Wurferth, 1. Wallingford: Brihtric, 1; Brihtwine, 3; Brunewine, 3. Wilton: Ælfwold, 1; Leofwine, 1; Thurcil, 4. Winchester: Ælfwine, 1; Æstan, 3; Anderboda, 1; Brihtmær, 1; Godmær?, 2; Godwine, 3; Lifinc, 3. Worcester: Garulf, 1. York: Arncetel, 1; Arngrim, 2; Godwine, 1; Iola, 1; Stircol, 1; Swartcol, 3. *BMC* (A) types vii/ix, *mule*—Winchester: Leofwold, 2. *BMC* (A) type ix—Bath: Osmær, 1. Bedford: Godwine, 9; Leofthegn, 1; Sigod, 5; Wulfwi, 7. Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 7. Cambridge: Ælfwine, 1; Sicolf, 4. Canterbury: Eadwerd, 15; Elred, 1; Leofstan, 1; Leofwine, 1; Mauf?, 1; Wulfwine, 6. Chester: Ælfi, 1; Ælfwine, 1; Godric, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 6; Wulfric, 2. Colchester: Brihtric, 1; Brunhese, 2; Deorman, 1; Godwine, 3; Goldman, 4; Wulfwine, 3. Derby: Froma, 3; Leofwine, 4. Dover: Ceolwi, 1. Exeter: Ælfric, 3; Leofwine, 2; Wicing, 4; Wulmær, 4. Gloucester: Brihtnoth, 5; Gnolcwine?, 2; Leofnoth, 2; Silac, 1; Wulfward, 3. Guildford: Ælfric, 2. Hastings: Duninc, 2; Wulfric, 1.

Hereford: Eadwi, 2. Hertford: Godwine, 1. Huntingdon: Godwine, 9; Leofwine, 1. Ipswich: Brihtric, 2; Bruman, 2; Bruninc, 3; Leofwold, 11. Leicester: Æglric, 8; Brihtric?, 1; Leofric, 1. Lewes: Leofwerd, 1; Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Auti, 1; Elfnoth, 2; Gife, 5; Godric, 6; Oslac, 7; Othgrim, 1; Wulbeorn, 7; Wulf, 2. London: Ælfred, 2; Ælfsige, 8; Ælfward, 15; Eadward, 1; Eadwine, 20; Godric, 12; Godwine, 9; Goldwine, 1; Leofwine, 1; Lifinc, 2; Osmund, 3; Thurferth, 1; Wulfgar, 20; Wulfmær, 7. Maldon: Godric, 4; Godwine, 3. Norwich: Ælfwine, 3; Edwine, 1; Leofric, 4; Leofwine, 5; Thurstan, 19; Wulfsi, 16; Wurstan, 10. Nottingham: Brnd (Brand?), 2; Forna, 2. Oxford: Æglwi, 2; Æglwine, 2; Ælfwi, 4; Brihtred, 5; Heregod, 5; Swetman, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 1. Salisbury: Godric, 9. Shaftesbury: Ælfwerd, 2; Wulfric, 7. Shrewsbury: Ælfget, 2. Southampton: Ælfwine, 3; Leofwine, 1; Sæwine, 2; Wulfnoth, 7. Stamford: Brunwine, 2; Godwine, 1; Leofric, 1; Leofwine, 2; Swartcol, 1; Wilgrip, 1. Steyning: Deorman, 3. Tamworth: Bruninc, 1. Thetford: Ælfwine, 8; Atsere, 18; Blacere, 24; Eastman, 1; Edelif?, 1; Godric, 1; Godleof, 11; Gollerd?, 1; Sumerlede, 5; Werferth, 5. Wallingford: Brand, 17; Brihtmær, 7; Brihtric, 1; Brunwine, 6; Wurcol, 1. Wareham: Sideman, 2; Wulfsige, 1. Warwick: Æstan, 1; Wurstan (or Æstan?), 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1; Ælfwold, 4; Brixi, 1; Hærred, 1; Leofwine, 1; Swetric, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 3; Acel, 1; Anderboda, 5; Brihtmær, 1; Godwine, 3; Leofwold, 6; Lifinc, 1; Sparewine?, 4; Spracelinc, 4. Worcester: Æthelwulf, 1; Leofric, 1; Leofstan, 1. York: Arncetel, 1; Arngrim, 3; Othgrim, 4; Scula, 6; Swartcol, 1. Thorr, 2; Ulfcetel, 4. *BMC* (A) types xi/ix *mule*—Hertford: Godwine, 1; Sæmær, 1. *BMC* (A) type xi—Bath: Godric, 1. Bedford: Swot, 4. Bedwyn: Cild, 2. Cambridge: Eadwerd, 2; Wulfwine, 1. Canterbury: Ælred, 1; Eadwerd, 1; Leofstan, 1; Leofwine, 1. Chester: Duninc, 1; Swartcol, 1. Chichester: Godwine, 1. Cricklade: Æglwi, 4. Exeter: Sæwine, 2. Gloucester: Leofwine, 3; Seolcwine, 1. Guildford: Blacaman, 1. Hastings: Brid, 1. Hertford: Sæmær, 2. Huntingdon: Godric, 11. Ipswich: Leofwold, 1. Lewes: Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Godric, 1; Osferth, 1; Othgrim, 1; Ulf, 1. London: Ælfsige, 2; Ælfward, 1; Ælfwine, 3; Brihtmær, 1; Dudinc, 5; Godwine, 1; Wulfric, 1. Malmesbury: 'Theei' (incomplete reading, perhaps Dærnint), 1. Norwich: Godwine, 1. Nottingham: Forna, 1. Rochester: Eadwine, 1; Lifwine, 1. Shrewsbury: uncertain moneyer . . . H . . . RIG, 1. Southampton: Leofric, 2; Wulnoth, 1. Stamford: Leofric, 1. Steyning: Wulfric, 1. Tamworth: Bruninc, 1. Thetford: Atsere, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 2; Brunwine, 1. Wareham: Sideman, 2. Wilton: Ælfwold, 1; Swetric, 1; Thurcil, 2; Thurferth, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 6; Anderboda, 4; Barod?, 1; Brihtmær, 1; Godwine, 2; Lifinc, 3; Sparewine, 2; Spræclinc, 1. Worcester: Wicing, 1. York: Thorr, 1; Ulfcetel, 1. *BMC* (A) type xv—Bath: Æglmær, 2; Eorlfwine, 1; Osmær, 2. Bedford: Sigod, 5; Wulfwine, 1. Bedwyn: Cild, 1. Bristol: Ælfwine, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere, 1; Eadred, 8; Godwine, 4; Sæcolf, 4; Wibern, 1; Wulfwi, 1; Wulfwine, 9; uncertain moneyer, 1. Canterbury: Ælfward, 1; Eadward, 1; Gildewine, 6; Leofstan, 2; Leofwine, 2; Man, 2; Sired, 2. Chester: Godric, 2; Huscarl, 1; Leofnoth, 2. Colchester: Brihtric, 3; Brunhese, 2; Goldman, 5; Wulfwine, 3. Derby: Colbin, 1; Froma, 1; Leofwine, 1. Dover: Ceolwi, 3; Cynstan, 1. Manwine, 1. Exeter: Lifinc, 7; Sæwine, 2; Wulmær, 1. Gloucester: Brihtnoth, 1; Leofwine, 1; Selcwine, 1. Guildford: uncertain moneyer (retrograde), 1. Hastings: Duning, 1. Hereford: Grnwig?, 1. Hertford: Wilgrip, 1. Huntingdon: Godwine, 3. Ipswich: Brihtric, 17; Brun, 12; Bruninc, 14; Elfwine, 4; Leofwold, 4. Leicester: Brihtric, 1; Wilgrip, 1. Lewes: Æglwine, 1; Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Ahmund (Agamund?), 2; Auti, 1; Edric, 1; Garfin, 2; Godric, 1; Lefwine, 5; Mana, 1; Othgrim, 2; Ulf, 3; Wulbeorn, 3. London: Æglwi, 11; Ælfsige, 3; Ælfward, 45; Ælfwine, 16; Aldgar, 11; Brihtmær, 1; Dudinc, 1; Eadwine, 2; Edward, 1; Godric, 18; Osmund, 4; Swetman, 6; Thurferth, 2; Wulfgar, 5; Wulfsige, 3; Wulfward, 1. Malmesbury: Rihiwi (Brihtwi?), 1. Norwich: Edwi, 9; Godwine, 2; Leofwine, 6; Price, 1; Thurstan, 1; Wurstan, 1. Nottingham: Arngrim, 1; Forman, 1; Forna, 1. Oxford: Æglwi, 3; Ælfwi, 2; Brihtwold, 1; Heregod, 1; Wulfwine, 10. Shaftesbury: Godric, 1. Shrewsbury: Earnwi, 1. Southampton: Ælfwine, 1; Sæwine, 1; Swetman, 3; Theodred?,[1] 1; Wulfnoth, 2. Southwark: Æglwine,[2] 1; Godric, 2; Osmund, 4; Swetman, 2. Stamford: Brunewine, 4; Leofric, 1; Leofwine, 2; Oswerd, 5; Swartcol, 3; Wilgrip, 2. Sudbury: Brihtric,[3] 1. Tamworth: Æglwine?, 1; Ælfwine, 10; Atsere, 10; Blacere, 6 (1 uncertain); Godleof, 10; Godric, 14; Godwine, 3; Sumerlede, 8; Wurferth, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 1; Burewine, 2. Wareham: Wulfwine, 1 (reads ON ǷEĀ). Wilton: Ælfwold, 1; Hærred, 6; Leofwine, 3; Winus, 3. Winchester: Ælfwine, 2; Anderboda, 6; Burewine, 1; Goldwine, 2; Leofwine, 2; Leofwold, 4; Lifinc, 4; Spræclinc, 1. Worcester: Ælfwine, 1; Leofstan, 1. York: Arncetel, 3; Othgrim, 4; Othulf, 4; Snæburn, 2. *BMC* (A) type xvi—Dover: Manwine, 1. Maldon: Godwine, 4. Sandwich: Godric, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvii—Canterbury: Eadward, 1. Lincoln: Agamund, 1; Auti, 1. London: Ælfsige, 1; Ælfward, 1; Godric, 1; Wulfgar, 2. Norwich: Thurgrim, 1. Southampton: Sæwine, 1; Swetman, 2. Stamford: Leofric, 1; Swartcol, 1. Steyning: Deorman, 1. Thetford: Godleof, 1; Godric, 2. Winchester: Ælfwine, 1; Anderboda, 2. York: Othbern, 1; Thorr, 1. Harold II, *BMC* (A) type i *a*—Bristol: Ceorl, 1. NORMAN (5 pennies): William I, *BMC* (N) type ii—Ipswich: Æglbriht, 1. Thetford: Godwine, 1. *BMC* (N) type iv—Lincoln: uncertain moneyer, 1. London: Æglwine, 1; Godwine, 1. FOREIGN (3 deniers): DENMARK, Svend Estridson (1047–75)—Lund?: Hauberg tab. viii, no. 6, 1.[4] Uncertain Danish issue: SPETRIC ON RIC, 1.[5] HOLY

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[1] Reads 'ON H'; it might be Theodred of Hastings or Thidred of Hertford.

[2] Willet catalogued this coin as Sudbury.

[3] Catalogued by Willet as Southwark.

[4] Catalogued by Willet as Magnus I (1042–7). The obv. of this coin is based on a Byzantine model, while the rev. has a long voided cross of Saxon origin.

[5] This coin was attributed to Richborough by Willet, but Brooke regarded it as Danish.

ROMAN EMPIRE, Heinrich III (1039–56)—Celle: cf. Dannenberg, pl. viii, no. 185,[1] 1.

The following list is supplementary and includes a number of coins not seen by Willet in 1876; it was compiled in 1885 by Sir John Evans, who gave the total as 580. The true total is approximately 480; exact numbers are never stated and the tabulation is confused by the insertion of figures referring to obv. legends, and in consequence it seems impossible to combine Evans's list accurately with coins from other sources.

ANGLO-SAXON: Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type i and i var. F—Canterbury: Godman. Lincoln: Godwine. London: Eadwerd; Leofred. *BMC* (A) type iv var. A—London: Æthelwerd. Cnut, cf. *BMC* (A) ii, pl. xviii, no. 15—Lincoln: Brihtric. *BMC* (A) type xiii—Exeter: Eadsige. *BMC* (A) type xvi—Exeter: Ælfie. Lincoln: Wulbern. London: Leofwald; Wunsige. Stamford: Thurulf. Winchester: Æglric. York: Grimulf; Ucede. *BMC* (A) type xvii—Ilchester: Godric. Harold I, *BMC* (A) type v—London: Corf. York: Swegen (broken). Harthacnut, *BMC* (A) type ii—Oxford: Godwine. Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) type i—Chester: Colbrand. Colchester: Leofwerd. London: Eastmund; Godric. Worcester: Leofstan. *BMC* (A) type ii—Bedwyn: Cild. Canterbury: Edwerd. Chester: Brwn (Bruninc?); Ælfsie.[2] Leicester: Godric; Wulnoth. Lincoln: Colgrim. London: Deorman; Goldsige; Lefuec (Lifinc?); Wulfred; Wulsi. Nottingham: Leofsige. Romney: Estan. Shrewsbury: Nalden?; Wulfmær. Wallingford: Brunwine. Wilton: Brihtwine? Winchester: Leofwine. Worcester: Leofstan. York: Ælfere?; Ælfstan. *BMC* (A) type iii—Bristol: Ælfwerd. Lincoln: Ælfnoth; Wineman. London: Leofwine; Leifinc; Wulfwine. Southwark: Leofwine. Stamford: Leofric. Winchester: Godric; Lifinc; Sæwine. Worcester: Ælwine (2, one a cut halfpenny?). *BMC* (A) type iv—Bristol: Ælfwine. Chester: Leofwine. Chichester: Dunderd (Cunna?). Cricklade: Ælfwine. Derby: Wulfeh. Hereford: Edric? London: Leofstan. Wallingford: Æglwi. Winchester: Ifinc (Lifinc?); Sæword. *BMC* (A) type v—Cambridge: Ælfwig. Canterbury: Wulfstan. Chester: Ælfsige Alda; Huscarl; Leofnoth. Colchester: Brihtric. Dorchester: Hwateman. Exeter: Eadsige; Hunewine; Wulfmær. Gloucester: Ælfsig; Leofwine. Huntingdon: Godric. Ilchester: Osward. Ipswich: Bruninc. Langport: Eilwine. Lincoln: Brihtric; Godric; Manna; Oslac; Othgrim; Ulf. London: Ælfgar; Ælfwine; Brihtsige; Godwine; Leofred; Leofsige. Stamford: Hearthcyn; Wulfwine. Winchester: Wynstan. Worcester: Ælfwine; Æielwi (Æglwine?). York: Arngrim; Leofnoth: Scula. *BMC* (A) type vii—Bedford: Ulfcetel; Wulfwig. Cambridge: Ælfwig; Godwine. Canterbury:

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[1] This piece remained unidentified until Brooke (*BMC* (N), i, p. xx) suggested the above attribution. A similar specimen occurred in a hoard at Maestricht, deposited about 1075. See L. De Coster in *Revue de la Numismatique belge*, 2ᵉ série, t. VI (1856), pp. 398 ff. and pl. xx, no. 20. The ship rev. resembles Carolingian deniers of Quentovic and Dorestadt.

[2] Catalogued as Chichester; more likely to be Chester. It reads CEIC or LEIC.

Edwerd; Leofwine; Manna. Chester: Ælfsige; Bruninc. Colchester: Brunhyse. Exeter: Lifinc. Gloucester: Wulfwerd. Huntingdon: Godwine. Ipswich: Bruninc; Leofwine?; Wulsie. Leicester: Æglric; Wulfnoth. Lincoln: Auti; Colgrim; Othbern?; Othgrim. London: Æglric; Eadred; Ealdgar; Ecwine; Godere; Godwine; Leofred; Leofric; Leofwine. Norwich: Lowna? (Boga?); Ringulf; Thurferth. Oxford: Æglwine? Rochester: Godwine. Southampton: Ælfwine; Leofric. Stamford: Godwine. Thetford: Æglsie; Eastmund; Godleof; Leofwine. Wallingford: Brihtwine. Wareham: Sideman. Wilton: Thurcil. Winchester: Ælfwine; Eastan Godman; Godwine; Lifinc. York: Arngrim; Leofnoth; Winterfugel. *BMC* (A) types vii/xi *mules*—Bedford: Sigod. Canterbury: Stanherd. *BMC* (A) type ix—Bath: Godric. Bedford: Swota. Chichester: Godwine. Cricklade: Æglwine. Exeter: Wulfmær. Gloucester: Leofnoth; Wulfgeat. Hereford: Æglric. Lincoln: Brihtric; Manna; Wulfric. London: Brungar. Maldon: Æthelwine. Norwich: Thurstan. Shaftesbury: Wulfric. Southampton: Ælfwine; Leofric. Stamford: Leofric. Thetford: Atsere; Blacere. Wallingford: Brunwine. Wilton: Alfwold; Thurcil. Winchester: Anderboda; Godwine; Spracelinc. York: Ulfcetel. *BMC* (A) types ix/xi *mules*—Bedford: Wulfwig. Hertford: Sæmær. Wallingford: Brand. *BMC* (A) type xi—Aylesbury: Wulfred. Bedford: Godwine; Leofthegen; Wulfwig. Bedwyn: Cild. Bury St. Edmunds: Morcere. Cambridge: Eadwerd. Canterbury: Ælred; Eadwerd; Leofwine; Wulfwine. Chester: Bruninc; Huscarl. Chichester: Ælfwine. Colchester: Brunhyse; Godwine. Cricklade: Leofred. Derby: Froma. Exeter: Wulfmær. Hastings: Brnd (Brand?); Duninc. Hertford: Godwine; Wilgrip. Huntingdon: Godwine. Ipswich: Brihtric; Bruman; Leofwold. Leicester: Ælwine. Lewes: Godwine. Lincoln: Ælfnoth; Ælfwine; Auti; Gife; Godric; Oslac; Ulf; Wulfbeorn; Wulfric. London: Ælfred; Ælfsige; Ælfward; Ælfwine; Eadwine; Deorinc; Dudinc?, Godric; Godwine; Goldwine; Osmund; Wulfgar. Maldon: Godwine. Newport: Sæwan. Norwich: Ælfwine; Leofric; Leofwine; Thurstan; Wulfsige. Nottingham: Forna. Oxford: Brihtred; Heregod. Shrewsbury: Wulfmær. Southampton: Ælfwine; Sæwine. Stamford: Leofric. Thetford: Ælfwine; Atsere; Blacere; Godleof; Sumerlede; Thurferth. Wallingford: Brand; Brunwine; Wurgl? Warwick: Æstan. Wilton: Thurcil. Winchester: Anderboda; Leofwold. Worcester: Leofwine. York: Othbern; Othgrim; Swartcol; Thor. *BMC* (A) type xii—Barnstaple:[1] Ælfric. *BMC* (A) type xiii—Bedford: Leofthegen; Sigod. Cambridge: Godwine; Sæcol; Wulfwine. Canterbury: Ælfward; Gildewine; Leofwine; Wulfward?. Chester: Ælfsige; Bruninc; Huscarl. Chichester: Ælfwine. Colchester: Brihtric; Wulfwine. Dover: Ceolwi. Exeter: Leofwine. Hastings: Theodred.[2] Huntingdon: Godwine. Ipswich: Ælfwine; Brihtric; Bruman; Bruninc; Leofwold. Leicester: Godric. Lewes: Bruinc

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[1] Catalogued by Evans as Bardney; mint-name BEΛRD.

[2] Catalogued by Evans as Southampton; rev. reads ON H. See p. 96.

(Dierinc?); Leofward; Oswold. Lincoln: Leofwine; Lifinc; Oslac; Ulf; Wulfbeorn. London: Æglwig; Æglwine; Ælfward; Eadwine; Ealdgar; Eastmund; Godric; Osmund; Swetman; Wulfgar; Wulfsige. Maldon: Godwine. Malmesbury: Brihtwine? Norwich: Eadwine; Price. Nottingham: Arngrim. Oxford: Heregod. Shrewsbury: Æglric; Earnwi; Wydeman. Southampton: Sæwine. Southwark: Godric; Osmund. Stamford: Brunewine; Leofric; Leofwine; Osword; Swartcol. Steyning: Dermon (Deorman?). Tamworth: Bruninc. Thetford: Ælfwine; Atsere; Blacere; Godleof; Godric; Godwine; Sumerleda. Wallingford: Brand. Wilton: Ælfwine; Herred; Leofwine; Winus. Winchester: Anderboda; Leofwold; Lifinc; Spracelinc. Worcester:[2] Wicing. York: Arncetel; Iocetel; Ulfcetel. *BMC* (A) type xv—Chichester: Ælfwine. Hereford: Earnwi. London: Ælfgar; Ælfsige; Eadwine; Godric; Osmund; Spracelinc; Swetman; Wulfgar. Norwich: Thurstan. Stamford: Swartcol. Wallingford?:[2] Burewine. Wareham: Sideman. Wilton: Centwine. Winchester: Ælfwine. Harold II, *BMC* (A) type i—Ipswich:[3] Æglwine. Lincoln: Ælfgeat; Ulf. London: Leofsige. Uncertain mint: Wulfwi. An Anglo-Saxon penny (?) with both sides blank. NORMAN (2 pennies): William I, *BMC* (N) type i—Thetford: God. *BMC* (N) type iv—London: Eadwine?

E. H. Willet in *NC* (N.S.) xvi (1876), pp. 323 ff. and pls. x–xii; Sir John Evans in *NC*³ v (1885), pp. 254 ff.; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, pp. xix ff. (summary); MS. list of the coins in the Guildhall Museum, London, by Mr. F. Elmore Jones, 1938.

Disposition: London: British Museum; Guildhall Museum (200 coins); Sir John Evans (some of these may now be in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford amongst the coins bequeathed by Sir Arthur Evans in 1941; the majority have no further indication of origin on their tickets). The hoard was found during excavations, but great secrecy was observed about the exact site and circumstances of the discovery. About 2,800 coins came into the hands of E. H. Willett through Mr. Baily of Gracechurch Street, and he eventually left another 200 to the Guildhall Museum. There is no record of any container.

256. LONDON, No. 17, Waterloo Bridge, 1884

About 100 Ʀ Anglo-Saxon pennies (97 listed). Deposit: *c.* 860–75.

MERCIA (96): Burgred, *BMC* (A) types *a–d* ('Lunette' reverses)[4]—*no mint-name*: moneyers, Beaglia (Beacilia?), Berneah, Cenred, Cunehe (Cunehelm?), Cutherc, Deala, Dealge, Dearwulf, Diga, Dudda, Dudwine, Eadwulf, Ethelred, Ethelwulf, Gudmund, Heawulf, Hereferth, Hussa, Osmund, Tata, Wine, Wulfeard, Wulfred. WESSEX (1): Æthelred I, *BMC* (A) type i var. *a—no mint-name*: Berneaf, 1.

Nathan Heywood in *NC*³ iv (1884), pp. 349–50.

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[1] Identified by Evans as Winchester (mint-name ƿINCE) but Wicing is a Worcester moneyer.

[2] Evans gave this coin to Winchester but may have misread the mint, as Burewine is a well-known Wallingford moneyer.

[3] Evans did not give a mint here, but the reading GIPE is clearly Ipswich. Brooke does not give this moneyer though Ælfwine does appear.

[4] Originally listed according to Hawkins's types 1 (12 coins), 2 (4 coins), and 3 (about 80 coins). These correspond roughly to *BMC* (A) i, pp. 27 ff., and to Brooke, p. 29.

Disposition: Heywood could not get exact information about the number of coins discovered, but he was able to examine the varieties listed above. He does not state what happened to the hoard.

257. LONDON, No. 18, Westminster (Dean's Yard), 30 July 1863

210+an uncertain number of AV English (11 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1380.

Edward III: nobles, 6 (4 with French title; 2 with Aquitaine only). Richard II: nobles, 5.

NC (N.S.) iii (1863), p. 215 under initials T. J. A.

Disposition: Most of the hoard was disposed of to a refiner who paid the finders £212. 10*s.* He is said to have melted down the coins. Three coins from this hoard were sold at Sotheby's in 1907 (catalogue of General Barton's property, 30 Jan. 1907. Lots 96 and 97).

258. LONDON, No. 19, Westminster (Abbey Cloisters), 1 Aug. 1863

11 AV English. Deposit: Late XIVth century.

These coins consisted of 'rose-nobles'. A parliamentary return of treasure trove between 13 May 1863 and 1 March 1864 specified the value of these coins as £9. 18*s.*

NC (N.S.) iv (1864), p. 157 (Editor).

Disposition: Treasury.

Note: It is significant that the number of coins mentioned is 11; this and the date of discovery suggest a confusion with the Westminster (Dean's Yard) hoard above.

259. LONDON, No. 20, Westminster (bed of River Thames), 1841

178 AV English. Deposit: After 1377.

Edward III: nobles, 72 (French title, 24; Aquitaine title only, 31; both titles, 5); half-nobles, 64 (French title, 9; Aquitaine only, or without either title, 36; without either title, 16); quarter-nobles, 38 (French title, 5; without either title, 31). 1 noble and 2 half-nobles of Calais mint included; also 1 noble of Edward III muled with a rev. of Richard II (R in centre).

J. D. Cuff in *NC* vi (1842), pp. 133 ff.

Disposition: A large part of this hoard was offered to Mr. Charles Roach-Smith by some labourers who would not at first say where the coins were found. Roach-Smith bought them together with the remains of the brass casket which contained the hoard.

260. LOUGH LYNN, Co. West Meath, *c.* 1844

25 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 959.

ANGLO-SAXON (21 pennies): ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. Plegmund, cf. *BMC* (A) i, var. 2 (*v.* pp. 79 ff.)—Hereferth, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelstan: *Portrait series*; var. not given, 1. *Series A* (with mint-name)—Chester: Deorulf (cf. *BMC* (A) ii, p. 108, no. 26), 1. York: Regnald, 1. *Series B* (no mint-name)—'Winc'

(Wilne?), 2. Eadmund: *Series A*, *BMC* (A) type vi—Oxford: Reingrim, 1. *Series B*, *BMC* (A) type i?—Durmod, 1; uncertain variety, 1. Eadred: *Series A*, *BMC* (A) type v: mint and moneyer not given 1. *Series B*, *BMC* (A) type i—Hunred, 1; Oswald, 1; Theodmær, 1. Type ii (with 'S' in field)—Elfrics (Elfred?), 1; uncertain coins of Eadred, 2. Eadwig: *Series B*, *BMC* (A) type i–iii?—Adelweard, 1; Boiga, 1; uncertain coins, 2. Eadgar: *BMC* (A) type v? (undescribed), 1. DANISH (2 pennies). NORTHUMBRIA: Anlaf: *BMC* (A) type ii (Raven type), 1. Eric: *BMC* (A) type ii (Sword type)—Leofric, 1. FOREIGN (2 deniers): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 'Lodoicus' (Louis le Débonnaire?), 1. FRANCE or AQUITAINE?, 'Carlus' (Charles le Chauve or Carloman?), 1.

John Lindsay in *NC* vi (1843–4), pp. 216 ff.
Disposition: Unknown. The coins passed through Lindsay's hands.

261. LOUGH SWILLY, Co. Donegal, 1864

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (only 6 listed). Deposit: *c.* 950–70?

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type i–iii—*no mint-name*: moneyers Asferth, Farthein, Isembert, and Merofi (?).

NC (N.S.), iv (1864), p. 156 (Editor) quoting J. L. Porter in *Athenaeum*, 9 April 1864.
Disposition: Most of the coins were thrown away by the finders, and others were given to children. The above 6 coins came into the possession of Mr. J. L. Porter of Brandon Towers, Belfast.

262. LOWESTOFT, Suffolk, 1905

9 Æ Norman pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1135.

Henry I—Bristol: *BMC* (N) type xiv, Ailwald, 1. Canterbury: *BMC* (N) type xv, Robert, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. London: *BMC* (N) type xiv, Alfwine, 1; type xv, . . . ICR,[1] 1; Ulfraven, 1. Northampton: *BMC* (N) type xiv, Geffrei, 1. Norwich: *BMC* (N) type xv, Oter, 1. Oxford: *BMC* (N) type xv, Rawulf. Southwark: *BMC* (N) type xiv, uncertain moneyer, 1.

Stewart A. McDowall in *NC*^{4} v (1905), p. 112; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, p. xxvi.
Disposition: The hoard came into the possession of McDowall in 1905.

263. LUGGA, Co. Meath, *c.* 1843

10 Æ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Oriental. Deposit: *c.* 920–30.

ANGLO-SAXON (8 pennies): WESSEX, Edward the Elder. *BMC* (A) type ii—*no mint-name*: Eadhelm?, 1; Eadulf, 1; Lingear, 1; uncertain moneyer (blundered), 1. *BMC* (A) type iii (Bust l.)—*no mint-name*: Gareard, 1; uncertain moneyer (retrograde), 1. *BMC* (A) type iv—*no mint-name*: uncertain moneyer (blundered), 1. *BMC* (A) type ix (Flower)—*no mint-name*: Heremod, 1. DANISH (1 penny):

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[1] Possibly SMAEWINE.

St. Edmund Memorial Coinage, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 108, nos. 268–72—Badimoi (Bado moneta?), 1. ORIENTAL (1 dirhem): SAMANIAN DYNASTY, Nasr Ibn Ahmed II—Samarḳand; A.D. 914, 1.

Aquilla Smith in *NC* (NS) iii (1863), pp. 255 ff.

Disposition: These coins were purchased for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in March 1863.

MACKRIE, 1850. See ISLAY, No. 1, No. 209 above

264. MALMESBURY, Glos., 1828

13 AR Norman pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1070?

William I:—*BMC* (N) type ii, 1; iv, 12. Mints: Canterbury, Cricklade?, Exeter, Hereford, London, Malmesbury, Oxford, and Winchester.

J. Y. Akerman in *NC* ii (1837), p. 106; C. W. Loscombe in *OP* (i), p. 189; P. W. P. Carlyon Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 100.

Disposition: C. W. Loscombe collection (9 coins) in 1828.

265. MARL VALLEY, Co. West Meath, June 1841

150 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies (2 described) with AV and AR ornaments. Deposit: XIth century?

KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelred II: 2+ an unspecified number.

Lindsay (H), p. 125.

Disposition: The coins were sold in Dublin and two of them were acquired by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald of Castle Town Delvin. The fate of the ornaments is unknown. They comprised 1 AV ring, 2 AR balls, and 2 AR pins with large heads. This hoard was found on or close to a skeleton. Marl Valley is a bog lying between Collinstown and Turin.

266. MELLENDEAN, Nr. Kelso, Roxburghshire, Oct. 1911

890 AR English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1296.

ENGLAND (704 pennies): Edward I and II—Fox cls. i–xv. Bristol, 65. Bury St. Edmunds, 8. Canterbury, 147. Chester, 3. Durham, Royal mint, 29; Episcopal mint, 6. Lincoln, 15. London, 381. Newcastle, 5. York, Royal mint, 41; Archbishop's mint, 4. IRELAND (18 pennies): Edward I—Dublin, 8; Waterford, 10. SCOTLAND (65 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type, 63. John Baliol: 2. FOREIGN. (103 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre. Namur: Ch. no. i, 16; Ch. no. 3, 1. Alost: Ch. no. 10, 1; Ch. no. 10/9, 1. HAINAUT, Jean II d'Avesnes. Valenciennes: Ch. no. 23, 2; Ch. no. 24, 2; Ch. no. 26, 5; Ch. no. 26/23, 1; Ch. no. 24/26, 1. Mons: Ch. no. 29, 11; Maubeuge: Ch. no. 37, 2; Ch. no. 38, 2. NAMUR (Marquisate). Gui de Dampierre. Ch. no. 49, 1; Ch. no. 50, 3. BRABANT (Duchy): Jean I. Ch. no. 95, 12; Ch. no. 96, 9; Ch. no. 101, 1. LOOZ: Arnold VIII, Ch. no. 144, 5;

Ch. no. 146/147, 8; Ch. no. 147, 7; Ch. no. 148, 2. Ch. no. 148 var., 1. CAMBRAI (Bishopric): Guillaume de Hainaut. Ch. no. 209, 1; Ch. no. 210, 7; uncertain var., 1.

George Sim in *NC*^{4} xiii (1913), pp. 62 ff.

Disposition: 532 coins forwarded to the National Museum, Edinburgh, for examination. 364 other coins were afterwards collected and submitted to Mr. Sim.

267. MILDENHALL, Suffolk, date ?

Æ English. Deposit: XIIIth century.

Henry II?. Short-cross pennies.

CAA xxxvi (1935), *proc.*, p. 104.

Disposition: Unknown.

268. MILFORD HAVEN, Pembrokeshire, date ?

c. 50 Æ Norman pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1129.

Henry I—*BMC* (N) types v and ix. No record of mints and moneyers.

W. J. Andrew in *NC*^{4} i (1901), p. 94.

Disposition: Hoard dispersed. Andrew saw some of the coins and based his notes on Henry I's types v and ix on them, but no full account of the hoard is available.

269. MILTON REGIS, Kent, 1916

6 Æ Anglo-Saxon sceattas with 3 *N* pendants. Deposit: Late VIIth century?

BMC (A) type 2 *a*, 3; type 27 *b*, 3.

C. H. V. Sutherland in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), pp. 42 ff.; note in *Ant. J.* vi (1926), p. 446 (jewellery illustrated).

Disposition: London, British Museum (one pendant purchased 1921, the rest of the hoard in 1926).

270. MILTON STREET, Sussex, 1843

About 60 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (51 listed). Deposit: After 1050?

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Cnut—*BMC* (A) type vi (some ?).[1] *BMC* (A) type viii— Chichester: Wulfnoth, 1. Cricklade: Ælfwine, 1. Leicester? (LEC)[2]: Wulfwi, 1. Lincoln: Osgot, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvi ?—Hastings: Ælfwerd, 1. Lewes: Ælfwerd, 1. Lincoln: Wulfwine, 1. London: Brihtwine, 1. Thetford: Ælfwold, 1. Winchester: Leodmær, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvii *a*[3]—Lewes: Edward, 1. Harold I: *BMC* (A) type v—London: Widige, 1. Winchester: Estan (rev. of Cnut), 1. Harthacnut: *BMC* (A) type i—Hastings: Brid, 2. Edward the Confessor: *BMC* (A) type i— Exeter: Ælfwine, 1. Hastings: Brid, 2. Lewes: Oswold, 1. Leicester (LEHR):

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[1] Ruding, pl. xxiii, no. 21. In early accounts of the find this type and type xvii *a* (R. pl. xxiii, no. 22) are not separated.

[2] Or Chester (LEG).

[3] Some may be of *BMC* type vi—see above.

Wulfric, 1. London: Eland, 1; Elgfar, 1; Godwine, 1; Wulgar, 1. Sandwich (SΛDƿ): Leofwine, 1. Winchester: Godric, 1. *BMC* (A) type iv—Dover: Boge, 1. Gloucester: Ælfsige, 1. London: Lifinc, 1; Wulstan, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 1. *BMC* (A) type v—London: Godric, 1; Swetman, 1. *BMC* (A) type vi—Bath: Godric, 1. *BMC* (A) type vii—Canterbury: Leofstan, 1. Dover: Eustan (Æstan?), 2. Hastings: Brid, 1; Dunninc, 1. Hereford: Ælfwi, 1. Lewes: Edwine, 1; Oswold, 2. London: Ælcdine (Ælfwine?), 1; Ælfred, 1; Aldgar, 1; Brihtwine, 1; Leofric, 1. Southwark (ΣVNG): Osmund, 1. Wilton: Ælfwine, 1. Winchester: Æstan, 1.

NC vi (1843–4), *proc.*, p. 19; Charles Ade in *SAC* i (1847), pp. 38 ff.
Disposition: Charles Ade's collection, 1843.

271. MONIFIETH, Angus, 15 Sept. 1854

700 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign (200 recovered). Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (pennies): Edward I–II—Mints of Berwick, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds (incl. Robt. de Hadelie), Canterbury, Durham, Kingston (Hull), London, Newcastle, and York. IRELAND (1+an unknown number of pennies): Edward I—Dublin: 'triangle' type, 1. SCOTLAND (uncertain number of sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type. FOREIGN (1+an unknown number of sterlings): BRABANT and LIMBURG. Jean I–II: 'Dux Limburgie' type, 1.

Andrew Jervise in *PSAS* ii (1855), pp. 63 ff.

Disposition: A great part of this hoard was disposed of by the finders before it came to the notice of Mr. Jervise. He succeeded in recovering 200 coins, a selection of which was sent to Lord Panmure, the owner of the land. 6 coins were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in March 1855. These coins cannot be traced in the collection now at the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh.

272. MONTRAIVE (MONTRAVE), Fifeshire, 10 May 1877

9,441 Æ English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1356.

ENGLAND (8,722): Henry III, Short-cross pennies of uncertain classes—Canterbury, 2. Edward I–II (all pennies: Fox cl. i to xv inclusive?)—Berwick, 170 (6 'imitations' are probably of Blunt cl. vii, *c.* 1318); Bristol, 215; Bury St. Edmunds (including coins of Robt. de Hadelie), 310; Canterbury, 2,207; Durham (including ☩, ⸸, and 🦁 marks), 695; Chester, 10; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 17; London, 4,373; Newcastle, 106; York, 198. Forgeries of Edwardian pennies—various mints, 186. Edward III. *Early coins*, 1327–35.—Bury St. Edmunds, 1 (a few other pennies with lombardic n may be of this issue). '*Florin*' *coinage*, 1344–51—Canterbury: 7 pennies; Durham: number uncertain. London: 3 pennies. York: 1 penny. '*Pre-treaty*' *coinage*, 1351–60. Lawrence ser. A–g?—Durham: pennies of Bp. Hatfield with ⸸ or ƒ on rev. and reading 'Dureme', 'Dunelmie', &c., 66. London: groats, 35; half-groats, 4; pennies, 97. York: groats, 4; pennies, 12. IRELAND (142 pennies):

Edward I, Dublin: 100; Waterford: 33. Contemporary forgeries of Irish coins: 9. ANGLO-GALLIC (8): AQUITAINE, Edward II. ¾-face sterlings, 8. SCOTLAND (431): William the Lion, 1 sterling. Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 242; sterlings of St. Andrews mint, 7. Robert Bruce, 12 sterlings. David II. *First coinage*, before 1351:—'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 18. *Second coinage*—Aberdeen: groats, 3; half-groat, 1; sterlings, 3. Edinburgh: groats, 124; half-groats, 7; sterlings, 14. FOREIGN (286 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre. Namur, 6. Robert de Béthune, 29. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes, 7. NAMUR (county), Marie d'Artois. Mint of Merode, cf. Ch. no. 66, 1. Guillaume I, mint of Namur, 9. BRABANT (Duchy), Jean I, 3; Jean II, 2; Jean III, 1. ARLEUX, Jean de Flandre, Mint of Herstal, 1. LOOZ (county), Arnold VIII, 5. CHINY (county), Louis IV of Looz, cf. Ch. nos. 156–7, 1. LUXEMBOURG (county), Henri IV, 1; Henri V, 1; Jean l'Aveugle as King of Bohemia and Poland, cf. Ch. nos. 168–9 and 179–88 (exact var. uncertain), 26; other issues (cf. Ch. nos. 170–7 reading 'Lucenbgensis', &c.), 72. LORRAINE (duchy), Ferri IV, 4. BAR (county), Edouard I, cf. Ch. no. 193, 1. TOUL (bishopric), under Ferri IV of Lorraine?, cf. Ch. no. 196, 6; uncertain var., 5. CAMBRAI (bishopric), Guillaume de Hainaut, cf. Ch. nos. 209–15, 3; Gui de Collemède, cf. Ch. nos. 216–18, 2; Capitular coins, cf. Ch. nos. 219–21, 1. LIGNY (county), Valeran II of Luxembourg. Mint of Serain?, cf. Ch. nos. 226–37, 13. RETHEL (county), Louis de Flandre, cf. Ch. no. 238, 1. PORCIEN (county), Gaucher de Châtillon. Mints of Yves and Neuf-Château, cf. Ch. nos. 241–7 and 248–9, 69. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis of Bavaria, cf. Ch. nos. 314–20, 11. TRIER (archbishopric), Baldwin of Luxembourg, cf. Ch. nos. 327–31?, 1. COLOGNE (archbishopric), Henry of Virnenburg. Mint of Bonn, cf. Ch. nos. 354–8, 3. SCHONECK, Hartard, cf. Ch. nos. 437–8, 1.

George Sim in *PSAS* xvi (1882), pp. 487 ff. (summary); Burns (i), pp. 187 ff. (detailed discussion of Edwardian pennies based on the hoard). A further account by the same author was to have appeared in *AS* v, but was apparently never published.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities (2,968 coins and the pot); 6,647 coins returned to the Scottish Exchequer. This hoard was found in a metal pot 8½ in. high and 29½ in. in circumference with tripod legs and side loops (see ABERDEEN, no. 4, HESLEYSIDE, no. 193, and CLOSEBURN, no. 95, for other pots of this class).

273. MORAYSHIRE, 1785

98 AR Scottish pennies of William the Lion. Deposit: After 1165.

AS iii (1831). *Don.*, p. 33.

Disposition: Given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by James Brodie in 1785.

274. MOUNTAIN ASH, Glamorgan, 1947

3 AV English. Deposit: Late XIVth century.

Richard II: noble, 1; unidentified nobles, 2.

Information from Mr. H. N. Savory, 1947.
Disposition: Cardiff, National Museum of Wales (Richard II noble). Whereabouts of other two coins unknown.

275. MUCKINISH, Inagh, Co. Clare, spring of 1933 and again in 1934

Æ English (5 recovered). Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307.

Edward I pennies. Bristol, 1. Durham, 1. London, 3.

D. F. Gleeson in *JAAI*[7] v (1935), pp. 147 ff.
Disposition: Most of the coins were thrown away by the finder.

276. MULLABODEN, Co. Kildare, March 1871

6 Æ Foreign. Deposit: IXth–Xth century?

FRANCE: Carolingian deniers; unspecified rulers and types.

NC (N.S.) xii (1871), *proc.*, p. 4.
Disposition: Exhibited at a Royal Numismatic Society meeting by Mr. Vaux on behalf of Mr. Sherman, 21 Dec. 1871.

277. MUNGRETT, Co. Limerick, before 1841?

2 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies with several Æ ingots. Deposit: Xth century.

KINGS OF ENGLAND. Edward the Elder and Æthelstan.

Lindsay (H), p. 125.
Disposition: This hoard was found in a stone quarry.

278. NETHERFIELD, Dumfriesshire, 30 March 1860

194 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1300–7.

ENGLAND (186 pennies): Edward I–II—Berwick, 3. Bristol, 5. Bury St. Edmunds, 4. Canterbury, 49. Durham, 23. Lincoln, 1. London, 91. Newcastle, 3. York, 4. Illegible, 3. IRELAND (5 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, 5. SCOTLAND (4). Alexander III: sterlings of unspecified type, 3. John Baliol, 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1. FOREIGN (4). Sterlings of FLANDERS: Robert de Béthune, Alost mint. Sterlings of HAINAUT: Jean II d'Avesnes, Mons, and Valenciennes mints.

George Sim in *NC* (N.S.) i (1861), pp. 56 ff.
Disposition: Scottish Exchequer.

279. NEWARK, Notts., 7 June 1881

23+17 fragments Æ English. Deposit: *c.* 1260–70.

Henry III: Long-cross pennies—Lawrence cl. iii–v?—Canterbury: Gilbert, 1; Ion, 1; Iohs, 1; Walter?, 1; Willem, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. London: Henri, 2; Nicole, 2; Renaud, 1. Newcastle: uncertain moneyer, 1. Cut halfpennies, 11. Broken pieces, 17.

J. Toplis in *NC*[3] i (1861), pp. 310–11.

Disposition: This hoard—found on the premises of Messrs. Caparn, Hankey & Co.—was deposited under an upturned jar of light red unglazed wheel-turned ware (drawing in *NC* 1861, p. 310). Toplis examined 12 of the coins. The majority of the coins and the jar remained in the possession of Messrs. Caparn, Hankey & Co.

280. NEWBURY, Berks., 1756

3,499 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1305–7.

ENGLAND (3,384 pennies): Edward I–II (exact classes cannot be determined)—Berwick, 37. Bristol, 85. Bury St. Edmunds, Robt. de Hadl., 6; no moneyer's name, 128. Canterbury, 1,017. Chester, 3. Durham, 317. Exeter, 5. Kingston (Hull), 10. Lincoln, 26. London, 1,660. Newcastle, 32. York, 58. Illegible coins (some may be Scottish or Foreign), 31. IRELAND (36 pennies): Edward I—Dublin?, 36. SCOTLAND (28 sterlings): Alexander III and John Baliol ('Rex Scotorum' type?). FOREIGN (51 sterlings). Those specified are: Flanders, Robert de Béthune—Alost and Mons, cf. Ch. pl. iii, nos. 1–4, and Alost, Ch. pl. iii, no. 5 ('Scottish' type); 'Enigmatic' sterling, Mons; SERAIN, Valeren II of Ligny, cf. Ch. pl. xviii, no. 3 ('Irish triangle' type) and nos. 4–6 ('English' type).

Snelling, p. 13, note (o) and figs. A–D (= foreign sterlings of Alost, Mons, and Serain described above).

Disposition: The hoard came into Snelling's possession.

281. NEWCASTLE, Northumberland, No. 1, 1821

Æ English. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

Many coins of the reign of Edward I (exact composition of this hoard unknown).

Sheriton Holmes in *AÆ* xxvi (1896), p. 13.

Disposition: Unknown.

282. NEWCASTLE, No. 2, 1860

Æ English and Irish pennies. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

Edward I–II (8 coins listed). Mints of Bristol, Canterbury, London, and Waterford.

AÆ (N.S.) v (1860–1) *proc.*, p. 169.

Disposition: 8 coins in the collection of Dr. Bruce. Majority of coins dispersed.

283. NEWCASTLETON, Roxburghshire, 27 Apr. 1937

14 Æ English. Deposit: After 1260.

Henry III: Long-cross pennies—Bury St. Edmunds, Lawrence: cl. iii, Ion?, 1. Canterbury: cl. v?, Nicole, 1. Lincoln: cl. iii, Ricard, 1; Walter, 1. London: cl. i, Nicole, 1; cl. iii, Nicole, 1; cl. v *a*, Nicole, 1; cl. v *b*, Henri, 2; Ricard?, 1. York: cl. iii, Ion, 1. Uncertain mints (perhaps London): cl. ii, Henri, 1; cl. iii, Henri, 1; cl. v *c*, Willem, 1.

Robert Kerr in *NC*⁵ xviii (1938), pp. 61–62.
Disposition: The coins were sent to the British Museum for examination.

284. NEW CUMNOCK, Ayrshire, March 1882

183 AV and AR English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1480.

ENGLISH (138): Edward III—London: groats, 10; half-groats, 10. Henry V—London: groats, 11; half-groats, 5. Henry VI—London: groats, 6. Calais: groats, 66; half-groats, 28. 'Henry', London groat (contemporary forgery), 1. Edward IV—London: 'heavy' groat (m.m. unspecified), 1. SCOTTISH (45): Robert III, Edinburgh, groats, 4. James I–II, AV St. Andrews, 21; half St. Andrews, 2. James I–III, AV St. Andrews, 18.

George Sim in *PSAS* xvi (1882), pp. 471 ff., and *NC*³ iii (1882), p. 354.
Disposition: Scottish Exchequer.

285. NEW LUCE, Wigtonshire, 1859

5 AR English. Deposit: XIIIth century.

Henry II–III. Short-cross pennies—classes not identified.

PSAS iii (1859) *don.*, p. 247.
Disposition: Edinburgh?

286. NEWMINSTER, Northumberland, 1925

472 AR English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: In or after 1307.

ENGLAND (416 pennies): Edward I—Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 2; iii, 18; ix, 2. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. iii, 2; iv, 1; v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 3; x *a*, 1; x *b*, 1. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 10; iv, 34; v, 6; vii, 1; ix, 13; x *a*, 2; x *b*, 2. Chester: Fox cl. ix, 1. Durham: Fox cl. ii, 2; iii, 7; iv, 2; iv ✠, 3; viii, 1; ix ✠, 4; ix *Sede Vacante*, 7; x *a*, 2. Kingston: Fox cl. ix, 3. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 10. London: Fox cl. i *a*, 1; i *c*, 8; i *d*, 5; ii, 14; iii, 95; iv, 58; v, 4; *mule* vi/v, 1; vii, 2; viii, 14; ix, 33; *mule* x *a*/ix, 13; *mule* x *b*/ix, 3; x *c*, 4. Newcastle: Fox cl. ix, 3; *mule* ix/x, 2; x *a*, 1. York: Fox cl. ii, 4; iii, 8; ix, 4. Contemporary forgeries, 2. *Brockage* (obv.), 1. IRELAND (18 pennies): Edward I—Dublin, 12; Waterford, 6. SCOTLAND (38 sterlings): Alexander III, 31. John Baliol, 7 including 1 of St. Andrews mint. FOREIGN (2 sterlings). CAMBRAI (bishopric): Guillaume de Hainaut, 1. GELDERS: Renaud I, 1.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁵ vii (1927), pp. 277 ff.
Disposition: Not stated; the coins were presumably sent to the British Museum for examination.

287. NEWPORT, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1849

2,392 AR English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1340.

ENGLAND (2,198 pennies): Henry III. Long-cross type—Winchester: Huge, 1.

Edward I–II—Berwick, 41. Bristol, 51. Bury St. Edmunds, 90. Canterbury, 656. Chester, 3. Durham, 112 (Marks: ✠ of Bek, ✝ of Kellawe, ♌ of Beaumont). Kingston (Hull), 12. London, 1,167. Newcastle, 23. York, 42 (✤ on rev.). IRELAND (20 pennies): Edward I—Dublin, 14. Waterford, 6. ANGLO-GALLIC (2 sterlings): Edward II?, 2. SCOTLAND (37 sterlings): Alexander III, 31. John Baliol, 6. FOREIGN (35 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre or Robert de Béthune. Mints of Alost and Louvain, 6. HAINAUT, Jean II d'Avesnes. Mons, 1. BRABANT, Jean I or II, 2. ARLEUX, Jean of Flanders, 1. CAMBRAI (bishopric), Gui de Collemède, 1. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny, 5. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon, 15. 'Enghien', 1. GELDERS, Renaud I. Arnhem, 1. 'Ottona in Italy' (German Emperor Otto?), 2.

J. A. Barton in *NC* xiii (1850), pp. 140 ff.; for foreign sterlings see correspondence between J. B. Bergne and J. A. Barton in *JBAA* v (1849), pp. 362–4 and 378.

Disposition: The hoard was offered for sale by Messrs. Perress & Dallimore, owners of the ground. A few of the coins are in the Carisbrooke Castle Museum, but there is no trace of the container. (Information from Mr. J. Jones.)

288. NEWRY (district), Co. Down, date ?

1,115 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: after 1216?
ENGLAND (534 pennies, 5 cut halfpennies): Henry II–III. Short-cross coins—classes not identified. IRELAND (534+an unknown number): John as Lord of Ireland (1177–99).—Halfpennies, 'Johannes Dom' type (Grueber p. 215, no. 7), 2. John as king (1199–1216)—Dublin. Pennies, 290; halfpennies, moneyer Roberd, 2; farthing, 1. Uncertain mint (blundered). Penny, 1. John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster (1185): 'Patrick' farthings, Grueber p. 215, nos. 8–9—Carrickfergus mint (number uncertain); Downpatrick mint, reading DE DVNO on rev., 238. SCOTLAND (5 sterlings): William the Lion, 5.

*JAAI*² ii (1857) *proc.*, p. 61.
Disposition: Unknown.

289. NORFOLK, County, *c.* 1881

136 Æ English and Irish groats. Deposit: *c.* 1485. Henry VI. Calais: gp. i, 1;
ENGLAND (135): Henry V. London: ✶ on shoulder, 1. Henry VI. Calais: gp. i, 1;
uncertain gp., 1. *Restoration coinage*, 1470–1—London: m.m. ✣, 1. York: m.m. ⚜,
1. Edward IV. *Light coinage*, 1465–70.—Bristol: *mule* ✳/✿, 1; ✳, 4; ♛, 3. Cov-
entry: ✳, 1. London: ✿, 8; *mule* ✳/✿, 2; ✳, 12; *mule* ♛/✳, 13; ♛, 22; *mule*
✣/✳, 6. Norwich: ✳, 4. York: ⚜, 7; ⚜/uncertain mk., 1; *mule* ⚜/✳, 1. *Second*
reign, 1471–83—London: m.m. ✣, 2; ○, 9; *mule* ○/⊙, 1; ⊙, 1; ✣, 2; *mule* ✢/✣,
3; ✣ and pellet, 11; ✚, 1; ★, 10. Richard III—London: m.m. ❀, 3; *mule* ❀/🐗, 1;
🐗, 1. IRELAND (1): Edward IV, Waterford (English type): m.m. ✳/no mk., 1.

L. A. Lawrence in *BNJ*¹ viii (1911), pp. 149 ff. and plate.

Disposition: London, L. A. Lawrence collection, 1911. No other information about the coins which had passed through many hands before they reached Lawrence. From a study of other hoards of this class it appears probable that these coins were found at Wymondham, Norfolk, about 1881. Two survivors from that hoard are in possession of Mr. J. C. Thompson of King's Lynn, Norfolk. See WYMONDHAM, no. 382 below. For a possible further section of this find see also nos. 369 and 370 below.

290. NORTHAMPTON, spring of 1873

194 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit. *c.* 1280–90?

ENGLISH (192 pennies): Edward I—Bristol, 8. Canterbury, 59. Durham, 5. Lincoln, 9. London, 103. York, 8. (The descriptions of these coins suggest that they were all of the earlier part of Edward's reign—Fox cl. i–iii.) SCOTLAND (2 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type, 2.

J. F. Neck in *NC*³ ii (1882), pp. 108 ff.

Disposition: The coins listed above came into the possession of a London dealer who showed them to Neck. Two other coins—one of London and the other of Bury St. Edmunds (Robt. de Hadelie) were recorded as having been found. They probably remained with the finder.

291. NORTH BERWICK, Haddingtonshire, Dec. 1882

63 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

ENGLAND: Edward I and II pennies—Berwick, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Durham, London, and York. IRELAND: Edward I pennies—Waterford (unspecified number). SCOTLAND: Alexander III sterlings, 2.

George Sim in *PSAS* xvi (1882), pp. 465 ff.

Disposition: Scottish Exchequer for examination. Coins returned to the finders.

292. NORWICH, Ber Street, 10 Oct. 1854

5 AV English. Deposit: After 1370?

Edward III: 5 nobles (4 without French title = Treaty or Post-treaty series).

NA iv (1854), *proc.*, pp. 365–6.

Disposition: Unknown.

293. NOTTINGHAM, No. 1, 1693

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (1 described). Deposit: After 901.

WESSEX: Edward the Elder—Br. type 6, Heremod, 1.

Thoresby, p. 346.

Disposition: Unknown. This coin is said by Thoresby to have been found 'with many others'.

294. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2, 1786

About 20 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies of Edward the Confessor. Deposit: *c.* 1050–66?

Lindsay (H), p. 121, quoting Merry's *Remarks on the Coinage of England*, p. 6.
Disposition: Unknown.

295. NOTTINGHAM, No. 3, 5 Jan. 1880

150+? Æ Norman. Deposit: *c.* 1141.

Henry I: pennies, Br. type i—Norwich: Howord, 1. Br. type x—Chichester: Brand, 1. Type xv. At least 7 pieces, including mints of London and Norwich. Stephen: pennies of type i ('Watford'). About 150 coins, inadequately recorded. *Irregular issues.* Stephen, type i with erased obv. die.—Canterbury?: uncertain moneyer, 1; Norwich?: Eustace (uncertain reading), 1; Walter, 1 or more; uncertain moneyers (1 of Alfward?), 3; Nottingham: Swein, 1 or more. Br. var. ii, PERERIC, 1+an uncertain number. Br. var. iv *a* (Midland district?), 'at least one coin'.

John Toplis in *NC*^{3} i (1881), pp. 36 ff.; W. J. Andrew in *NC*^{4} i (1901), chapt. v, pp. 31 ff. and in *BNJ*^{1} i (1904), pp. 30 ff. (general historical account); G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, pp. xxvii ff.

Disposition: The bulk of this hoard was dispersed by the finders but a few coins reached the British Museum, and others went to the Nottingham Museum. Toplis also acquired some, which he exhibited to the Royal Numismatic Society in 1880.

296. NUNEATON, Warws., 1889

About 400 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish (20 recovered). Deposit *c.* 1470–90?

ENGLAND (17): John, Short-cross penny—Canterbury: Brooke gp. iv, Goldwine, 1. Edward I pennies—Canterbury: Fox cl. iii *c*, 1; x, 1. London: Fox cl. i *a*, 1; iii *c*, 1; iv, 1; vi, 1; x, 1; uncertain cl., 1. York: Fox cl. x?, 1. Edward II pennies—Canterbury: Unspecified cl., 2. Edward III. *Early period*—Canterbury: 1 penny. *Coinage of 1351–77*—London: 1 clipped groat. Henry VI. Groat of Calais: Br. gp. i, 1. Edward IV, groat of Bristol, Br. gp. iv, i.m. 👑, 1. IRELAND (1): Edward IV, clipped penny. SCOTLAND (1 sterling): Alexander III, Burns no. 34.

MS. letters from Mr. J. Howard Brown to Dr. J. G. Milne, dated 6 and 17 June 1933. (Archives, Heberden Coin Room, Oxford.)

Disposition: Out of 400 coins in the hoard, 20 (those described above) were in the possession of Mr. George Shrimpton of Nuneaton in 1933. The rest were thought to have been dispersed shortly after they were found.

297. OFFHAM, Sussex, 1796

A small quantity of Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies, mostly of Edward the Confessor and Harold II. Deposit: *c.* 1066?

J. C. Lucas in *SAC* xxi (1869), p. 219, quoting Dallaway and Cartwright, *History of the Rape of Arundel*, p. 222.

298. OLDCASTLE, Co. Meath, before 1900

Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies (12 preserved, 9 listed). Deposit: *c.* 950–5.

ANGLO-SAXON (7): KINGS OF ENGLAND: Eadmund, *BMC* (A) type?—*no mint-name*: moneyer CVDI DIIOI [misreading of Dudig?], 1. Eadred. *BMC* (A) type i–iv?—no *mint-name*: Boia, 1; Demence, 1; Hunred, 1; Ingelgar, 1; Manne, 1. Eadwig, *BMC* (A) type i–iv—*no mint-name*: Heriger, 1. DANISH (2): YORK, Anlaf. *BMC* (A) type ii (Raven)—Adelferth, 1. *BMC* (A) type v (Flower)—Ingelgar, 1.

E. Crofton Rotheram, in *JAAI*^{5} x (1900), p. 253.

Disposition: Of the 12 coins preserved, one was lost, two were owned by a local resident (one later sold), and the rest came into the possession of Mr. Rotheram (see above).

ONCHAN, Isle of Man, 1894. See DOUGLAS, No. 127 above

ORMONDE CASTLE FIELD, Co. Waterford, 1931. See CARRICK-ON-SUIR, No. 74 above

299. OUTCHESTER, Northumberland, 1817

c. 1,000 Æ English and Scottish (31 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1170.

ENGLAND (21 pennies): Henry II type i (Tealby).—Canterbury: Allen cl. C. Goldeep, 2. Ipswich: Allen cl. B. Nicole, 1. Lincoln: Allen cl. A. Swein, 1. Allen cl. B. Godric, 1. London: Allen cl. A. Geffrei, 1; Pieres M, 1. Allen cl. D. Acard, 1. Newcastle: Allen cl. A. Willem, 1. Allen cl. E. Willem, 1. Northampton: Allen cl. A. Stefne, 1. Norwich: Allen cl. A. Renier, 1. Stafford: Allen cl. C. Willem, 1. Thetford: Allen cl. A. Siwate, 1; Willem Ma, 1; Allen cl. C. Siwate, 1; Willem, 1. York: Allen cl. A. Hervi, 1; Norman, 1. *Baronial coins* (2): Henry, Earl of Northumberland[1] Br. gp. ii (*d*), 2. SCOTLAND (10 sterlings): David I.—Berwick, 1; Roxburgh, 3; Uncertain mints, 5. Malcolm IV?, 1.

D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), pp. xlix ff., quoting Sykes *Local Records or Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland, Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Berwick-upon-Tweed*, ii (1886), p. 104 and *Northumberland County History*, i. 199; G. Askew in *NC*^{5} xx (1940), p. 52.

Disposition: The 32 coins listed above were given to the British Museum by Mr. J. Dyer (1819) and Mr. J. H. Locker (1827). The greater part of the hoard was claimed by Greenwich Hospital which owned the land on which it was found, and it cannot now be traced.

300. OXFORD, No. 1, Carfax, 1896

4 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 930.

WESSEX, Edward the Elder: *BMC* (A) type iii—Leicester: uncertain moneyer,

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[1] This is Brooke's attribution, but see *BMC* (H^2), p. l, footnote, where Allen puts forward reasons for assigning coins of this type to the rebellion of the young King Henry in 1173, rather than to Henry of Northumberland (1139–53).

1 (fragmentary coin). KINGS OF ENGLAND, Æthelstan: *BMC* (A) type ii?—Chester: Theorulf, 1. *BMC* (A) type i or ii—*no mint-name*: Abba, 1; Megenfreth, 1. (All badly corroded, broken, or repaired.)

Never published. These 4 coins, discovered on the site of Carfax church, are in the Ashmolean Museum; their donor is unknown.

301. OXFORD, No. 2, 1868

213 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1351.

ENGLAND (208). Edward I (Pennies; 1 halfpenny, 1 farthing)—Berwick, 4. Bristol: Fox cl. iii, 5; vii ✿ on breast, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. iii, Robt. de Hadelie, 2; ix with ✶, 1; x, 6. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 5; ix no ✶, 2; x, 6. Chester: Fox cl. iii, 1. Durham: Fox cl. iii (2 with ✠), 4; ix with ✶ and ✠, 3. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 10. London: Pennies, Fox cl. iii/ii *mule*?, 1; iii and iv, 31; ix, 8; x, 4. Halfpenny, Fox cl. ix?, 1. Farthing, Fox cl. ii?, 1. Newcastle: Fox cl. iii, 1; ix no ✶, 4. York: Fox cl. iii, 1; ix with ✶ (✤ on rev.), 2. Edward II (Pennies, halfpennies).—Berwick: halfpennies (1 with bear's head in rev.), 2. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xi–xv, 8. Canterbury: Fox cl. xi–xv, 17. Durham: Fox cl. xi–xv, 15 (✠, 6; ⸸, 3; no mark, 6). London: Fox cl. xi–xv, 32. Edward I–III. Uncertain London farthings, 3. Edward III. *Coinage of 1335–44*—London: Halfpennies, 2; farthings, 21. '*Florin' coinage*, 1344–51—London: pennies, 3. *Pre-treaty coinage*, 1351–60—London: penny, Lawrence ser. E?, 1. Uncertain Canterbury and Durham pennies (Edward III?), 2. IRELAND (3): Edward I—Dublin. Pennies, 2. Waterford: farthing (cf. Fox cl. iii?), 1. SCOTLAND (1): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1. FOREIGN (1): ARLEUX, Jean of Flanders. Sterling, Ch. pl. xviii, no. 2, 1.

Arthur Evans in *NC* (N.S.) xi (1871), pp. 265 ff.
Disposition: Evans did not hear of the existence of this hoard until two years after its discovery. He was then able to examine most of the coins. Subsequent fate of the hoard unknown.

302. PAISLEY, Renfrewshire, No. 1, Oct. 1787

Deposit: Early IXth century?

'A considerable number of Anglo-Saxon Stycas were found, on which were the names Edilof, Ediluf, Edilvegh, Edilred, and Edihed Rex and various others.' Presumably the names 'Edilaf' and 'Ediluf' represent the moneyer Ediluth of Eardwulf or Æthelred I of Northumbria. The others are probably of King Æthelred II and Eanbald, Archbishop of York (moneyer Æthelred).

Lindsay (S), p. 262.
Disposition: Unknown.

303. PAISLEY, Renfrewshire, No. 2, 5 Apr. 1791

515 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: Early XIVth century.

ENGLAND, Edward I–III? Pennies: wt., nearly 22 oz. SCOTLAND, Alexander III, sterlings, 5. John Baliol, 3. No further information.

Lindsay (S), p. 263.
Disposition: Unknown.

304. PEEBLESHIRE, summer of 1834.

10 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: XIIIth century.

ENGLAND (1): Henry III? Penny, 1. SCOTLAND (9): William the Lion. Pennies, 9.

Lindsay (S), p. 268.
Disposition: Unknown.

305. PENARD, Caermarthenshire, 1948

3 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Foreign. Deposit: After 850.

WESSEX: Ecgbeorht: Penny, *BMC* (A) ii, p. 6, no. 1, 1. FOREIGN (2): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: Charlemagne: Denier, Gariel, pl. xiii, 209, 1. Lothaire I: Denier, Gariel, pl. lix, 24, 1.

J. Allan in *NC*^{6} viii (1948), p. 236.
Disposition: The coins were found by Mr. J. G. Rutter, Hon. Curator of Antiquities, Royal Institution of South Wales.

306. PENARTH FAWR, Caernarvonshire, *c.* 1860

Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies of Cnut. Deposit: *c.* 1016–35.

ACb^3, vi (1860), p. 380.
Disposition: The coins were exhibited at the Society's meeting at Bangor in 1860 by T. Love D. Jones Parry of Madryn Castle. They were sold with the contents of the house either before or after the First World War.

307. PENCARREG, Caermarthenshire, 1846

36 Æ English? Deposit: Late XIIIth or early XIVth century.

One coin said to be 'a shilling' of Edward II, but too worn to be identified.

ACb i (1846), p. 468.
Disposition: Unknown.

308. PENICUICK, Midlothian, Jan. 1898

273 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (257 pennies): Edward I–II—Bristol, 6. Bury St. Edmunds, 8. Canterbury, 78. Durham (incl. 4 ✠ and 2 Ŧ), 18. Exeter, 1. Kingston (Hull), 1. Lincoln, 2.

London, 134. Newcastle, 4. York (1 with ✤ in rev.), 2. Uncertain coins, 3. IRELAND (8 pennies): Edward I.—Dublin, 4. Waterford, 4. SCOTLAND (7 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 6. Robert Bruce, 1. FOREIGN (1 sterling): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre (Eagle type), Ch. no. 8, 1.

George Sim in *PSAS* xxxii (1898), p. 297; *PSA*² (1901), p. 371.
Disposition: This hoard was found in an earthenware jug.

309. PERTH, 2 Aug. 1920

1,115 AV, AR, and billon English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1488–90.

ENGLAND (257): Edward III—*Pre-treaty coinage, 1351–60*. London: groats, 15; half-groats, 63. York: groat, 1; half-groats, 9. *Treaty coinage, 1360–9*. Calais: half-groats, 2. London: groat, 1; half-groats—Lawrence ser. A, 7; ser. B, 2. Richard II.—London: half-groat, 1. Henry IV–V (transitional issue; no ✤ after POSVI on rev.)—London: groat, 1. Henry V—London: groats, 5 (✶ on shoulder, 4; no marks, 1); half-groats, 7. Henry VI—Calais: Br. gp. i. Groats, 28; half-groats, 75. Gp. ii: groats, 6; half-groats, 9. Gp. iii: groats, 2; half-groat, 1. London: Br. gp. i. Groats, 6; half-groats, 3. Gp. ii: groat, 1; half-groats, 2. Gp. iv: groat, 1; half-groat,[1] 1. York: pennies (worn coins), 3. Edward IV—*Light coinage, 1464–70*. Canterbury:[2] half-groat, 1. London: groats, 3; half-groat, 1 (m.m.s unspecified). SCOTLAND (857): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1. Robert III—Edinburgh: groat, Burns no. 70 *c*, 1; half-groat, cf. Burns no. 1 *f*, 1. James I—Edinburgh: 'Fleur-de-Lys' groats, *1st var.* (style i). Cf. Burns p. 6, 1; style ii, 15; style iii, 52. Linlithgow, 7; Perth, 1. *2nd var.*: Edinburgh, 7; Stirling, 1. James II—Edinburgh: 'Fleur-de-Lys' groats, *3rd var.* 25; *4th var.* 3. 'Crown' coinage: *1st var.* (= Burns p. 72)—Edinburgh, 20 groats. *2nd var.*—Aberdeen, 1 half-groat; Edinburgh, 137 groats and 1 half-groat; Roxburgh, 2 groats and 1 half-groat; Perth, 1 groat and 1 half-groat. James III: AV riders, cf. Burns fig. 599, 2; half-rider, fig. 620, 1. AV unicorns—Burns p. 152, no. 2, 1; no. 3, 2; no. 4, 2; no. 5, 3. P. 153, no. 7, 1; no. 9, 1; *mule* nos. 7/9, 1. P. 154, no. 10, 3. AR 'mullet' coinage—Berwick: 6 groats and 3 half-groats; Edinburgh: 48 groats and 3 half-groats, *mule* (Burns p. 121, no. 21), 2 half-groats. Billon coinage—Edinburgh: *1st var.* Placks, 436; half-placks, 63. James IV—Edinburgh: AR groats with numeral QRΛ, 1; IIII, 5. FOREIGN (1): BURGUNDY, Maximilian (Regent) and Philippe le Beau. AV half-noble, cf. E & S iii, p. 1169, no. 2, fig. 1778 (m.m. M in centre of rev. = Malines?).

George Macdonald in *NC*⁵ i (1921), pp. 294 ff. and pl. viii.
Disposition: Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Museum and National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (5 AV, 122 AR and billon coins); 1,001 coins returned to the finders.

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[1] This coin is described as the 'rose-leaf' issue; it should probably be classed as ❦—◇ (= Br. gp. iv, 1434–5).

[2] Probably of Archbishop Bourchier (m.m. Y, with knot on breast).

310. PETTIGOE, Co. Fermanagh, Apr. 1852

13 AR Scottish (including 10 forgeries). Deposit: *c.* 1390–1400.

David II—Edinburgh. Groats: Burns no. 301, 1; no. 302, 1. Robert II—Perth. Half-groats: Burns no. 320, 1; no. 330 A, 1. *Contemporary forgeries*: David II—Edinburgh groat: Burns no. 286 (wt.: 35 gr.), 1. Robert II—Edinburgh groats: Burns no. 309, 5 (wts.: 33½, 37½, 47½, 32½, 48 gr. respectively); Burns no. 327, 1 (wt.: 34 gr.); Burns no. 328, 1 (wt. 37½ gr.); Burns no. 309, but cross behind head, 2 (wts.: 31½ and 31 gr. respectively).

D. F. Allen in *BNJ^3* vi (1950), pp. 90–91; Aquilla Smith in *PRIA* v (1850–3), pp. 134 ff.
Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland.

311. PORTOBELLO, Midlothian, 1853

46 AR English, Irish, and Scottish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1300.

ENGLAND: Edward I. IRELAND: Edward I. SCOTLAND: Alexander III.

PSAS i (1851–4), pp. 224–5.
Disposition: 16 coins presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1853.

312. PORTREE, Isle of Skye, 7 Jan. 1891

110 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Oriental; 23 AR ingots and ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 950.

ANGLO-SAXON (91): WESSEX. Edward the Elder, pennies of *BMC* (A), type i,—*no mint-name*, 29; *BMC* (A) type iv—*no mint-name*, 1 (fragment); type xii or xiii—York (rev.: a building), 2; *no mint-name*, 1. Æthelstan, pennies of *BMC* (A) type i—no mint-name, 21 and 1 fragment; type iv—London (?), 3; type v—Canterbury, 2; Chester, 1; London ?, 1; Oxford, 1; Shrewsbury, 1; Wardborough, 1; Wareham, 1: Winchester, 1; York, 10; uncertain mint, 1. Type vi—Chester, 5; York, 2. Types viii–x—Canterbury, 1; London, 3; Oxford, 1. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (1): Plegmund, penny, cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 80, no. 67—Eicmund, 1. DANISH (2): St. Peter of York (cf. *BMC* (A) (i), pl. xxx, 2 and 3), 1; uncertain (St. Peter of York?, *vide* Ruding pl. xiii, 3), 1. ORIENTAL (15 dirhems), SAMANID DYNASTY. Ismāʿil Ibn Ahmad (A.H. 279–95 = A.D. 892–907), mint of Samarḳand, 3; Esh-Shāsh, 2. Ahmad Ibn Ismāʿil (A.H. 295–301 = A.D. 907–13), Samarḳand, 1; Esh-Shāsh, 3. Nasr II Ibn Ahmad (A.H. 301–31 = A.D. 913–42), Samarḳand, 2. Esh-Shāsh, 5; uncertain mint, 1. ABBASID DYNASTY: uncertain ruler. Mint illegible, 1.

A. B. Richardson in *PSAS* xxvi (1891–2), pp. 225 ff.; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC^6* xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (90 coins, 2 fragments, and all the bullion).

313. PORTRUSH, Co. Derry, Feb. 1854

100 Æ English and Irish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1280–1307?

ENGLAND: Edward I (number not given)—Bristol, Canterbury, Durham, and London. IRELAND: Edward I—Dublin (number not given).

R. Hitchcock in *KAS* iii (1854–5), p. 373; J. Carruthers in *JAAI*² i (1856), p. 49. Disposition: 80 coins in possession of Mr. James Gilmour of Coleraine.

314. RATHKEALE, Co. Limerick, 1846

About 1,000 Æ English (Edward III?). Deposit: XIVth century.

KAS iii (1854–5), p. 61.
Disposition: The coins fell into the hands of a pedlar and were melted down.

315. READING, Berks., May 1839

5+an unknown number of Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 875.

ANGLO-SAXON (4): MERCIA. Burgred: cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 61, no. 344—Eaba, 1; Heawulf, 1; Hussa, 1. Other coins unrecorded. WESSEX: Æthelberht, 2; Æthelred I, 1 (details lacking). DANISH (1): EAST ANGLIA. St. Eadmund memorial penny.

MSB (3 coins illustrated).
Disposition: Buckeridge collection in 1849 (3 coins of Burgred), the rest probably dispersed. This hoard was found, according to a note in MSB, in a coffin in the churchyard of St. Mary, Reading.

316. RECULVER, Kent, 1926

c. 70 Æ English (64 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1460–1.

Edward III: *Pre-treaty coinage, 1351–60*—London: groats, Lawrence series B, 1; C, 1; E, 1; G?, 1; uncertain varieties in worn state, 3. Half-groats, series C, 1; E?, 1; uncertain variety, 1; fragmentary coin (ser. C?), 1. York (Royal mint): groat, Lawrence series E, 1. Henry IV: *Light Coinage, 1412–13*—London: groat, 1.[1] Henry V—London: groats, Br. gp. v (Jl)/Vs?, 1; v (uncertain die variety), 1. Henry VI—Calais: groats, Br. gp. i, 15; ii, 7; iii, 6. Half-groats, gp. i, 3; ii, 1. London: groats, Br. gp. i, 1; iii, 2; iv?, 1; v?, 1; viii, 6; x, 2. Half-groat, Br. gp. x, 1. York (Archbishop's mint): Penny of Archbishop William Booth (1452–64), Br. gp. viii, 1. Illegible pennies (1 of York), 2, together with a fragment.

Unpublished. Disposition: On loan to the Herne Bay Museum. This hoard was not fully listed until it was sent to the author for examination in March 1954.

317. RIPON, Yorks., 1695

Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: After 867.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Stycas of Alchred?, Eanred, Æthelred II, Osberht?, and Ælla in considerable numbers.

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[1] Cf. F. A. Walters in *NC*⁴ v (1905), p. 300, nos. 5–6.

Camden i, p. cciii, tab. v (1753 ed.); *Musaeum Thoresbyanum*, publ. in *Ducatus Leodiensis* (1816 ed.), p. 56; *AJ* iii (1846), p. 73; *VCH Yorks*. ii, p. 103.

Disposition: Ralph Thoresby of Leeds. The hoard was probably dispersed at the sale of his 'Museum' in 1742. A number of stycas illustrated in Camden's *Britannia* (1753 ed.) may come from Ripon. These are mostly of Æthelred II, and Thoresby himself supplied notes of their readings.[1] He mentions that a coin of Alla (Ælla, A.D. 867) was discovered: since there is no record of any coins of Abp. Vigmund in the find, we may take this as the latest date represented. Another coin of Ethelred II, said to have been found 'in a cottage at Ripon' is illustrated in MSB, together with stycas from York (1842 find?).

Alternative names for the Ripon hoard are AILCEY HILL and ELSHAW.

318. ROTHERHAM, Yorks., 1 June 1939

43 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Norman (32 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1069.

ANGLO-SAXON (30): Harold II. Pennies of *BMC* (A) type i (PAXS).—Cambridge: Brihtric, 1. Colchester: Goldman, 1. Ipswich: Leofstan, 2. Lincoln: Ælfgeat, 4; Almær, 2; Edric, 1; Gerefin, 3; Outhgrim, 1; Wulmær, 1. London: Edwine, 1; Leofsi, 1; Swetman, 1; Wulgar, 1; Wulfward, 1. Norwich: Cinric, 1. Nottingham: Forna, 1. Southwark: Osmund, 1. Thetford: Ælfwine, 1. Warwick: Wulfwine, 1. Wilton: Alwold, 1. Winchester? (PICNEH): Godric, 1. York: Outhgrim, 1; Roscetl, 1. NORMAN KINGS (2): William I. Pennies, *BMC* (N) type i—Derby: Froma, 1. *BMC* (N) type i—York: Outholf, 1.

D. F. Allen in *NC*^{3} iii (1938–40). pp. 269 ff.

Disposition: London, British Museum (12 coins); Rotherham Museum (20 coins). This hoard was at once dispersed, and the police were only able to recover those coins listed above.

319. ROYSTON, Cambs./Herts., 1721

Æ English. Deposit: After 1158.

Henry II 'Tealby' pennies.

Ruding (i), p. 172; D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), pl. xlvi.

Disposition: No information. An account of the find was said to be in Mr. North's MS., but particulars were not available to Ruding.

320. RUSHEN, Isle of Man, *c.* 1848

Several hundred Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (12 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1000.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type iii, var. *a–c*—Bath: Æthelric, 1. Chester: Eadric, 1. Exeter, Ælfstan, 1; Eadstan, 1. Lewes: Ælfgar, 1. London: Ælfwerth, 1; Ceolnoth, 1. Wallingford: Sigeulf, 1. Winchester: Burnsige, 2; Herulf, 1. York: Arthor, 1.

W. B. Dickinson in *NC* xvi (1853), pp. 99 ff., and xvii (1854), p. 130.

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[1] These coins were added by Thoresby to the plates of Anglo-Saxon coins in the second edition of *Britannia*.

Disposition: The majority were sold to a watch-maker and probably melted down. Those described above belonged to W. B. Dickinson.

321. SANDSFIELD, Cumberland, *c.* 1845

AR English (9 coins listed). Deposit: After 1344.

Edward I—London: pennies, 3. York: penny, 1. Edward III—London: groats, 2; half-groat, 1; penny, 1. Durham: penny, 1.

R. S. Ferguson and C. F. Keary in *NC*³ v (1885), p. 207.

Disposition: The hoard was bought by a silversmith in Carlisle, who melted down most of the coins and gilded others, which he sold as cuff-links and charms. The 9 coins listed above were given to the Carlisle Museum by his son about 1885.

322. SANDWICK, Orkney, March 1858

12 AR Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Oriental, together with AR ingots, ring-money, and miscellaneous AR ornaments. Deposit: Late Xth century.

ANGLO-SAXON (1 penny): KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelstan: *BMC* (A), type ?—Leicester: Cnad? [Cnapa?], 1. DANISH (1 penny): St. Peter of York, 1. ORIENTAL (10 dirhems+fragments): SAMANID DYNASTY. Ismāʿīl Ibn Ahmad—uncertain mints, 2; Es-Shāsh, 1. Nasr Ibn Ahmad—Baghdad, 1; Samarḳand, 1; uncertain and illegible mints, 3. ABBASID DYNASTY: Al-Wâtik (fragments). Al-Râdi—uncertain mint, 1. Al-Mostakfi—Baghdad, 1. At-Tâie (fragments).

George Petrie in *PSAS* iii (1858–9), pp. 107 and 247–50.

Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities.

323. SCALDWELL, Northants., date?

250 AR Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies and cut halfpennies. Deposit: After 1066.

ANGLO-SAXON: no description. NORMAN: William I. Thirty-nine mints represented, including 60 coins of HAMTUN (Northampton), all of the moneyer Saewine.

W. C. Wells in *BNJ*² vii (1923–4), pp. 11 ff.

Disposition: Unknown.

324. SCOTBY, Cumberland, June 1855

19 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: 939–40?

WESSEX: Edward the Elder, *BMC* (A) types i–iii or viii and ix—*no mint-name*: Æthered, 1; Abba, 1; Dryhtwald, 1; Garulf, 1; Iodnath?, 1; Wulfgar, 1; Wyn-berht, 1. KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan, *BMC* (A) types i–v—Chester: Ælf-wine, 2; Paules, 1; Totes, 1. York: Regnald, 1. *No mint-name*: Alit, 1; Dryhtwald, 1; Eadmund, 1; Sigehelm, 1; Sigelaf, 1; Wulfstan, 1. *BMC* (A) type xiii—*no mint-name*: Smala, 1.

T. Bateman in *JBAA* xi (1855), *proc.*, p. 350.

Disposition: Only part of this find was recovered; those described above were communicated to the British Archaeological Association by Mr. Bateman in 1855.

325. SCOTTON, Yorks., 10 June 1924

310 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1324.

ENGLAND (299 pennies): Edward I. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 1; iii *d–g*, 2; ix, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. ix, 4; x, 6. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii *d–g*, 9; iv *a–c*, 3; ix, 3; x, 27. Durham: Fox cl. iii *d–g*, 1; vi, 1; ix, 2; x, 11. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii *d–g*, 2. London: Fox cl. i *c*, 2; ii, 4; iii *d–g*, 13; iv *a–c*, 4; iv *e*, 3; viii, 3; ix, 23; *mules* x/ix, 6; x, 69. Newcastle: Fox cl. ix, 5; *mules* ix/x, 2. York: Fox cl. iii *d–g*, 4; ix, 2. Uncertain mint: Fox cl. x, 1. Edward II. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. xi, 3; xv, 5. Canterbury: Fox cl. xi, 10; xii, 1; xiii, 3; xiv, 7; xv, 10. Durham: Fox cl. xi, 1; xiv, 1; xv, 4. London: Fox cl. xi, 15; xii, 1; xiv, 6; xv, 9. Edward I–II: pennies of Berwick, 3. Uncertain coins, 13. Contemporary forgery, 1. IRELAND (3 pennies): Edward I. Mint unspecified, 3. SCOTLAND (6 sterlings): Alexander III. Type unspecified, 6. FOREIGN (2 sterlings): Serain. Valeran II of Ligny: Ch. no. 234, 1. Toul. Ferri IV of Lorraine or Bp. Thomas de Bourlemont: Ch. no. 197, 1.

G. C. Brooke in *NC*^{5} iv (1924), pp. 325 ff.

Disposition: Coins sent to the British Museum for identification. Exhibited at a meeting of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society by Mr. T. Sheppard, 25 Oct. 1924.

326. SCRABO HILL, Co. Down, 1855

100 Æ English and Irish (59 listed). Deposit: XIIth century (before 1177?).

ENGLAND (9 pennies): Henry II, First coinage ('Tealby' type). Br. gp. B (= *BMC* (H^2) gp. C)—Canterbury?, uncertain moneyers, 7. Br. gp. C (= *BMC* (H^2) gp. D, E, or F)—Canterbury: uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain gp.—Canterbury?: uncertain moneyer, 1. All these coins except that of gp. C are badly worn. IRELAND (50 bracteates): Allen type *α* (fig. 1), 1; type *β* (fig. 2), 2; type *γ* (fig. 3), 4 fragments; type *δ* (fig. 4), 2; type *ϵ* (fig. 5), 1; type *ζ* (fig. 6), 1; uncertain type, 1 fragment, type *η* (fig. 7), 8; type *θ* (fig. 8), 7; type *ι* (fig. 9), 16; type *κ* (fig. 10), 2; type *λ* (fig. 11), 5.

NC lxxvii (1857), *proc.*, p. 11; *KAS* iii (1854–5), p. 373; D. F. Allen in *NC*^{6} i (1942), pp. 71 ff. (illustrated on p. 77, nos. 8–16 and pp. 81–82, figs. 1–11) and in *BMC* (H^2), p. lvi.

Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland. It is said that some coins from this hoard were dispersed; but it must be nearly complete, apart from 2 coins acquired by Richard Sainthill.

327. SEDLESCOMBE, Sussex, 26 Aug. 1876

2,000–3,000 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (1,092+50 fragments listed) with 1 Æ bar. Deposit: *c.* 1066.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Edward the Confessor. *BMC* (A) type vi—Gloucester: Ælfsig, 2. Type vii—Bristol: Ælfric, 1; Estan (Æthestan?), 1. Canterbury: Ælfred, 1; Gyldewine, 1; Leofstan, 4. Chester: Ælfsie (Ælfsige), 1. Colchester: Brunhese, 3. Derby: Frome, 1. Dover: Cinstan, 4; Liofwi[ne?], 1. Exeter: Ælfric, 2; Wulmær, 1. Hastings: Brid, 14; Duninc, 20; Geldewine, 1; Wulfric, 1. Huntingdon: Godric, 1. Hythe: Guthred, 1. Ipswich: Bruninc, 1; Wulsie, 1. Lewes: Edwine, 1; Wulsie, 2. Lincoln: Ælfnoth, 2; Godric, 2; Othgrim, 1; Osferth, 2. London: Alfred, 1; Brungar, 2; Edred, 1; Æglwi[ne?], 1; Ælric, 1; Ælfsige?, 2; Godman, 2; Godsige, 3; Leofred, 1; Leofric, 1; Swetman, 1. Norwich: Hringulf, 1; Thurferth, 2. Reading: uncertain moneyer L:V⊏·INE,[1] 1. Romney: Brihtmær, 1. Sandwich: Leofwine, 2. Shaftesbury: Wulfric, 1. Shrewsbury: Leofwine, 1. Southwark: Osmund, 2; Swetman, 2. Stamford: Arfere, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 1; Brunwine, 2. Wilton: Ælfwinc, 2; Thurcil, 1. Winchester: Æglwine, 1; Æstan, 1; Godman, 3; Ladmer (Leodmær), 3. York: Stircol, 1; Swartcol, 1; Ulfcetel, 1. Type ix—Bath: Osmær, 1. Bedwyn: Cilda, 1. Canterbury: Ælfred, 3; Gyldewine, 3; Leofstan, 1. Chester: Sprot, 1.[2] Chichester: Wulfric, 2. Derby: Wulfsie, 1. Dover: Ceolwig, 1. Exeter: Lifinc, 1. Gloucester: Leocfwine, 1. Hastings: Brid, 25; Duninc, 20; Oswold, 1; Wulfric, 8. Huntingdon: uncertain moneyer, 1. Ipswich: Bruman, 1. Lewes: Eadward, 1; Oswold, 4; Wulfweard, 1. Lincoln: Ælfnoth, 1; Brihtric, 1; Othgrim, 1. London: Ealdgar, 1; Edwi, 1; Godwine, 1; Osmund, 1; Wulfwine, 2. Maldon: Ealdwine, 1; Godric, 2; Godwine, 1. Oxford: Æglwig, 1; Brihtwold, 1. Rochester: Godwine, 1; Lifstan, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 4. Salisbury: Godric, 1. Shaftesbury: Wulfric, 3. Southampton:[3] Wulnoth, 1. Taunton: Collinc, 1. Thetford: Atsere, 1; Thurferth, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 1; Brihtwine, 1. Wilton: Hærred, 1. Winchester: Anderboda, 1; Godwine, 2; Sperhafuc?,[4] 1. York: Ulfcetel, 1. Type x—London: Ælfwine, 1. Type xi—Bath: Godric, 1; Osmær, 2. Bedwyn: Cild, 4. Bristol: Ælfric, 1; Alesine?, 1; Godwine, 2. Canterbury: Ælfred, 4; Brinric [Brihtric?], 1; Eadward, 6; Gyldewine, 4; Leofstan, 1; Manne, 2; Sired, 1. Chichester: Ælfwine, 7; Godwine, 4; Wulfric, 3. Colchester: Brihtric, 1; Godwine, 1; Wulfwine, 1. Cricklade: Æglwine, 1; Leofred, 2. Dover: Cinstan, 1; Cilwi (Ciolwi), 1; Godwine, 1. Exeter: Ælfric, 8; Lifinc, 5; Wulmær, 6. Gloucester: Ælfsig, 1; Godric, 1; Wulfric, 1; Wulfwine, 1. Hastings: Brid, 164; Duninc, 156; Theodred, 9; Wulfric, 125. Hereford: Eadric, 2. Leicester:[5] Godric, 1. Lewes: Godwine, 16; Leofward, 2; Oswold, 16; Wulfwine, 2. Lincoln: Ælfnoth, 1; Aslac (Oslac), 1; Ulf, 2; Wulfric, 1. London: Ælfred, 1; Ælfsige, 3; Ælfward, 3;

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[1] A very doubtful reading which does not correspond to any of the moneyers known for Reading.

[2] Catalogued as Leicester by Raper and Willett.

[3] Or Northampton (mint-name reads HAMTVN).

[4] Spelt 'Spenofline' by Raper and Willett. This suggests a misreading of either Spræcline or Sperhafuc, both Winchester moneyers.

[5] Catalogued as Chester by Raper and Willett.

Ælfwine, 9; Edwine, 1; Egesi [Ægelsige?], 2; Godric, 1; Osmund, 1; Wulfgar, 3; Wulfred, 1. Maldon: Godwine, 1. Malmesbury: Brinwi [Brihtwine?], 3. Norwich: Ælfwine, 1; Leofric, 1; Leofwine, 1; Wurstan, 2. Oxford: Ælfwine, 3; Brihtred, 2. Romney: Wulmær, 7. Salisbury: Godric, 1. Sandwich: Leofwine, 2. Shaftesbury: Ælfwerd, 6. Southampton:[1] Sewine, 1; Wulnoth, 1. Southwark?: Godwine,[2] 1. Steyning: Diorman, 1. Taunton: Brihtric, 1. Thetford: Ælfwine, 1; Atsere, 2; Blacere, 1; Godleof, 1; Sumerleda, 1. Wallingford: Brand, 2; Wurgle [Wulfric or Wulfwine?], 1. Wareham: Biorn, 3; Sideman, 3. Warwick: Wurgle [Wulfric?], 1. Wilton: Ælfwold, 1; Brixi, 1; Hærred, 2; Hewnu [Hærred?], 2; Sewine, 1; Swetric, 2; Wulfric, 1. Winchester: Ælfwine, 4; Anderboda, 5; Brihtmær, 11; Leofwold, 7; Neiwine?,[3] 1; Spræclinc, 4. York: Ælfwine, 1; Arngrim, 1. Type xiii—Hastings: Colswegen, 98; Duninc, 28. Lewes: Leofward, 1. Lincoln: Auti, 2. London: Wulfgar, 2. Norwich: Godwine, 1. Romney: Wulmær, 34.

B. H. Combe in *SAC* xxvii (1877), pp. 227–8; W. A. Raper and E. H. Willett, op. cit. xxxiii (1883), pp. 1–38; H. S. Gill in *NC* (N.S.) xix (1879), pp. 154–6.

Disposition: These coins were discovered in a field at Sedlescombe near Battle; they were deposited in a leathern bag inside a small iron pot (both fragmentary). The finder mistook them for hop talleys and many coins were dispersed in the village. Mr. Raper succeeded in recovering and cataloguing the 1,136 specimens listed above. Some of them, together with the fragments of the containers, are in the Barbican Museum, Lewes. The 1879 account adds one more mint—Ilchester—(moneyer: Godric) but does not give its type. Gill also lists a coin of uncertain type reading ELFRIC ON BERDEST which must belong to Barnstaple (BEARDA); it was not noted by Raper or Willet.

328. SEVINGTON, Wilts., Jan. 1834

About 70 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies (only 14 described) together with an Æ spoon and fork, an Æ circular ornament, and fragments of Æ and brass. Deposit: 840–50.

MERCIA, Coenwulf: *BMC* (A) i, p. 35, no. 72 (Br. gp. iii)—Ealhstan, 1. 3 other coins not described. Ceolwulf I: 1 penny; not described. Berhtwulf: cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 43, no. 118—Brid, 1; no. 120—Deneheah, 1; Eanred, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Wulfred: *BMC* (A) i, p. 73, no. 28 (Br. gp. i). Monogram type—Swefheard, 1. *BMC* (A) i, p. 73, no. 26 (Br. gp. iii, late coinage)—Sæberht, 1. Ceolnoth: 5 pennies not described. WESSEX, Ecgberht: *BMC* (A) ii, type ix (Br. gp. i, var. 4)—Werheard, 1. Æthelwulf: *BMC* (A) ii, type xvi (Br. var. 2, of Canterbury?)—Maninc, 1. Type iv (Br. var. 9, of Winchester)—Eanwald, 1. 12 other coins not described. EAST ANGLIA, Æthelstan I:[4] *BMC* (A) i, p. 85, no. 10 (Br. p. 31)—Mon. 1. 4 other coins not described.

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[1] Or Northampton (see above).

[2] Catalogued as 'uncertain' by Raper and Willet. The mint-name reads EVD (= SVÐ?).

[3] Perhaps Seiwine, the S being prone (∽).

[4] Hawkins could not identify this coin. Later authorities have given it to Æthelstan II (878–90), but it is now accepted as belonging to the earlier king of this name (*c.* 825–40).

Edward Hawkins in *A* xxvii (1838), pp. 301 ff. and pls. xxiii (coins) and xxiv (antiquities).

Disposition: Many of the 70 coins found were in poor condition or fragmentary and were not thought worth listing. A few were engraved for *Archaeologia*. The hoard was communicated to Hawkins by C. W. Loscombe; and although it is not so stated, his collection probably included a number of coins from Sevington.

329. SHELDON, Derbys., 1867

95 Æ Norman and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1142.

ENGLAND (93 pennies and cut coins): Henry I. *BMC* (N) type xv—London. Ordgar, 1; Roger, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Stephen. *BMC* (N) type i—Bury St. Edmunds: Gilbert, 1. Chester: . . . sber,[1] 1. Colchester: Edward, 2. Exeter: Ailric, 1. Gloucester: Alfwine, 1; Wibert, 2. Hastings: Rodbert, 1. Ipswich: . . . RNG,[2] 1; . . . STANG,[2] 1; illegible moneyer, 1. Lincoln: Gladewine, 1; Oslac, 1; Rawulf (or Raulf), 1; illegible moneyer, 1. London: Adelard, 2; Alfred, 3; Baldwin, 1; Bricmar, 1; Dereman, 8; Estmund, 3; Lifred, 1; Tovi, 2. Norwich: Ædstan,[3] 2; Ailwi, 1; Alfric, 2; Oterche, 1; . . ⊼LD,[4] 1; —0,[5] 1. Nottingham: Swein, 2. Oxford: Gahan, 1. Shaftesbury: Ricard, 1. Stamford: Lefsi, 2. Southwark?:[6] GHEPA (Gheward?), 1. Tamworth: Alfred, 1. Thetford: Odde, 1. Wilton: Willem, 1. Winchester: Kippig, 1; Roger, 1; Stiefne (Stephen), 1. York: Autgrim, 1; Ulf, 1. Uncertain mint: Willem, 2;—USF (Ulf?), 1. Cut halfpennies. London ?: illegible moneyer, 1. Uncertain mint: Godwin?, 1. *Mules. BMC* (N) type i/ii—Canterbury?: Willem, 1. Cut halfpenny, Canterbury?: uncertain moneyer, 1. *Irregular issues*: Stephen. *BMC* (N) type i var. (Br. gp. ii)—Exeter: Godwin, 1. *Eastern group*—Lincoln: Gladewine 1. (counterstamped with small ✠ on obv.). Br. gp. iii, erased obv. dies. Nottingham: Swein, 11 (counterstamped with small ✠ on obv.); illegible moneyer, 1. Cut halfpennies, 3. Thetford: Robert, 1 (counterstamped with long ✠ on obv.). Stephen type i var. (bust to left)—Lincoln?: cut halfpenny, 1. Br. gp. iv, 'Pereric' type—Lincoln: Siward, 1. Empress Matilda (cf. Stephen, *mule* type i var./ii—Exeter?:[7] Simund, 2. *Scottish Border group*—Carlisle: Stephen type i var.: Odard?,[8] 1. SCOTLAND (2 sterlings). David I. Uncertain mint (Strada = Strathaven?).[9] Roger?, 1; illegible moneyer, 1.

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[1] Perhaps Osber, but this moneyer does not appear in Brooke's lists under Chester: Ravenswert is a possibility.

[2] Both misreadings? Probably STANGHUND—see Brooke, Suppl. p. 256.

[3] One coin has ETSTAN.

[4] Andrew reads [Rein]ald. Brooke does not give this moneyer for Norwich.

[5] No moneyer ending in '0' under Norwich; perhaps 'R' (Hermer, Thor).

[6] Or Sudbury (name reads SVD).

[7] Andrew reads this mint-name as LERE (Leicester). Simon is not known as a Leicester moneyer, but does appear at Exeter (EXEC or EXCECI). Andrew rejected Hereford (HERE); Exeter is more in keeping with what is known of the Empress's coinage.

[8] A misreading? Most of the Carlisle coins were struck by EREBALD.

[9] Unknown to Burns. Andrew's reading is problematical; Strathaven is not recorded as a mint-town.

W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*[1] vii (1910), pp. 27 ff. and pls. i and ii; G. C. Brooke, *BMC* (N)1, pp. xxviii ff.

Disposition: In 1910 the hoard was preserved intact at Chatsworth, and Mr. Andrew was allowed to publish it by the Duke of Devonshire. The coins were said to have been found in a leaden vessel, but this had disappeared. Some fragments of painted glass were preserved with the coins, but these proved to be of a later date (*c.* 1400).

330. SHILLINGTON, Beds., 1871

250+an uncertain number of AR Norman pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1120.

William I: Br. type viii (a single coin recorded). William II: Br. types i–iv inclusive—Lewes: Ielfric, 1. London: Uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain mint (STEPNE):[1] Declir, 1. Henry I: type vii and an undescribed type—coins of Lewes and London.

William Allen in *NC* (N.S.) xi (1871), pp. 227–8; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) (i), p. xxv.

Disposition: Some coins in Trinity College Library, Cambridge. This hoard was found in a small jar, said to be of Roman make; other Roman jars were subsequently found in the same field.

SKAILL, Orkney, 1858. See SANDWICK, No. 322 above

331. SKIPTON, Yorks., 12 July 1949

372 AR English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1399.

ENGLAND (358). Edward I (pennies)—Berwick: Blunt type 2 *a*, 1; 3 *a*, 1. Bristol: Fox cl. iii, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. x or Edward II, 1. Canterbury: Fox cl. iii, 1; iv, 1; vi–viii, 2; x, 4; x or Edward II, 3. Durham: Fox cl. ix, 2; x, 3; uncertain cl., 4. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 1. London, Fox cl. i, 1; ii, 2; iii, 1; iv, 9: vii, 1; viii, 2; ix, 1; x, 11; x or Edward II, 3; uncertain cl., 4. York: Royal mint, ii, 1; iii, 2. Edward II (pennies)—London: classes unspecified, 5. Edward II or III: Durham: cl. unspecified, 1; uncertain mint: 1. Edward III: Durham: pennies. *Pre-treaty coinage, 1351–60*: Lawrence ser. C–E, 8; C, 4; D, 2; E, 1; G, 12; uncertain ser., 1. *Transitional coinage, 1360–1*, 1. *Post-treaty coinage, 1369–77*, 7. *Post-treaty* or Richard II, 4. Calais: groats. *Treaty coinage*, 1. Pennies. *Treaty coinage*: 1. London: groats. *Pre-treaty coinage*: ser. B, 1; C, 6; D, 2; E, 6; F, 2; G, 4. *Treaty coinage*: B, 1. Half-groats, C, 23; *mule* C/D, 2; D, 4; *mule* D/E, 1; E, 2; *mule* F/G, 1; G, 5. *Treaty B*, 9. Pennies. *Early coinage, 1327–51*, 8; *Pre-treaty coinage*, ser. C, 9; D, 1; E, 2; G, 1; G?, 2; *transitional*, 1; *Post-treaty*, 3; uncertain type, 4. York: *Royal mint* Groats, ser. E, 2; half-groats, ser. G or *post-treaty*, 1; *post-treaty*, 53. *Archbishop's mint*, ser. G, 20; *treaty coinage* 4. Edward III or Richard II: pennies—Durham, 4; York, 6. Richard II: pennies—Durham, 3; London, 2; York, 51. Henry IV: *Heavy coinage*. Pennies—York, 5. IRELAND (2): Edward I: pennies—Dublin, 1; Waterford, 1. ANGLO-GALLIC (1): Edward III. Denier, mint unspecified,[1] 1. SCOTLAND (9): David II. 'Rex Scotorum' sterling, 1. Robert III: Sterlings—Edinburgh, 6 (including variants of Burns, pp. 334–6); Perth, 2 (variants of Burns, loc. cit.). FOREIGN (3): LUXEMBOURG. Sterlings: Jean l'Aveugle,[2] 1. Serain. Valeran II of Ligny,[3] 1. Schoeneck. Hartard,[4] 1.

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[1] Possibly Steyning (STÆNIG) or Warwick (PERHEI). No coins of Steyning are known for Henry I, nor can I find convincing evidence for a mint at Stepney under the Norman kings. Hawkins (p. 170) preferred Steyning, while Brooke omitted this reading.

G. K. Jenkins in *NC*⁶ ix (1949), pp. 253 ff.
Disposition: London, British Museum (27 coins); York Museum (126 coins); Ripon Museum (60 coins).

332. SLIGO Co., July 1872

37 Æ English and Irish. Deposit: *c.* 1260–70.

ENGLAND (13 pennies): Henry III. Coins of Canterbury, Lincoln, London, and Winchester, including 1 of Br. 'Long-cross' gp. ii, reading 'Henricus Terci' on obv. IRELAND (24 pennies): Henry III. Triangle type—Dublin: moneyers Davi and Ricard.

MS. letter from Robert Day of Cork to Sir John Evans, dated 22 Oct. 1872—now in Coin Room Archives, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
Disposition: Cork, Robert Day collection in 1872.

'SMALLER WATFORD FIND'. See WATFORD, 1818, No. 2: No. 374 below

G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) ii refers to the hoard under this name in order to distinguish coins in the British Museum from others acquired from the Watford no. 1 hoard (Rashleigh collection).

333. SMARMORE, Co. Louth, 1929

72 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies with 12 pieces of broken Æ. Deposit: *c.* 965.

KINGS OF ENGLAND (70): Edward the Elder—*BMC* (A) type ii, 3. Æthelstan—*BMC* (A) type i, 1; type ii, 1. Eadmund—*BMC* (A) type i, 6. Eadred—*BMC* (A) type i, 8. Eadwig—*BMC* (A) type i, 5; type ii, 4. Eadgar—*BMC* (A) type i, 25; type iii, 14; *mule* types iii/iv, 1; type iv, 2. DANISH (2): KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA, Eric: *BMC* (A) type ii, 1. Uncertain Danish issue: imitation of Eadgar type iii, 1.

Num. Circ. for Aug. 1929, quoting *Irish Times* for 13 Apr. 1929 (45 coins recorded); summary of hoard received from Mr. C. E. Blunt, 1953 (72 coins recorded).
Disposition: Dublin, National Museum of Ireland.

334. SOBERTON, Hants, 1851

259 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies with 2 AV rings. Deposit: *c.* 1068.

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[1] No ref. to Hewlett given.

[2] No ref. to Chautard—possibly pl. xv.

[3] Similar to Chautard pl. xviii, 5–8?

[4] Identical with Chautard pl. xxix, 1?

ANGLO-SAXON (237): Edward the Confessor. *BMC* (A) type v, 1; *BMC* (A) type xv, 77. Harold II. *BMC* (A) types i and i *a* or *b*, 159. NORMAN (22): William I. *BMC* (N) type i, 22.

Edward Hawkins in *NC* xiv (1852) *proc.*, p. 17 (summary) and in *AJ* viii (1851), p. 100.
Disposition: 113 coins to the British Museum. The hoard was found in a vessel of red ware. For a description of the rings see *AJ* account quoted above (one illustrated by a cut in the text).

335. SOUTHAMPTON, Hants, date ?

1 AV Anglo-Saxon thrymsa, 10 AR sceattas. Probably a hoard. Deposit: VIIIth century ?

BMC (A) i, type 3 (AV), 1; type 27 *b*, 1; type 23 *a*, 1; type 39, 1; type 48, 1; type 49, 3.

V.C.H. Hants i, p. 195; C. H. V. Sutherland in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: Bequeathed to the British Museum by T. G. Barnett.

336. SOUTHEND, Essex, date ?

9 AR Anglo-Saxon Sceattas. Deposit: VIIIth century ?

BMC (A) i, type 2 *b*? (Runic), 6; type 3 *a*, 1; type 27 *b*, 2.

C. H. V. Sutherland in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), 42 ff.
Disposition: Southend Museum ?

337. SOUTH KYME, Lincs., before 1922

324 AR Norman pennies and cut coins. Deposit: In or after 1141.

Henry I: *BMC* (N) type x—uncertain mint and moneyer, 1. Type xv—Bury St. Edmunds: Gillebert, 1. Canterbury: Rodbert?, 1; Willelm, 1. London: Ædgar?, 1; Estmund?, 1. Norwich: Ailwi?, 1. 'R. . .' (illegible mint-name), 1. Winchester: uncertain moneyer, 1. Illegible coins of type xv, 2. *Mule*, Henry I type xv/Stephen type i—mint and moneyer illegible, 1. Stephen: Type i—Bristol: Fardein, 5; illegible moneyer, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Gillebert, 4. Canterbury: Ædward?, 1; Iun, 1; Robert, 1; Willem, 4; uncertain moneyers, 2. Chester: Almer, 5; Ravenswert, 1; Walter, 2; Thurburn?, 2. Chichester: Godwine, 1. Colchester: Edward, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Exeter: Ailric, 4; Britwi, 2; Simun, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Gloucester: Alfwine, 1; Gilbert, 2; Wibert, 1. Hastings: Sawine, 2; Wenstan, 1. Hereford: Witric, 2. Huntingdon: Godmer?, 1. Ipswich: Ædgar, 4; Edmund 1; Osbern, 6. Launceston? (LANSA): Willem, 1. Leicester: Samar, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Lewes: Herrevi (Hervei?), 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Lincoln: Gladewin, 13; Oslac, 17; Rawulf, 1; Reinald, 10; Sigward and Siward, 7. London: Adelard, 1; Alfred, 7 (2 readings doubtful); Baldwin, 1; Bricmar, 6; Britmar, 3; Dereman, 5; Estmund, 5; Godric, 5; Lefred, 1; Rodbert, 3; Smewine, 2; Tovi, 1; illegible moneyers, 5. Northampton: Paien, 6; Stiefne? (Stephen), 1. Norwich: Ailwi, 2; Alfward, 1; Etrei, 1; Eustace, 1; Oterche?, 1; Swedman, 2; Walter, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Nottingham: Swein, 1. Oxford: Gahan, 2; Rawulf, 1. Pevensey? (PEV): Hervei?, 1. Salisbury: Stannin?, 1. Shaftesbury: Ricard, 1. Southwark: Alfwine, 4. Stamford: Lefsi, 2; 'L...' (Lefsi?), 1; Siward, 1; 'S...' (Siward?), 2. Sudbury or Southwark (SUD): uncertain moneyer, 1. Taunton: Alfred, 1. Thetford: Baldwin, 3; Ode, 3; uncertain moneyers, 2. Wilton: Falche, 4; Tomas, 4, uncertain moneyers, 2. Winchester: Alwold, 2; Chippig or Kippig, 2; Gefrei, 4; Rogier (some readings incomplete), 6; Siward, 2; 'S' (Sæt or Siward), 1. Worcester: Godric, 2; Wulfric, 2. York: 'As...', 1; Autgrim, 2; 'La...' (Læsing?), 1; Turstan, 3; Ulf, 2. Uncertain and illegible coins, 56 pennies and 1 cut halfpenny. *Irregular issues*: Br. gp. iii, erased dies—Norwich: Edstan, 1 (Long cross over obv.). Gp. iv, 'Pereric' type—Lincoln: Ranulf, 4; Siward, 2. Gp. v, *Baronial issues*: Empress Matilda (*v.* Stephen type i)—Bristol, 1. 'Henry' (Henry of Anjou or Henry Earl of Northumberland), Stephen type i—uncertain mint and moneyer (rev. inscription retrograde), 1. *Scottish border group*, Stephen type i—Carlisle: Willem, 1. Uncertain issue (*v.* style of Durham) *Rev.*: '–N:ON:ETB:', 1. Contemporary forgery (Stephen type i, blundered work), 1.

L. A. Lawrence in *NC*^{5} ii (1922), pp. 49 ff. and pl. iii.

Disposition: London, British Museum (200 coins). L. A. Lawrence collection (residue?). No information about the date or circumstances of this find.

338. STAFFORD, Dec. 1800

200–300 Ʀ Anglo-Saxon pennies of Æthelred II, Cnut, and Harthacnut. Deposit: *c.* 1040–50?

Lindsay (H), p. 121.

Disposition: Unknown.

339. STAMFORD, No. 1, Lincs./Rutland, 25 Aug. 1902

About 28 Ʀ Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Foreign (14 listed). Deposit: *c.* 901.

ANGLO-SAXON (about 22 pennies and cut halfpennies): WESSEX, Ælfred. Cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 48, no. 102 ('Londonia' monogram)—London: 4 pennies; 1 with moneyer Tilewine. Br. p. 54, type 3 (small cross obv.)—*no mint-name*: Ludig, 2 pennies; uncertain moneyers (retrograde), 2 pennies and 1 cut halfpenny. Cf. Br. type 3 (Alpha-Omega obv.): Tilewine, 1 cut halfpenny. Coins not examined: 6–7 pennies and 3–4 halfpennies of Ælfred. DANISH (exact number unknown): EAST ANGLIA, in name of Ælfred of Wessex. *BMC* (A) i, p. 46, no. 83—Lincoln: Herebert, 1 penny with 'Lincolla' monogram. NORTHUMBRIA: Cnut (Guthred) or Siefred. 1 or 2 'Cunetti' pennies recorded but not examined. Some of the coins with Ælfred's name may be Danish copies (see Br. p. 54). FOREIGN (1): FRANCE, Charles the Bald. Obole with 'Karolus' monogram—St. Denis mint, Gariel pl. xxxiv, no. 223.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*^{4} iii (1903), pp. 347 ff.

Disposition: 15 coins forwarded to the British Museum for examination. 12–14 other coins passed into private hands, but when the owner was approached by the police he said he had lost them on a journey from London to Stamford.

340. STAMFORD, No. 2, Lincs./Rutland, 22 Oct. 1866

Over 3,000 AR English and Scottish groats (2,940 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1465.

ENGLAND (247):[1] Edward III. *Pre-treaty coinage, 1351–60*—London, 6 (1 contemporary forgery). York, 5. *Treaty coinage, 1360–9*—London, 2. Richard II, 2 groats; details lacking. Henry IV. *Light coinage*, after 1412—London, 3. Henry V: London, ✶ on breast, 4. Henry VI. Calais: Br. gp. i, 14 (in addition, a large number of this group escaped detailed examination); gp. ii, 14; gp. iii, 12; 'Rose-leaf' issue ['🍃 ◊' = Br. gp. iv?], 2; gp. vi, 1; *mule* gp. iii/vi?, 2; *mule* gp. viii/vi, 1; *mule* gp. iii/ix?, 1. London: Br. gp. i, 4 (in addition a large number escaped detailed examination); gp. ii, 3; gp. iii, 5; gp. v, 19; gp. vi, 11; *mule* iii/vi, 1; gp. vii, 8; gp. viii, 46; gp. ix, 3; gp. x, 25. Contemporary forgeries, 2. York: Br. gp. i, 1. Edward IV. *First reign*, 1461–70. *Heavy coinage*—London: Br. gp. i, 17; *mule* gp. i/ii, 2; gp. ii, 21; gp. iv?, 1. *Light coinage*—London: Br. gp. ii, 5 (some may be of gp. i, from 'heavy' dies); gp. iii, 3. Norwich: *mule* gp. ii/iii, 1. SCOTLAND (4): Robert III. Edinburgh, 2. Perth, 1. James II. Edinburgh, 1.

J. F. Neck in *NC* (N.S.) xi (1871), p. 97 (short notice); F. A. Walters in *NC*^{4} xi (1911), pp. 153 ff. and pls. x–xi (1 coin from Stamford illustrated).

Disposition: These coins were found at the east end of St. George's Church, Stamford, in a coarse brown clay pot (broken). 2,940 coins were secured by the Crown, and subsequently selections were made for the National Collection (188 coins) and for the Stamford Literary Institute (76 coins). The residue was disposed of in various ways, many pieces being bought from the Treasury by Messrs. W. S. Lincoln and Son in 1879 and 1880. Others, which had escaped notice at the time of finding were sold amongst the coins belonging to Samuel Sharp, a local collector (see Sotheby *Sale Cat.*, Apr. 1883, lots 77–81). Those belonging to the Stamford Literary Institute were also sold—in 1910.

341. STANLEY, Perthshire, June 1834

800 AR English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (majority): Edward I and II. Pennies of Canterbury, Durham, and London. SCOTLAND (17+an uncertain number): Sterlings. Alexander III, 12–14. John Baliol, 2. Robert Bruce, 3. FOREIGN: An unspecified number of sterlings.

Lindsay (S), p. 268.

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[1] The following incomplete list is compiled from that printed by Walters in the *NC* for 1911; it includes only those groats in the British Museum or from the selection made in 1868 for the Stamford Literary Institute.

Disposition: 22 Edwardian pennies were given to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and a few to the Antiquarian Society of Perth. The rest were returned to the finder, who had already sold the greater part of the hoard.

342. STEPPINGLEY, Beds., Sept. 1912

518 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1268.

ENGLAND (487): *Short-cross coinage.* John. Lawrence cl. v—London: penny, Ledulf, 1. Cut halfpenny—Canterbury, Ioan (double-struck), 1. *Long-cross coinage.* Henry III (all pennies unless otherwise stated). Bristol: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Elis, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Lawrence cl. ii, Ion, 1. v *a*, Ion, 2; v *b*, Randulf, 2. v *c*, Randulf, 1. v *g*, Iohs (Iohannes), 4; Ion, 3. Canterbury: Lawrence cl. iii *a*, Nicole, 1. iii *b*, Nicole, 6; Willem, 2. iii *c*, Gilbert, 1; Nicole, 6; Willem, 1. v *a*, Gilbert, 1; Nicole, 6. v *b*, Gilbert, 1; Ion, 3; Nicole, 6; Willem, 1. v *c*, Gilbert, 6; Iohs, 9; Ion, 3; Nicole, 2; Robert, 6; Willem, 14 (1 cut halfpenny). *Mule* v *c*/*d*, Willem, 1. v *f*, Nicole, 1; Robert, 1. v *g–h*, Alein, 15 (2 cut halfpennies); Ambroci, 2; Gilbert, 4; Iohs, 2; Ion, 1; Nicole, 8; Ricard, 2; Robert, 24; Walter, 3; Willem, 10. Carlisle: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Adam, 1. Exeter: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Ion, 3; Robert, 1; Philip, 1; Walter, 1. iii *c*, Philip, 1. Gloucester: Lawrence cl. ii, Roger, 1. iii *b*, Ion, 1; Lucas, 1; Ricard, 1; Roger, 2 (1 cut halfpenny). iii *c*, Roger, 1. Hereford: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Ricard, 1. Ilchester: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Huge, 1. Lincoln: Lawrence cl. ii, Walter, 1 (cut halfpenny). iii *a*, Ricard, 2. iii *b*, Ion, 3 (1 cut halfpenny); Ricard, 1. London: Lawrence cl. i (reading 'Terci Lon'), 3. ii, Nicole, 3. iii *a*, Henri, 4; Nicole, 2. iii *b*, Henri, 6; Nicole, 7; Ricard? (double-struck), 1. iii *c*, Henri, 3; Nicole, 12; Ricard, 1. v *a*, Henri, 3; Nicole, 3 (1 cut halfpenny). v *b*, Henri, 4; Nicole, 14 (3 cut halfpennies); Ricard, 1. v *c*, Henri, 7; Iohs, 3; Nicole, 1; Ricard, 6 (1 cut halfpenny); Willem, 3. v *d*, Iohs, 1; Ricard, 1. v *f*, Henri, 1 (cut halfpenny); Iohs, 1; Ricard, 1; Willem, 2. v *g–h*, Henri, 8; Renaud, 127 (4 cut halfpennies); Ricard, 5; Walter, 5; Willem, 7 (2 cut halfpennies). Uncertain moneyers. ii, 1; iii *a* or *b*?, 1; v *b* or *c*?, 1 (all cut halfpennies). Newcastle: Lawrence cl. iii *a*, Henri, 1; iii *b*, Henri, 1. Northampton: Lawrence cl. iii *a*, Lucas, 1. iii *b*, Lucas, 1; Philip, 2 (1 cut halfpenny with uncertain reading is probably of this moneyer). iii *c*, Philip, 1. Norwich: Lawrence cl. ii reading 'Terc', Willem, 1. iii *a*, Huge, 1; Willem, 2. iii *b*, Ion, 1. iii *c*, Willem, 1. Oxford: Lawrence cl. iii *a*, Gefrei, 1. iii *b*, Willem, 1. iii *c*, Gefrei, 1. Wallingford: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Robert, 2. Wilton: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Ion, 1. Winchester: Lawrence cl. iii *b*, Iurdan, 1; Nicole, 1; Willem, 1. iii *c*, Huge, 1; Nicole, 1; Willem, 2. York: Lawrence cl. iii *a*, Ieremie (Jeremy), 1; Ion, 2; Rener, 1. iii *b*, Ieremie, 1; Ion, 1; Tomas, 1. Uncertain mints (some may be continental imitations): cf. Lawrence cl. iii *a*, 1; v *c*, 8; v *g*, 3 (all pennies with blundered reverse inscriptions: weights vary from 12·1 gr. (broken coin, iii *a*) to 20·8 gr. (cl. v *c*). Cut halfpennies. iii *a*, 1; iii *c*, 2; v *g*, 1. Contemporary forgery of a Henry III penny, reading DNICOLE ON LVN, 1.

IRELAND (13): Henry III. *Long-cross coinage*—pennies of Dublin: Davi, 3; Ricard, 10 (1 cut halfpenny). Contemporary forgery of a Dublin penny (blundered), 1. SCOTLAND (16): Alexander III. Long-cross sterlings—Berwick: Iohan, 7; Walter, 1 (retrograde inscription); Willem, 1. Edinburgh: Alexander, 1. Forres ('FRE')?: Walter, 1. Stirling: Henri, 2. Uncertain mint (perhaps Berwick): Reading WM WICTEVDER, 1. Cut halfpenny, uncertain readings, 1. FOREIGN (2). LIPPE, Bernard III. Long-cross sterlings, cf. Ch. pl. xxvii, nos. 10–11, 2 (rev. readings imitate London coins of Henry III, moneyers Henri and Ricard).

L. A. Lawrence and G. C. Brooke in *NC*⁴ xiv (1914), pp. 60 ff. and pl. vi (to illustrate general classification of long-cross pennies—no coins from Steppingley included.)

Disposition: This hoard was found in the Church of Steppingley St. Laurence, and the Rector, the Rev. C. Swynnerton, presumably sent the coins to the British Museum. The *NC* account does not say whether any were selected for the National Collection, nor is it clear what happened to the bulk of the hoard.

343. STOW HILL, Radnorshire, 1830

Æ English (?), Irish, and Scottish (only 3 preserved). Deposit: *c.* 1280–1300.

IRELAND: Edward I Dublin pennies. SCOTLAND: Alexander III, sterlings.

*ACb*² iii (1852), p. 314.

Disposition: Unknown; the coins were found by poachers in Coed Ditton Wood.

344. SUDBOURNE, Suffolk, 1879

2,800 Æ English, Irish, and Scottish (no list printed). Deposit: *c.* 1241.

ENGLAND (majority): short-cross pennies. IRELAND: Pennies of John. SCOTLAND: sterlings of William the Lion. No foreign coins noted.

W. J. Andrew in *BNJ*¹ i (1904), pp. 44–45 and pl. iv.

Disposition: These coins were found while restoring the church at Sudbourne; they were packed in a wooden box which fell to pieces. The hoard remained unrecorded until Mr. F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., brought it to Andrew's notice about 1903 when some of the coins were sent to him for examination. One or two may be included amongst the coins illustrated on pl. iv but they are not specifically noted. There is no indication of what happened to the bulk of the hoard.

345. SULLINGTON, Sussex, 1866

Some hundreds of Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1066.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Edward the Confessor and Harold II. No record of individual coins.

Note in *Country Life*, 25 Apr. 1952.

Disposition: Unknown. Found at Sullington Manor Farm.

346. SUTTON, Cambs., 1695

100 Æ English pennies of William I, with 5 Ν finger-rings and 1 Æ disk (brooch ?). Deposit: After 1066.

Reginald A. Smith in *Ant. J.* v (1925), pp. 138 and 316, fig. 1 quoting Hickes's *Thesaurus*, i (1705), p. 187. For a general discussion of disk-brooches see R. A. Smith in *Ant. J.* v (article on the Beeston Tor hoard: see No. 40).

Disposition: Unknown.

347. SUTTON HOO, Suffolk, July 1938

40 Ν Merovingian *tremisses* and 2 Ν ingots, together with Ν and Æ jewellery, objects, and regalia in a ship-burial. Deposit: *c.* 650–60.

Coins with blundered Imperial name: Maurice Tiberius (A.D. 582–602); 3 (mints of Arles and Viviers). *Coins with names of Merovingian rulers*: Theodebert (A.D. 534–48 ?), 1. *Coins without ruler's name*, 36—mints of Andernach, Angers, Chambly, Châtre, Dinant, Gevaudan, Huy, Laon, Marseilles, Metz, Montignac, Mouzon, Paris, Rodez, Sens, Sion, St. Étienne de Bordeaux, Trémouille, Troyes, Usson, Uzès, and Valance.

D. F. Allen in *BMQ* xiii, no. 4 (1939), pp. 162 ff. (one section of a general account of the Sutton Hoo treasure); P. Le Gentilhomme in *BNJ*³ iii (1941), pp. 395 ff.; C. H. V. Sutherland, *Anglo-Saxon Gold Coinage in the Light of the Crondall Hoard*, 1948. For further discussion on the exact date of the burial see R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford in *PSAI* xxv (1949), pp. 1 ff. and Dr. Gordon Ward in *Antiquity*, xxvi (1952), pp. 9 ff.; replies in the same publication by R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford (xxvi, pp. 76–82) and Philip Grierson (xxvi, pp. 83–86) continue the controversy.

Disposition: The Sutton Hoo treasure was presented to the Nation by Mrs. E. M. Pretty in August 1939, but was not on public exhibition until after the war. Mr. D. F. Allen's detailed list of the coins was destroyed by enemy action and no complete account of them has yet been published.

348. SWANSEA, Glamorgan, 1840

157 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1290–1300.

ENGLISH (146 pennies): Edward I and II—Berwick, 1. Bristol, 12. Bury St. Edmunds, 5. Canterbury, 33. Durham, 9. Lincoln, 2. London, 80. Newcastle, 2. York, 2. IRELAND (3 pennies): Edward I. Dublin, 3. SCOTLAND (4 sterlings): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' type, 4. FOREIGN: unspecified sterlings, 4. Illegible coins, 3.

G. C. Francis in *NC* iii (1840–1), pp. 60–61.

Disposition: The finders, or their employer. Francis estimated that he had examined nearly the whole of the hoard.

349. TALNOTRIE, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1912

Æ and Æ Anglo-Saxon, Foreign, and Oriental (12 listed), with ornaments. Deposit: *c.* 900.

ANGLO-SAXON (10): KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA. Æ Stycas. Osberht, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Stycas. Wulfhere, 2. Unidentified, 3. MERCIA: Burgred, Æ pennies, 4. FOREIGN (1): FRANCE. Æ Carlovingian denier, 1 fragment. ORIENTAL: Cufic of Abbasid dynasty, Æ dirhem?, 1 broken coin.

Sir Herbert Maxwell in *PSAS*, xlvii (1912), pp. 12 ff.
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

350. TAMWORTH, Staffs., 1877

299–300 Æ English pennies (285 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1090.

William I, Br. type viii—Bristol: Brihtword, 1. Chester: Ælfsi, 1. Chichester: Edwine, 1. Dover: Goldwine, 1. Gloucester: Silacwine, 1. Hastings: Dunic, 1. Hereford: Æglewine, 1; Lif'stan, 2. Leicester: Godric, 1, Lewes: Winred, 1. Lincoln: Ulf, 1. London: Ælfric, 1; Æwi, 1; Brunic, 1. Malmesbury: Seword, 1. Norwich: Edwold I. Oxford: Brihtred, 1. Salisbury: Godwine, 1. Southwark: Aldouine?, 1; Lifword, 2. Steyning: Thurbern?, 1. Wallingford: Swirtic, 1. Warwick: Lifric, 1. Wilton: Sewine, 1. Winchester: Spræclinc, 1. Worcester: Ælfgærd, 1. Uncertain mint: Godwine, 1. William II—Bedford. Br. type i: Sigod, 1; Lifwi, 1. Type ii: Godric, 1; Lifwine, 1. Bristol. Br. type i: Brihtword, 1. Type ii: Brihtword, 1; Colblac, 1. Cambridge. Br. type i: Wibern, 1. Canterbury. Br. type i: Brihtwold, 1; Iegeric, 1. Chester. Br. type i: Lifinc, 1; Lifwine, 2; Senolf, 1. Type ii: Ielfwine, 1; Lific and Lifinc, 4; Lifwine, 2; Sunolf, 4. Chichester. Br. type i: Brunman, 2. Type ii: Bruman, 1. Colchester. Br. type i: Wulfwie, 1. Derby. Br. type i: Godwine, 1. Type ii: Godwine, 1; Gudnic?, 1; Lifwine, 1. Dorchester. Br. type ii: Ielfgiet, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Exeter. Br. type i: Sewine, 2. Gloucester. Br. type ii: Brihtnoth, 2; Segrim, 1. Hastings. Br. type ii: Dunic, 1. Hereford. Br. type i: Ielfwi, 1. Type ii: Ieglewine, 1; Lifsun, 1. Ilchester. Br. type i: Ielword, 1. Type ii: Lifwine, 1. Leicester. Br. type i: Godric, 1; Type ii: Godric, 6. Lincoln. Br. type i: Ulf, 1. Type ii: Thurstan, 3. London. Br. type i: Ælfred, 10; Brihtwi, 1; Edric, 8; Edwi, 4. Type ii: Ælfwine, 1; Brunic, 1; But (Bat?), 5; Edwi, 4; Edwine, 2; Godwine, 4; Lifsi, 3; Wulfric, 1; Wulgar, 1; Wulfwine, 1; Wunric, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Maldon. Br. type i: Lifsune, 1. Malmesbury. Br. type i: Seword, 1. Type ii: Seword, 2. Norwich. Br. type i: Ægleric, 1. Type ii: Ægleric, 1; Edwold, 1; Godwine, 1. Northampton. Br. type i: Sæwine, 1. Type ii: Sæwine, 4.[1] Nottingham. Br. type i: Wi . . ., 1. Type ii: Iicere (Ætcer?), 1. Oxford. Br. type ii: Brunræd (Brihtræd?), 1;

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[1] Brooke gives all coins of the moneyer Sæwine to Northampton, but it is by no means certain that they do not belong to Southampton.

Swetman?, 1; Wulfwi, 1. Rochester. Br. type i: Guthred, 1. Type ii: Guthred, 1. Salisbury. Br. type i: Godwine, 1; Segrim, 1. Type ii: Lifword, 1; Segrim, 1. Sandwich. Br. type i: Ælfheh?, 1. Shaftesbury. Br. type ii: Wulfgæd, 1. Shrewsbury. Br. type ii: Ernwi, 2. Southwark. Br. type i: Lifword, 1; Wulgar, 1. Stafford. Br. type i: Godric, 2. Type ii. Ælfnoth, 2; Odric, 2. Stamford?. Br. type i: Edlgærd, 1. Tamworth. Br. type i: Brunic, 12; Colinc, 3; Type ii: Brunic, 9; Colinc, 9. Thetford. Type i: Godric, 1. Type ii: Folcard, 1. Wallingford. Br. type i: Ælfwine, 1. Type ii: Colbern, 3. Warwick. Br. type i: Goldinc, 2; Lifric, 1; Thidred, 2. Type ii: Goldinc, 5; Sperhafuc, 3; Thidred, 5. Wilton. Br. type i: Ælfwine, 2; Edric, 1. Type ii: Ælfwine, 1; Sefara, 1; Sewine, 1. Winchester. Br. type i: Lifwold, 1. Type ii: Æstan, 1; Colbrac,[1] 1; Godwine, 1; Wimund, 1. Worcester. Br. type i: Baldric, 1; Estmær, 1. Type ii: Ælfgærd, 2; Baldric, 1. Estmær, 7; Sewine, 1. York. Br. type i: Aleif, 1. Type ii: Aleif, 1; Lifwine, 1. Uncertain mints combined with various moneyers' names: illegible coins, 30.

C. F. Keary in *NC* (N.S.) xvii (1877), pp. 340 ff.; P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1904), pp. 111 ff.; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N), p. xxii (summary).

Disposition: The coins were found in a leaden box (illustrated in *NC*, 1877; cut in text). All were recovered except four or five, and were sent to the British Museum for examination.

351. TARBAT, Ross-shire, 28 Mar. 1889

13 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Foreign with 2 Æ ornaments. Deposit: After 960?

ANGLO-SAXON (1?): KINGS OF ENGLAND. Eadgar, penny. *BMC* (A) type ii—Chester: Flodgar, 1. FOREIGN (10): AQUITAINE? Deniers of Louis le Bègue (867–79), 10. Illegible and fragmentary pieces, 2.

H. Miller and the Rev. Donald Macleod in *PSAS* xxiii (1889), pp. 314 ff.; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*^{6} xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.

Disposition: Unspecified. The hoard was originally found by a grave-digger in Tarbat churchyard. The Minister (Rev. D. Macleod) conducted further investigations.

352. TEALBY, Lincs., 1807

5,700 + an uncertain number. Æ English. Deposit: *c.* 1170–80.

Henry II. Pennies of first or 'Tealby' coinage (1154–80)—Bristol: moneyers Elaf, and Ricard. Bury St. Edmunds: Henri, Raul, and Willem. Canterbury: Goldhavoc, Ricard, Rogier, Willem, Wiulf. Cardiff [Carlisle]: Willem. Chester: Andrew? Colchester: Alwin, Ricard. Durham: Iohan, Walter. Exeter: Edward?, Guncelin, Ricard, Rogier. Gloucester: Radulf, Rodbert, 'Sa . . .'. Hereford: 'S . . .' [Stephen?]. Ilchester: Ricard, RO . . .. Ipswich: Nicole, Robert, Turstain. Lancaster [Launceston]: Willem. London: Ricard, Rodbert, Swetman, Peres, Peres Sal, 'Wit . . .'. Newcastle: Willem (1 reading NE is probably Newcastle, not Newark as listed by

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[1] Carlyon-Britton transferred this coin from Bristol, but Brooke does not give Colbrac as a Winchester moneyer, and follows Keary's attribution to Bristol.

Taylor Combe). Northampton: Engelram, 'Reinir', Pires. Norwich: Agelbran [Adelard?], Gilbert, Herbert, Nicole, Reinald?, Ricard, Picot, Willem. Oxford: Adam, Aschetil, Rogier. Salisbury: Daniel, Levric. Stamford [Stafford]: Colbrand, Willem. Thetford: Siwatt, Turstain, Willem. Wainfleet? (WAIN): Walter. Wallingford: Fulche. Wilton: Aschetil, Lantier, Willem. Winchester: Herbert, Ricard. York: Godwin, Herbert, Iordan, 'Lud . . . ', Wulfsi.

A number of uncertain readings printed by Taylor Combe are not included in my list. They will be found in his article in *A* xviii (1817), pp. 1 ff. He also gives a detailed analysis of weights.

See also D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H²), p. xlviii.

Disposition: British Museum (174 coins + 135 others which may have come from Tealby but which have no recorded origin), Royal Mint (38 coins), and various private collectors (exact number unknown). 5,127 coins were melted at the Tower.

The hoard was originally acquired by Sir Joseph Banks who distributed it between the British Museum, the Mint, and private collections. D. F. Allen's analysis of Banks's coins in the British Museum and Mint (126 specimens) shows the following classes: Allen cl. A, 71; B, 8; C, 20; D, 12; E, 6; F, 9.

353. TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT, Norfolk, 1940

189 Æ English and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1425 or after.

ENGLAND (187): Edward I (all pennies)—Bury St. Edmunds, 1; Durham, 1; London, 1; York, 2. Edward III (groats, half-groats, pennies)—Canterbury: pennies, 6;[1] Durham: pennies, 9. London: groat, unspecified class, 1; half-groats, unspecified class, 3; pennies, Lawrence ser. A, 1; F, 1; uncertain ser., 14. York: pennies, 39. Uncertain mints: pennies, 28. Richard II (all pennies)—London, 1; York, 7. Henry V (all pennies)—Durham: Br. gp. v, 3. London: Br. gp. v, 1. York: Br. gp. v, 11; gp. viii, 28; uncertain gp. 19. Uncertain mint: 3. Henry VI (all pennies)—Calais: Br. gp. i, 6. London: Br. gp. i, 1, together with 7 fragments. FOREIGN (2): unspecified continental imitations (of sterling type?).

R. A. G. Carson in *NC*⁶ iii-iv (1947), p. 183. For an account of the pot in which these coins were found see G. C. Dunning, op. cit., pp. 183-4, fig. 1.

Disposition: King's Lynn Museum (all coins and the pot).

354. TESTON, Kent, 1845

39 Æ English and Scottish. Deposit: *c.* 1220.

ENGLAND (36 pennies): Henry II to John or Henry III. Short-cross coinage (exact classes undetermined; probably not later than v, *c.* 1205-18)—Canterbury: Goldwine, 1; Iohan, 1; Iohan B, 1; Iohan M, 1; Meinir, 1; Samuel, 1. Chichester: Willelm, 1. Durham: Pieres, 1. Lincoln (NICOLE): Hue, 1. London: Abel, 5; Fulke, 2; Ilger, 9; Rauf, 2; Walter, 4; Willem T, 1. Norwich (NO): Renaud, 1.

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[1] 'Florin' issue, *c.* 1344-51?

Winchester: Lucas, 1. York: Nicole, 1. Uncertain mint (double-struck): Simon, 1. SCOTLAND (3 sterlings). William the Lion—Edinburgh: Burns fig. 41, Hue, 1. Without mint-name: Burns fig. 51 A?, Henri le Rus?, 1; fig. 60 A?, 1.

J. B. Bergne in *NC* x (1847–8), pp. 26 ff. and plate.

Disposition: London, British Museum (representative selection of English mints and moneyers: no Scottish coins?). Balance in possession of Mr. C. T. Smyth of Maidstone (1847).

355. TETNEY, Lincs., May 1945

394 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Danish pennies. Deposit: *c.* 970.

KINGS OF ENGLAND (389): Eadred, *BMC* (A) type ii—*no mint-name*: Æriger, 4; Agulf, 1; Heriger, 3; Hunred, 34; Ingelgar, 1; Theodmær, 3. Eadwig, *BMC* (A) type i—Bath or Bedford,[1] Herewig, 1—*no mint-name*: Adelwerd, 2; Æriger, 1; Æsculf, 4; Agulf, 1; Anolf, 2; Heriger, 45; Ive, 3; Levinc, 3; Litelman, 2; Manna, 3; Oge, 1; Wine?, 1. Eadgar, *BMC* (A) type i—*no mint-name*: Adelaver, 16; Æsculf, 7; Ætferd, 1; Agulf, 1; Albutic, 7; Asmin, 1; Benethiht, 13; Bernferth, 1; Copman, 2; Durand, 15; Eanulf, 20; Ethelwine, 1; Farthen, 13; Fastolf, 1; Grid, 7; Haculf, 1; Harger, 4; Herebert, 1; Hereman, 1; Heriger, 96; Hingolf, 1; Hunbien, 1; Igenc, 1; Ingolf, 6; Isembert, 10; Ive, 4; Levinc, 4; Macus, 1; Mamolet, 2; Manna, 22; Manning, 2; Morgnan, 1; Sedeman, 1; Unbein, 7; Winern?, 1; Wiferth, 3. *Note:* The following moneyers' names, though listed separately, are probably the same: Æriger, Harger, and Heriger, Hingolf and Ingolf, Hunbein and Unbein. DANISH (5): YORK. Eric (*c.* A.D. 948, and 952–4), cf. *BMC* (A) i, p. 237, no. 1109, Radulf, 1. Anlaf (*c.* A.D. 948–52), cf. *BMC* (i), p. 235, no. 1099, moneyer Ingelgar (1). Uncertain coins (Danish imitations of Eadgar and Eadwig?), no mint-name, moneyers Bernart[2] or Ingelbert, 1; Mannig, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1.

John Walker in NC^6 v (1945), pp. 81 ff. (pl. x).

Disposition: Coins sent to the British Museum for examination and some retained.

356. TIPPERARY Co., *c.* 1844

19 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 940–50.

WESSEX. Edward the Elder: *BMC* (A) type ii—*no mint-name*: Gareard, 1. *BMC* (A) type ix ('Flower' rev.): Boiga, 1. Uncertain coins, 3. KINGS OF ENGLAND. Æthelstan: *BMC* (A) type i—*no mint-name*: moneyer unspecified, 1; blundered coin with retrograde legends, moneyer Sigares, 1. Undescribed coins (type i?), 4. *BMC* (A) type v *c* or vi—Chester: Deorulf, 2; Sigferth, 1. Eadmund: *BMC*

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[1] BEÐA. In view of the location of the find Bedford is more likely.

[2] This coin is similar to a specimen acquired by the British Museum (NC^4 iv (1924), p. 94, no. 318).

(A) type i—York?[1]: Boeg, 1; *no mint-name*: Mærten, 1. Undescribed coins (type i?), 2.

John Lindsay in *NC* vi (1843–4), p. 217.
Disposition: Unknown.

357. TIREE, Isle of, Hebrides. No. 1, 1782

15–20 oz. of Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 975.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, and Edward the Martyr.

Lindsay (S), pp. 261 ff.; R. B. K. Stevenson in *NC*⁶ xi (1951), table opposite p. 80.
Disposition: Edinburgh, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (part of find). 90 coins presented by Messrs. Brydson & Bailley, jewellers of Glasgow, to the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, Oct. 1782.

358. TIREE, No. 2, Nov. 1788

Æ English ('Several ounces'). Deposit: *c.* 1247.

Henry II–III,[2] short-cross coinage[3]—Canterbury: moneyers Henri, Iohan, Roger, Samuel, Simon. Chichester:[4] Pieres. London: Abel, Ilger, Rauf, Ricard, Walter, Willem. Northampton: Adam. Oxford: Fulpe.[5] Winchester: Miles. York: Nicole.

Lindsay (S), p. 263.
Disposition: Unknown.

359. THRAPSTON, Northants, Sept. 1778

360 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1307.

ENGLAND (315): Edward I–II (pennies; 1 halfpenny)—Berwick, 1. Bristol, 8. Bury St. Edmunds (incl. Robt. de Hadelie), 5. Canterbury, 76. Chester, 1. Durham (incl. Bp. Bek), 10. Lincoln, 3. London: pennies, 193; halfpenny, 1. Newcastle, 1. York (1 with ✠ in rev.), 15. Contemporary forgery?, 1. IRELAND (13). Edward I. Dublin; pennies, 9. Waterford; pennies, 3; halfpenny, 1. SCOTLAND (30 sterlings). Alexander III: 'Rex Scotorum' type?, 29. John Baliol: 1. FOREIGN (3 sterlings): BRABANT, Jean I: 'Dux Limburgie' type, cf. Ch. pl. viii, 10, and 'Dux Brabantie' type, cf. Ch. pl. viii, 11 (individual coins unspecified).

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[1] The rev. of this coin reads BOEG EBBC (see *BMC* (A) ii, p. 128, no. 33). Lindsay and Hawkins both suggest York, but Brooke does not put Boeg (Boiga) under that mint. He does, however, give 'Eb' as a mint-abbreviation for York. Hawkins also considered Ebchester to be an alternative. This is less convincing.

[2] The majority probably of John and Henry III.

[3] Judging from the moneyers' names, the coins range from group iv to vii of the Short-cross coinage.

[4] Lindsay misread the mint-name as LIC, but the moneyer Pieres does not appear under any mint beginning with L. Probably CIC should be the correct spelling.

[5] Presumably a misreading of FOLCE; this moneyer does not figure in Brooke's list for Oxford in the Short-cross period.

Mark Noble in *Two Dissertations upon the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal-Palatines of Durham*, Birmingham, 1780, pp. 90–91.

Disposition: Mr. Richard Ford and Mr. Barker, both of Birmingham, purchased sections of this hoard covering the whole of the coins described above.

360. THWAITE, Suffolk, date ?

AR Anglo-Saxon pennies with cut halfpennies and farthings. Deposit: XIth century ?

The majority of coins in this find were apparently of Edward the Confessor.

Edward Hawkins in *English Silver Coins* (3rd ed., 1886), p. 160.

Disposition: Some (including halves and quarters) in the British Museum.

361. TOM FUARAICH, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, 1822. NW. side of mountain at a height of 1,600 ft.

AR English, Irish, and Scottish, with 1 AV and 1 iron-gilt finger-ring. Deposit: *c.* 1260.

ENGLAND: John? Short-cross penny—Canterbury: Simon, 1. Henry III. Long-cross pennies? An unspecified number. IRELAND: John, halfpennies of Dublin?: 'Triangle' type, 2. SCOTLAND: William the Lion. An unspecified number of sterlings.

Sir George Macdonald in *PSAS* lxx (1936), pp. 172 ff.

Disposition: 2 coins in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh. The rest of the coins—of which there are believed to have been a large number—had all disappeared by 1936.

362. TREWHIDDLE, Cornwall, 8 Nov. 1774

114 AR Anglo-Saxon and Foreign (75 listed) with AV and AR antiquities (including a chalice and 'disciplinarium'). Deposit: *c.* 871–5.

ANGLO-SAXON (74 pennies): MERCIA, Offa: *BMC* (A) i, p. 27, cf. nos. 20–21—Ibba, 1. Coenwulf: *BMC* (A) i, p. 37, cf. no. 86 ?—Werheard, 2. Ciolwulf I:[1] *BMC* (A) i, p. 40, cf. no. 102—Eanulf, 1. Beornwulf: *BMC* (A) i, p. 42, cf. no. 114[2]—Monna, 1. Berhtwulf: *BMC* (A) i, pp. 43–45, cf. nos. 118–28 (cross and Alpha-Omega types)—Brid, 1; Byrnewald, 5 (2 broken); Deneheah, 2; Eanbald, 1. Burgred: *BMC* (A) i, pp. 46 ff., types *a–d* (moneyer's name in 3 lines)—Beagstan, 2; Berheah, 2; Berhtelm, 1; Cenred, 1; Cunehelm, 3; Diga, 2; Dudda, 2; Dudecil, 2; Dudewine, 2; Guthere, 2; Heawulf, 3; Hereferth, 1; Hugered, 5; Hussa, 1; Huthere (Guthere ?), 1; Liafman, 1; uncertain moneyer, perhaps Liafman, 1; Osmund, 3; Tata, 1; Wine, 2; Wulfeard, 2. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Ceolnoth: *BMC* (A) i, pp. 74 ff., type i, no. 34

[1] Catalogued by Rashleigh as Ciolwulf II.

[2] Brooke (p. 28) suggests that this is of East Anglian mintage.

(monogram)—Biornmod, 1; no. 35 (Chi-Rho type)—Wunhere, 1; no. 40 (inscr. between and on cross)—Ethelwald, 1; no. 46 ('Civitas' monogram)—Lil, 2. WESSEX, Ecgberht: *BMC* (A) ii, type v?—Dunun, 1. Type xv—Oba, 2. Æthelwulf: *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Welheard, 1; Wilheah, 1. Type v—Manna, 1. Type x—Beagmund, 1. Type xii?—Maninc, 1. Type xvi?—Ethelhere, 1. Type xvii—Ethelmoth, 2. Æthelred I: *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Bearnmoth, 1; Torhtmund, 1. Ælfred: *BMC* (A) ii, type i—Sigestef, 1. Type xiii var. *a*—Franbald?, 1.[1] WESSEX OR NORTHUMBRIA, Eanred:[2] Penny of Canterbury style, Br. p. 44 (pl. iii, no. 2)—Thes, 1. FOREIGN (1): HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis le Débonnaire: Denier of 'Christiana Religio' type (cf. Prou p. 139, no. 987), 1.

Philip Rashleigh in *A* ix (1788), p. 187 and pl. viii; Jonathan Rashleigh in *NC* (N.S.) viii (1868), pp. 137 ff.; J. J. Rogers in *JRIC* no. viii (Apr. 1867), pp. 292 ff. (for antiquities); *PSA* vii (1880), p. 313.

Disposition: These coins were found in a silver chalice. About 114 were recovered, of which Philip Rashleigh secured 70 (Jonathan Rashleigh inherited these). 5 coins and the ornaments came into the possession of J. J. Rogers of Penrose, while 12 coins went to the Rev. R. Hennah of St. Austell. About 29 others were dispersed at the time of finding.

TROTTERNISH, 1891. See PORTREE, No. 312 above

363. TUTBURY, Staffs., June 1831

About 20,000 Æ English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign (1,643 listed) with 1 AV ring. Deposit: *c.* 1321–9.

ENGLAND (1,452 pennies): Henry III. Short-cross coinage—London: Adam, 1; Ilger, 1; Raulf, 1. Long-cross pennies—Canterbury: Willem, 1. London: Henri, 2 (1 of Lawrence cl. iii with ✶ at end of obv. inscr.); Nicole, Lawrence cl. iii, 1. Northampton: Iohs, Lawrence cl. iii, 1. Norwich: Iacob, Lawrence cl. iii, 1. Edward I–II, exact classes uncertain—Berwick, 32. Bristol, EDW, 28. Bury St. Edmunds, EDW (incl. Robt. de Hadelie), 6; EDWA, 27; EDWAR, 47. Canterbury, EDW, and EDWR, 79; EDWA, 212; EDWAR, 116. Chester, EDW, 6. Durham, EDW (incl. 8 ✠), 21; EDWA (incl. ✠ and ⸸), 72; EDWAR (incl. ✠, ⸸, and 🦁), 30; EDWARD, 3. Exeter, EDW, 2. Kingston (Hull), EDW, 3. Lincoln, EDW, 6. London, EDW and EDWR, 223; EDWA, 323; EDWAR, 123; EDWARD, 32. Newcastle, EDW, 16; EDWAR, 1; EDWARD, 7. York, EDW, 18. Blundered coins, 11. IRELAND (14 pennies): Edward I. Dublin—12. Waterford—2. SCOTLAND (24 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type?, 17. John Baliol (including 1 of St. Andrews), 7. FOREIGN (153 sterlings). FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre. Namur, Ch. no. i, 2;

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[1] Brooke does not give this moneyer. Possibly the coin is Danish of East Anglia imitating Ælfred (Br. p. 32).

[2] This unique coin used to be given to Eanred of Northumbria, but it is probably of Wessex origin.

Douai, Ch. no. 7, 2; Alost, Ch. no. 8, 6; 'Signum Crucis' type, Ch. no. 11, 6. Robert de Béthune. Alost, cf. Ch. no. 12, 15; Ch. no. 16, 1. Ghent, Ch. no. 18, 1. Termonde, Ch. no. 19, 1. HAINAUT, Jean d'Avesnes. Valenciennes, Ch. nos. 23 *f*, 5; no. 28, 2. Mons, Ch. no. 29, 6. Maubeuge, Ch. no. 36, 3. NAMUR (county), Gui de Dampierre. Namur, Ch. no. 47, 4. Mons, 1. BRABANT AND LIMBURG (duchy). Jean I, Ch. no. 95 or 96, 6; Ch. no. 101, 3. Jean III, Ch. no. 108, 1; no. 112, 2; Louvain, Ch. no. 111, 1; Antwerp, Ch. no. 116, 1. HERSTAL, Jean of Louvain, cf. Ch. nos. 144–8, 2. LOOZ, Arnold VIII, cf. Ch. nos. 149 f., 11. LUXEMBOURG (county), Jean l'Aveugle. Meraude, Ch. nos. 179 and 186, 10. LORRAINE (duchy), Ferri IV, Ch. nos. 190 f., 9. 'Signum Crucis' type, Ch. no. 192, 3. 'Enigmatic' sterlings of LORRAINE or TOUL, Ch. no. 196, 1; obv. 190, rev. 197, 2. BAR (county), Edouard I. St. Mihiel, Ch. no. 193, 1. TOUL (bishopric), Jean d'Arzilières. Mint of Liverdun, E & S, iii, p. 1058, 1. CAMBRAI (bishopric), Enguerand de Créquie, cf. Ch. no. 201, 1. Guillaume de Hainaut, cf. Ch. no. 209, 3. Gui de Collemède, Ch. no. 216, 3. Capitular coins, cf. Ch. 219, 2. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny, Ch. nos. 230 f., 16; Ch. no. 237, 3; reading WALER DNS LINII (not in Ch.), 1. RETHEL (county), Louis de Flandre, Ch. no. 238, 1. PORCIEN (county), Gaucher de Châtillon. YVES, Ch. no. 241, 9; Neuf-Château, Ch. no. 248, 4; Florennes, Ch. no. 250, 1. SANCERRE (county), Étienne III. 'Julius Cæsar' type, Ch. no. 252, 1. COLOGNE (archbishopric), Henry II of Wirnenburg?, 1. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Unidentified long-cross penny; possibly of Empr. Otto IV, 1. Henry VII (of Luxembourg), Ch. no. 311, 1. HOLLAND (county), Florent V. Dordrecht, Ch. no. 459, 1. GELDERS (county). Renaud I, Ch. no. 462, 5.

Edward Hawkins in *A* xxiv (1831), pp. 148 ff.; another more comprehensive list (author unknown) in *Descriptive Catalogue of the Series of Coins found at Tutbury in the County of Stafford in the Bed of the River Dove in June 1831*. Publ. at Derby, n.d. (*c.* 1840–50?); Llewelyn Jewitt in *Reliquary*, xxi (1880–1), pp. 21 ff.

Disposition: Many of the coins were dispersed amongst local collectors or disposed of to dealers who melted them down. About 1,500 coins and the ring came into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster and were submitted to the British Museum for examination. Hawkins states that 200,000 coins were found, but this must be a misprint for 20,000. A total of 1,489 pieces was originally listed by him.

364. ULLESKELF, Yorks., 1846

Several thousands of stycas, found by a labourer, in a field together with fragments of leather. Deposit: *c.* 865?

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eardwulf, 14; Hoaud, 1; Eanred, 70. Æthelred II, 267; Redwulf, 5. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Vigmund, 47; Wulfhere, 5.

JBAA iv (1848), p. 127.
Disposition: Unknown.

365. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 1, *c.* 1867

8 Æ and Æ Anglo-Saxon. Deposit: *c.* 860.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Stycas. Æthelred I, 2 Æ; Eanred, 3 Æ. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Stycas. Eanbald II, 1 Æ; Vigmund, 1 Æ, 1 Æ.

Nathan Heywood in *NC^3* viii (1888), p. 95.
Disposition: Unknown.

366. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 2, date ?

254 Æ Anglo-Saxon and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 841–2.

ANGLO-SAXON (253 pennies + fragments):[1] MERCIA, Offa: *BMC* (A) i, p. 32, no. 49 obv.; for rev. cf. p. 31, no. 43 (but dotted line with cross at ends). Eoba, 1. Coenwulf: Br. A, gp. i (Quatrefoil type)—Canterbury: Lul, 1. Gp. ii (cross types)—Canterbury: Dealla, 4; Diormod, 2; Duda, 1; Oba, 1; Tidberht, 1; Werherd, 5. Gp. iii (cross moline)—Canterbury: Oba, 1. Gp. iv (crescents)—Canterbury: Diormod, 4; Dunn, 1; Tidberht, 1; Werherd, 1. Br. B (East Anglian coinage ?)—Thetford?: Wihtred, 1; Wodel, 1. Ceolwulf I: Br. A, gp. i (cross crosslet)—Canterbury: Ealhstan, 1; Sigestef, 1. Gp. ii (including 'Dorobrebia' and 'Alpha-Omega' revs.)—Canterbury: Ealhstan, 1; Ernwulf, 1; Ethelmod, 1. Br. B (East Anglian coinage?)—Thetford?: Eadgar, 1; Herebert, 1; Wodel, 1. Beornwulf: Br. B (East Anglian?)—Thetford?: Eadgar, 1; Eacgar? 1; Eadnoth, 1; Monna, 1. Wiglaf: *First reign*, 828–9—Canterbury: Br. pl. vii, no. 14 (cross-crosslet). Burgherd, 1; Ellhun, 1. Br. 15, Ellhun, 1. *Restoration*, 830–9—London (cross and pellets type): Br. pl. vii, no. 16. Redmuhd, 1. KENT, Eadberht Præn: Br. pl. iii, no. 5 (moneyer's name in 2 lines): Ethelmod, 1. Cuthred: Br. type i (Tribach moline). Sigeberht, 1. Baldred: Br. Gp. i (cross types): Diormod, 1; Oba, 3; Sigestof, 1; Swefherd, 1; Tidberht, 1. Gp. iii (Portrait)—Canterbury (rev. DRVR CITS): Oba, 1. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, Wulfred: Br. type i (cf. Baldred gp. iii). Vilnoth, 3. *Anonymous coinage*, *c.* 825 ('Dorobernia Civitas' and 'Doroberniae Civitatis' types): Br. gp. ii, var. 3. Luning, 2; Swefherd, 1; Vilnoth, 1. Gp. iii, var. 4. Diormod, 1; Oba, 3. Br. gp. v (late coinage with 'Dorobernia' monogram): Sæberht, 3; Swefherd, 3. Ceolnoth: Br. gp. i ('Dorobernia' monogram). Biornmod, 6; Wunhere, 3. WESSEX, Ecgberht: *BMC* (A) type i ('Dorobernia' monogram)—Canterbury: Biornmod, 22; Bosel, 6; Dealla, 2; Deibus, 1; Diormod, 12; Dudinc, 1; Oba, 6; Osmund, 2; Swefherd, 5; Tidberht, 5; Tilwine, 6. *BMC* (A) type ii (St. Andrew of Rochester)—no mint or moneyer's name: cf. pl. 7, no. 12; Br. p. 51, no. 13), 1; var. of type ii (Br. p. 51, no. 12), 1. *BMC* (A) type iii (cross)—Canterbury: Dunn, 1. *BMC* (A) type vii—Canterbury: Dunun, 1. *BMC* (A) type x—Canterbury: Diormod, 2; Sigestef, 1. *BMC* (A) type xi—Canterbury: Werherd, 1. *BMC* (A) type xiii—Canterbury: Beagmund, 5. *BMC* (A) type xv—Canterbury: Oba, 1. *BMC* (A) type xvii—Canterbury: Oba, 1. Br. p. 51, no. 3 ('Pellet' obv.)—Canterbury: Tidberht, 2. *BMC* (A) type xviii (SAXON on obv.)—Winchester: Ifa, 1; Tideman, 1; Tilred, 1. *BMC* (A) type xx (SAXONIORVM on obv.)—Winchester: Eanwald, 1. *Mercian coinage*—London (with REX M on rev.): 'Lundonia Civit' (*v.* Br. p. 51, no. 15), 1. Redmudh (*v.* Br. no. 16), 1. Æthelwulf: *BMC* (A) type v—Winchester: Manna, 1; Osmund, 1 fragment. Type v var. *a* (OCCIDENTALIVM on obv.), 3 fragments. *BMC* (A) type vii—Canterbury: Beagmund, 3 + 1 fragment; *BMC* (A) type ix—Canterbury: Beagmund, 7 + 1 fragment; Dun, 6 + 1 fragment. Br. p. 51, no. 2 (Bar-moline type)—Canterbury: Beagmund, 4 + 1 fragment. EAST ANGLIA, Æthelstan I: *BMC* (A) i. Second Ser. (no bust) cf. p. 85, nos. 6 and 8 (cross and wedges type). Eadgar, 2; Tudwine, 1; Æthelmod, 1. Cf. nos. 9 and 10 (cross-pattée type). Æthelhelm, 2; Æthelmod, 2; Eadnoth, 4; Mon, 6; Torhthelm, 2; Tudwine, 1. Cf. nos. 12–16 (Alpha on obv. combined with crosses or moneyer's name). Mon, 3; Reghelm?, 3; Torthelm, 1. Cf. nos. 19–20 (REX ANG on rev.), 9 (2 omit ANG). Type not in *BMC* (A) or Br. (Pellet in circle/cross of pellets) Crerel?, 1. FOREIGN (1): FRANCE, Charlemagne. Denier of Mainz, cf. Gariel pl. xiii, 207.

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[1] It is extremely difficult to give standard references for this hoard. Some of the coins are not recorded in *BMC* (A), and in any case the arrangement there is not easy to follow. Where there is a clearly defined series of types or varieties I have used it as the primary classification, but in some sections I have had to substitute Brooke's types which are in more logical sequence. Readers should have both works before them when studying my list.

H. A. Grueber in *NC*³ xiv (1894), pp. 29 ff. and pls. iii and iv.

Disposition: London, British Museum. This hoard was acquired through Mr. A. W. Franks, who was unable to tell Grueber anything about its discovery. The coins were all badly oxidized and had to be cleaned before they could be identified. This find is sometimes refered to as 'the Franks hoard'.

367. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 3, date ?

60 Anglo-Saxon and Norman. Pennies and cut halfpennies. Deposit: XIth century. ANGLO-SAXON (58): KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II: Pennies, Hereford, 5; Cnut: Hereford pennies, 5; Edward the Confessor, pennies, 9 (Bedford, 1; Hereford, 2; London, 2; Oxford, 1; Thetford, 1; Winchester, 2). Cut halfpennies, 39 (Bedford?, 1; Canterbury, 1; Derby, 1; Gloucester, 2; Huntingdon, 2; Lincoln, 5; London, 6; Malmesbury, 1; Northampton, 1; Norwich, 2; Nottingham, 1; Stamford, 2; Wallingford, 2; Wilton, 1; York?, 1; uncertain mints, 10). NORMAN KINGS (2). William I: Pennies, Hereford, 2; Stephen: Pennies, Hereford, 1 (latter not part of the hoard, though listed with it?).

Num. Circ., Mar.–Apr. 1924, cols. 154–6 (Lots 28881–941).

Disposition: Advertised for sale by Spink's, 1924: Lots 28881–929 said to form part of the same hoard as the following lots, which are described as 'Another find, of the Hereford mint'. It is doubtful whether the Stephen penny belongs. See also DUNSFORTH hoard (p. 55).

368. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 4, before 1910

321 AR English. Deposit: XIIth Century.

Henry II, pennies and cut halfpennies. No details recorded.

D. F. Allen in *BMC* (H^2), p. lviii.

Disposition: The hoard—which had been preserved in the hands of a well-known county family—was sold at Sotheby's in 1910; see Sale Cat. for 24 June 1910 (lots 73–78). All but 52 of the coins were bought by Feuardent of Paris.

369. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 5, *c.* 1880–1900

306 AV and AR English, Irish, and Foreign. Deposit: After 1485.

ENGLAND (266): Henry VI—Calais: groats, Br. gp. ii, 1. *Restoration coinage, 1470–1.*—Bristol: i.m. ✚, on rev. only, 1; *mule* ✚/✿, 1. York: unspecified i.m. (⚜ ?), 1. Edward IV: *Light coinage, 1465–70.*—London: AV Quarter ryals i.m. ✳, 1; *mule* ✳/♛, 1; ♛, 1. AR groats. Bristol: i.m. ♛, 7. London: i.m. ✿, 67; *mule* ✿/✳, 3; ✳, 34; *mule* ✳/♛, 39; *mule* ✝/✳, 10. *Second reign, 1471–83.*—AV half-angels of London: i.m. ★, 2. AR groats. London: i.m. ○, 26; ✚, 6; ✚ with pellet, 37; ★, 19. Half-groat, i.m. ★, 1. Edward V—London: groat. i.m. ✾, 1. Richard III—London: groat, i.m. ✾, 7. IRELAND (1). Edward IV—Waterford: groat, i.m. ✳ (probably a contemporary forgery), 1. FOREIGN (39): FLANDERS, Charles le Téméraire, D. of Burgundy. Ghent—double patard (*Revue de numismatique française*, 1862, pl. iv, 60), 27; pl. iv, 60 var., 2. BRABANT, Charles le Téméraire—Antwerp: double patards, 6. LIMBURG, Charles le Téméraire—Louvain: double patard (De Witte, pl. xxvii, 503), 4.

L. A. Lawrence in *BNJ*^{1} i (1904), pp. 123 ff.

Disposition: London, Messrs. Spink in 1904. Many of the coins were dispersed before Lawrence was able to examine the hoard.

370. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 6, *c.* 1899

35 AV English. Deposit: Mid or late XVth century.

Edward IV: *Light coinage 1465–70*—London: Rose nobles, i.m. ✳, 5; ♛, 29; ✝, 1.

Num. Circ. vii (1899), pp. 3161–2.

Disposition: Submitted to Spink's for examination. Origin not stated, but may be part of the hoard no. 369 above, which also contained gold of Edward IV.

371. UNKNOWN SITE, No. 7, *c.* 1890–1900

210 AR English and Irish. Deposit: *c.* 1483–5.

ENGLAND (209): Henry V—London: pennies with ✶ by crown, 1; ✶ and pellet, 1. Henry VI—Calais: Br. gp. i. Half-groat, 1; pennies, 2. Gp. ii. Penny. Edward IV—*Heavy coinage 1461–4*?—York: halfpenny, 1. *Light coinage 1464–70*—Canterbury:

half-groat of Abp. Bourchier (1454–86), 1. Coventry: Br. gp. iii; groat, m.m. ✳, 1. London: Br. gp. iv; groat, m.m. ♔, 1. Penny with uncertain m.m., 1. York: Br. gp. iii; groats, m.m. ✝, 3; half-groat, m.m. ✝, 1. *Second reign 1471–83*—Canterbury (royal mint): penny, 1. Durham: Pennies of Bp. L. Booth (1474–6) with B to r. of neck, 1; of Bp. Dudley (1476–83) with DV by head, 69. London: Br. gp. i; groat, m.m. ○, 1. York: pennies of Abp. G. Neville (1465–76) with G and ⊸ or ✿ on obv., 89; of Abp. L. Booth (1476–80) with B and ⊸, 13; of Abp. T. Rotherham (1480–1500) with T and ⊸, 12; other varieties with cross (= ✣?), ✝, and uncertain marks, by neck, 8. Richard III?—York: penny with uncertain m.m. (🐗?) and GL on obv., 1. IRELAND (1): Edward IV—Dublin: groat, 1.

Num. Circ. viii (1900), cols. 3857–8.

Disposition: These coins were submitted for examination to Spink's early in 1900; their origin is not stated but the composition of the find suggests a Midland or northern provenance: perhaps it was a portion of the same hoard described by L. A. Lawrence in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1911 (no. 289) but it is more likely to be part of another find (no. 369) which included Irish and foreign coins.

WALSOP, Wilts., *c.* 1804. See WINTERSLOW, No. 391 below

372. WATFORD, Herts., No. 1, 1818

1,127 Æ English pennies and cut halfpennies (779 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1140.

William I: *BMC* (N) type v—Cambridge: uncertain moneyer, 1 (cut halfpenny). Henry I: *BMC* (N) type xiv—Bath: Osbern, 1. Bristol: Ailwald?, 1. Chester: Gillemore, 1. Dorchester: Osbern?, 1. Durham: Ordwi, 2. Exeter: Brand, 1. Hereford: Hericus [Sarius?], 1. Huntingdon: Derlig, 1. Leicester: Walter?, 1. Lewes:[1] Oswold, 1. Lincoln: Godric, 1. London: Algar, 3; Godwine, 1; Ordgar, 2; Rawle [Rawlf?], 2. Sigar, 4; Wulgar, 4; Wulfward, 1; uncertain moneyer (Rawlf or Wulfward?), 1. Norwich: Stiefne?, 1. Nottingham: Haldene?, 1. Romney: Wulfred, 1. Sandwich: Adalbot?,[2] 1; Godhese, 1; Godric, 1. Stamford: Mor, 1. Southwark: Algar, 1; 'Alf . . .' [Alfgar?], 1; Lefwine, 3. Thetford: 'Alra . . .' [Ailnot or Alfward?], 1. Winchester: Edwine?, 1; Lefwine, 3; 'Warm' [Sawulf?], 1; Stigant?, 1: Uncertain mints: Alfwine, 1; '. . . ber '[Osber?], 1; Stigand (possibly of Thetford), 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. *BMC* (N) type xv—Bristol: Ricard, 1; Turchil, 1. Bury St. Edmunds: Gilebert, 2. Canterbury: Agemund, 2; Edwine?, 1; Rodbert, 11; uncertain moneyer, 1. Chester: Ailmer, 1; Thurbern, 2. Exeter: Briedwi, 5; Seiwine?, 1; uncertain moneyer [Hlud?], 2. Gloucester: Alfwine, 1; Rodbert, 1; Sawine, 2; Wiberd, 1. Hereford: Edricus, 1; Særic, 2. Ipswich: Osbern, 4. Lincoln: Arnwi, 1;

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[1] Catalogued by Rashleigh as Ipswich.

[2] Possibly Adalwold. The attribution of these moneyers to Sandwich is problematical. Rashleigh listed all coins reading SAN, SA, or S under that mint, but they really belong to either Bury St. Edmunds or Stafford, Stamford, and Southwark (SV)

Aslac?, 1; uncertain moneyers, 5. London: Aedgar, 9; 'A . . .' [Ælfred or Ælfwine?], 1; Baldewine, 15; Bricmar, 5; Dereman, 14; Dereman Ri or R, 22; Estmær?, 3; Estmund, 13; Gilleberd, 5; Godric, 13; Lifred, 10; Ordgar, 13; Osbern, 4; Radulus?, 1; Rogier, 9; Smæwine, 4; Tovi, 11; Wulfwine, 12; Ulfraven, 1. Northampton: Paien, 1; Wulnod, 3. Norwich: Ailwi, 5; Baldewine, 1; Edwine, 2; Oter, 2; Suneman?, 4. Oxford: Raulf, 1; Sagrim, 2. Winchester: Ailward, 1; Alfric, 2; Godwine, 5; Kippig, 2; Saiet, 7; Tovi, 2. York: uncertain moneyers, 3. Uncertain mints of type xv: Ailred, Alfwine, Brunman, Elwi, Godwine, Swetman, and uncertain moneyers, 24 pennies and 21 cut halfpennies. Stephen: *BMC* (N) type i—Bristol: Gurdan, 3. Bury St. Edmunds: Gillebert, 9. Cambridge [GRÆ]?:[1] Sama, 1. Canterbury: Abelin, 2; Ædward, 1; 'Al . . .', 2; Geffrei, 2; Godhese, 2; Rodbert, 2; Roger, 1; Willem, 2; uncertain moneyers '. . . lln' and '. . . war', 2. Carlisle:[2] Erebald, 1; Willem, 2. Chester: uncertain moneyers, 3. Chichester: Godwine, 2. Colchester: Ædward, 7; Alwine,? 1. Exeter: Algar, 6; uncertain moneyers, 3. Gloucester: Gillebert, 1; Wibert, 2. Hastings: Sawine, 10. Hereford: Edricus, 5; Siber?, 1. Ipswich: Ædgar, 1; Edmund, 1; Osbern, 3. Launceston:[3] Willem, 3. Leicester: Samar, 8 (1 may be retrograde). Lewes: Herrevi, 3; Osebern, 1; Willem, 3; uncertain moneyer 'Sl . . .', 1. Lincoln: Aslac (Oslac?), 2; Gladewin, 3; uncertain moneyers, 4. London: Adelard, 1; Alfred, 1; Alfwine, 2; Baldewin, 7; Bricmar, 22; Dereman, 13; Estmund, 10; Godric, 13; Lefred, 4; Rogier, 1; Smewine, 13; Tovi, 7; uncertain moneyers, 2. Northampton: uncertain moneyer, 1. Norwich: Ædstan, 2; Ailwi, 1; Alfward?, 1; Etstan (= Ædstan?), 11; Etrei, 1; Oterche, 6; Suneman?, 1; Willem?, 1. Oxford: Gahan, 7; Swetig, 3. Sandwich:[4] 'Ghe . . .', 1; Stace?, 1; uncertain moneyers, 6. Salisbury: Stanning?, 2. Shaftesbury: Ricard, 3; Sagrim, 6. Shrewsbury: Rodbert, 2. Southwark: Alfwine?, 3; Wulfwold, 7; uncertain moneyers, 2. Stafford: Godric, 3. Stamford: Lefsi, 2. Sudbury: 'God . . .', 1. Tamworth:[5] Alfred, 1. Taunton:[5] Alfred, 2. Thetford: Baldewin, 3; Odde, 6; uncertain moneyer, 1. Warwick: Edred, 4; Everard, 4. Wilton: Falche, 2; Tomas, 7; Turchil, 2. Winchester: Alwold, 11; 'Ea . . .', 1; Geffrei, 5; Kippig?, 10; Rogier, 9; Saiet, 8; Siward, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Worcester: Godric, 1; Wulfric, 3. York: Martin, 1; 'Otbo . . .', 2; Sibern, 2; Turstan, 2; Ulf, 4; uncertain moneyer, 1. Uncertain mints: various moneyers, 38. Cut halfpennies, 11. *Irregular issues*: Br. gp. iv var. (*a*) with 'Pereric' inscription—London: Alvred, 1; Godricus, 2; uncertain moneyers (not of London?), 2. *Note*: Brooke mentions one penny of the Empress Matilda ('Matildi Coi' on obv.; illustrated in *NC* for 1850. Plate, no. 14). This coin appears to correspond to one of the 'uncertain' readings above. 3 uncertain baronial pennies are also noted by Brooke; they must correspond to nos. 15–17 in the plate.

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[1] A doubtful attribution. If this reading is correct it is presumably an abbreviation of GRANTE. The moneyer Sama is not given by Brooke.

[2] Catalogued by Rashleigh as Cardiff.

[3] Catalogued by Rashleigh as Lancaster.

[4] A very doubtful attribution. See note 2, p. 143.

[5] Rashleigh mixes these two mints; the readings are TAN (or M) for Tamworth and TANT or TANTV for Taunton. The moneyer is the same in both cases.

J. Rashleigh in *NC* xii (1849–50), pp. 138 ff. and plate; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, p. xxvi.

Disposition: These coins were found in a rough clay jar. The hoard was preserved intact and eventually came into the possession of Jonathan Rashleigh. Many of the coins were bought by the British Museum at the E. W. Rashleigh Sale in 1909. See Sotheby, Sale Cat. 21 June 1909, pp. 67–95 (various lots).

373. WATFORD, No. 2, Apr. 1818

About 100 Æ English pennies (39 recovered: only 4 described). Deposit: *c.* 1139–40.

Henry I. *BMC* (N) type xiv—London: Blacheman, 1. Type xv—Gloucester: Alfwine, 1. Stephen. *BMC* (N) type i—Stafford: Godric, 1. *Irregular issue* (cf. Stephen type i, but with a quadrilateral over a short-voided cross on rev.)—Oxford: Osbern, 1.

Taylor Combe in *A* xxi (1827), *Ap.*, pp. 539 ff.; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, pp. xxvi–xxvii.

Disposition: This hoard was discovered with the fragments of an earthen vessel near the site of the manor-house of Oxney and close to the spot on which Watford no. 1 was found. Known as 'Smaller Watford Find' and may have been part of the preceding hoard. Combe illustrated the 4 coins described above with drawings in his text. All are now in the British Museum. Brooke infers that the hoard consisted entirely of Henry I types xiv and xv and Stephen type i. This may well be so, but it cannot be proved.

374. WEDMORE, Somerset, March 1853

c. 200 Æ Anglo-Saxon pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1050.

KINGS OF ENGLAND: Æthelred II, *BMC* (A) type vi—Dover: unspecified moneyer,[1] 1. Cnut, *BMC* (A) type xiv—Bath: Ædestan, 1; Estan, 1. Bruton: Ælfhelm, 1. Langport: Edric, 1. London: cut halfpenny, 1. Pennies[1] of Cambridge, Chichester, Dover, Exeter, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, Stamford, Warwick, and Winchester. *BMC* (A) type xvi *b*?—Bath: Ædestan, 1; Ælfric, 1. Bruton: Ælfhelm, 1. Crewcerne: Winus, 1. Ilchester: Ælfsige, 1; Godric, 1; Oswie, 2; Wulfhelm, 4. Taunton: Edric, 1. Watchet: Godcild, 1. Pennies[1] of Barnstaple, Bedford, Bristol, Cambridge?, Canterbury, Chichester, Cricklade, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Lewes, Lincoln, London, Oxford, Malmesbury, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Stamford, Thetford, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchester, and York. *BMC* (A) types xvii to xix—pennies[1] of Leicester, Lincoln, London, Oxford, Southwark, Warwick, and Winchester. Harold I, *BMC* (A) type i—pennies[1] of Canterbury, Wallingford, Warwick, and Winchester.

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[1] Owing to lack of space Symonds was only able to describe a few coins in detail—those belonging to West Country mints.

BMC (A) type vi—Bath: Wæthel?, 1. Pennies[1] of Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter, Lewes, London, and Wilton. Harthacnut, *BMC* (A) type i—Exeter: 2 pennies.[1]

Henry Symonds in *PSAC*⁴ ix (1924), pp. 30 ff.; H. de S. Shortt in *WAM* liii (1950), pp. 413 ff.; note in *AJ* x (1853) *proc.*, pp. 350 ff.

Disposition: London: British Museum (148 coins); Taunton: Somerset County Museum (18 coins?).

This hoard was said to have been found in a crock in Wedmore churchyard; there is now no trace of the container. 12 pennies were presented to the Somerset Archaeological Society in 1853, but these were afterwards claimed by the British Museum. 7 coins were eventually returned and the 5 specimens kept in London were replaced by others 'of equal value and rarity'; it is not certain that these came from the same source and when Symonds listed the coins at Taunton he could only find 3 pennies specifically labelled as being from Wedmore. 6 more were presented about 1923.

375. WESTBURY (district), Wilts., 1877

32 AV English and Foreign. Deposit: 1390–1400.

ENGLAND (28 nobles): Edward III—Calais, 3; London, 21 (pre-treaty, treaty, and post-treaty issues?). *Mule* of Edward III (Richard II—London: 1 coin with blundered rev. inscription. Richard II—Calais, 2; London, 1. FOREIGN (4 nobles): FLANDERS (Dukes of Burgundy), Philippe le Hardi, 4.[2]

Rev. John Baron in *A* xlvii (1883), p. 137 and pl. iv, nos. 1–6; *PSA*² vii (1878), p. 423. Mr. Baron's paper, read to the Society of Antiquaries on this occasion, was afterwards published under the title *Account of a Hoard of Gold Nobles found at Bremeridge Farm, Westbury, Wilts, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. John Baron, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Upton Scudamore, Wilts.* Westminster, J. B. Nichols & Sons, 1881 (no illustrations).

Disposition: London, British Museum (1 coin); Royal Mint (3 coins); residue still in possession of the Phipps family at Chalcot, near Westbury (information from Mr. H. De S. Shortt, 1953).

WETTON, Staffs. See BEESTON TOR, No. 40 above

WEXFORD, Co., 1837. See DUNBRODY, No. 141 above

376. WHITCHURCH, Oxon.? date ?

AR Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies (few examined). Deposit: *c.* 1075–80.

ANGLO-SAXON: Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) types xiii and xiv, and Harold II?—no numbers or other details recorded. NORMAN: William I, *BMC* (N) types i–iii—majority of the Wallingford mint. The following varieties from this hoard were noted in 1905. Edward the Confessor, *BMC* (A) type xiii—Wallingford: Brihtmær, 1. William I, *BMC* (N) type ii—Wallingford: Brand, 1; Brihtmær, 1 fragment. *BMC* (N) type iii—Bristol: Ceorl, 1. Winchester: Siweard, 1.

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[1] See note on previous page.

[2] See E & S iii, p. 1096; these coins were struck in 1388 or 1389.

R. Carlyon-Britton in *NC*^{4} ii (1902), p. 219 and in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), pp. 115 f.; G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, pp. xviii–xix.

Disposition: This hoard was not described at the time of discovery; it came into the hands of Mr. W. F. Lincoln who showed it to Mr. Carlyon-Britton. 5 coins (those described above) were exhibited at a meeting of the British Numismatic Society in 1904 by Mr. W. Sharpe Ogden.

377. WICK, Caithness, May–June 1881

32 AV and AR English, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1490–1500.

ENGLAND (8): Henry VI. AV nobles, 5; half-noble, 1. Edward IV. AV nobles (rose nobles?), 2. SCOTLAND (18): Robert III. AV half St. Andrew, 1. James I AV Lions, 10. James II, AV Lion, 1; St. Andrews, 4. AR groats, 2. FOREIGN (6): FRANCE, Louis XI AV Écus, 2. Charles VIII, AV Écus, 3. BURGUNDY, Philip (le Beau?), AV Lion, 1.

George Sim in *PSAS* xvi (1882), p. 465.

Disposition: The hoard was distributed amongst the workmen who found it, but these coins listed above were eventually recovered and forwarded to the Scottish Exchequer.

378. WINTERSLOW, Wilts., *c.* 1804

AR English pennies and cut halfpennies (18 recorded). Deposit: *c.* 1154?

Stephen. *BMC* (N) type i—Exeter: Brihtwi?, 1. Type ii—Ipswich: Edmund, 1. Norwich: Stanchil, 1; Waltier, 1 cut halfpenny. York: uncertain moneyer, 1 cut halfpenny. Uncertain mint and moneyer, 1 cut halfpenny. Type iii—Norwich: Willem, 1. *Irregular issues*. Br. var. iii 4 (cf. Stephen type i)—uncertain mint: Hubert?, 1. York and District. Var. iv D (*b*)—Flag type, 1. *Baronial coinage*, Henry of Anjou. *BMC* (N) type i (*b*)—Gloucester: Radulf, 1. Type i (*c*)—uncertain mints and moneyers, 3. Type ii (*a*)—Sherborne?: No moneyer's name?, 1. Type ii (*b*)—uncertain mint and moneyer, 1 cut halfpenny. William of Gloucester or William de Mohun. *BMC* (N) type ii (*b*)—Wivelscombe? ('W'): uncertain moneyer 'Un...', 1. Uncertain Bishop. *BMC* (N) ii, p. 399, no. 294—uncertain mint: Willem, 1 (reads N EP C on obv.). Patrick, Earl of Salisbury? *BMC* (N) ii, p. 398, no. 292—Salisbury? ('SA'): uncertain moneyer, 1.

GM lxxiv (1804), p. 15 (note only); Dimsdale Sale (Sotheby Cat., 1824), lot 228; *HKS* p. 185 (note under WALSOP, Wilts.); G. C. Brooke in *BMC* (N) i, pp. xxx–xxxi and ii, pp. 388–9 and 398–9 (individual coins are also catalogued under Stephen).

Disposition: British Museum (14 coins mostly from the B. C. Roberts collection, acquired in 1810). The hoard was found in a chalk-pit at Winterslow.

379. WOKINGHAM, Berks., 1877

AV English (1 preserved). Deposit: XVth century.

Edward IV. Ryal, m.m. ♛, 1.

Num. Circ. Nov. 1945, col. 354, no. 34152.
Disposition: This coin was discovered, together with other ryals of Edward IV, in the beams of an old house. Advertised for sale by Spink, 1945.

380. WOODBRIDGE, Suffolk

4 AR Anglo-Saxon sceattas. A hoard? Deposit: VIIIth century?

BMC (A) i, cf. type 2 *b* [Runic] 2; type 29 *b* 1; type 37 1.

Glendining, *Sale Cat.*, 1.8.1934, lot 44; C. H. V. Sutherland in *NC*^{6} ii (1942), pp. 42 ff.
Disposition: London, L. A. Lawrence collection (sold, Glendining's, March 1951, lot 193).

381. WORCESTER, Lark Hill, *c.* 1850

210 AR English, Scottish, and Foreign with 7 finger-rings. Deposit: *c.* 1180.

ENGLAND (193 pennies and cut coins): Henry II. First ('Tealby') issues—Bury St. Edmunds: Henri, 4; Raul, 3; Willam, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Canterbury: Goldhavoc, 5; Ricard, 14; Rogier, 3; Wiulf, 5; uncertain moneyers, 6. Carlisle: Willam, 3. Durham: Iohan, 1. Exeter: Guncelin, 1; Rogier, 1; uncertain moneyer, 1. Hereford: Stefn, 2; uncertain moneyer, 1. Ipswich: Nicole, 5. Leicester: Rodbert, 1. Lincoln: Andreu, 3; 'Lanf . . .', 1; Swein, 3; uncertain moneyers, 3. London: Ailwine, 1; Edmund, 2; Gefrei, 2; Godfrei, 5; Hunfrei, 1; Iohan, 1; Lefwine, 3; Martin, 2; Pires, 2; Swetman, 1; uncertain moneyers, 4. Newcastle: Willem, 2. Northampton: Engelram, 1; Warnir, 1. Norwich: Herbert, 3; Nicole, 2; Wicot, 2; Reinier, 2; uncertain moneyers, 2. Oxford: Aschetil, 1. Salisbury: Levric, 1. Thetford: Siwat, 3; Willem, 1. Wilton: Lantier, 1. Winchester: Herbert, 3; Osbert?, 2; Wi . . ., 1. York: Herbert, 1; uncertain moneyers, 2. Uncertain readings, 44; illegible coins, 16; cut halfpennies, 5; cut farthings, 1; fragments, 5. SCOTLAND (2 coins): David I, sterling of English type (cf. Burns fig. 23 or 24)—uncertain var. (rev. not described); cut halfpenny (Type not described). FOREIGN (15 deniers and cut coins): ANJOU (Counts), Fulche. Deniers, cf. P. d'A (i) p. 204, 6. TOURS (Abbey of St. Martin): Deniers, cf. P. d'A (i) p. 222, 7. BURGUNDY (Duchy). Odo I. Denier, P d'A (iii) p. 195, 1. BOULOGNE (Counts), Eustace. Cut coin (obole?), 1.

J. Y. Akerman in *A* xxxvi (1854), pp. 200 ff. and pl. xvii; L. A. Lawrence in *NC*^{4} xix (1919), pp. 46 ff. and pl. iv.
Disposition: London, British Museum. The whole hoard was recovered and sent to Akerman who secured it for the British Museum. Most of the coins remained in the Medieval Department until transferred to the Medal Room in 1919.

382. WYKE, Yorks., Feb. 1836

c. 2,000 AR English, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Scottish, and Foreign (887 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (753). Edward I–II pennies (including many of Fox cl. ix with ✶ on breast). Berwick, 15. Bristol, 16. Bury St. Edmunds, 32 including 2 of Robert de Hadelie. Canterbury, 192. Chester, 1. Durham, 59 (✠, 28; ☨, 6; ♌, 11). Kingston (Hull), 3. Lincoln, 4. London, 403 including 15 reading 'Edward R'—probably Fox cl. x or xi. Newcastle, 12. York, ? 14—some with ✚ on breast and ✤ on rev. IRELAND (4): Edward I pennies. Dublin, 3. Waterford, 1. ANGLO-GALLIC (4): AQUITAINE, Edward I or II. ¾ face sterling. (Hewlett p. 70), 4. SCOTLAND (110): Alexander III. 'Rex Scotorum' sterlings, 109. John Baliol. Sterling, 1. FOREIGN (16): FLANDERS, Robert de Béthune. Sterlings of Alost, cf. Ch. 12–16, 6. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon. Sterlings of Yves, cf. Ch. 241–67, 5. SERAIN, Valeran II of Ligny. Sterlings, cf. Ch. 226–36, 3; obv. illegible, rev. reading 'Serene Dugone', 1. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Louis of Bavaria. Sterling of Cologne, cf. Ch. 314, 1. BOHEMIA, Jean l'Aveugle of Luxembourg. Sterling, E & S iii, p. 1317, fig. 1848, 1.

Francis Sharpe and D. H. Haigh in *A* xxvii (1840), pp. 47 ff.

Disposition: The coins listed above were all examined by Sharpe or Haigh: their account does not state what ultimately happened to the hoard. Many coins were in poor condition or broken.

383. WYMONDHAM, Norfolk, *c.* 1895–1900

200–300 Æ English groats (2 preserved). Deposit: After 1483.

Edward IV: *Second reign*, i.m. ✣ and pellet, 1. Richard III: i.m. ❁; pellet below bust, 1.

*BNJ*³ xxiv (1943–4), *proc.*, p. 216. Letter from Mr. J. Clifford Thompson to the author, 20.5.1951.

Disposition: King's Lynn. Collection of Mr. J. Clifford Thompson (2 coins); the rest dispersed. The finder—a workman—left Wymondham the day after he discovered the coins. He gave away the 2 groats listed above, but neither he nor the remainder of the coins were ever traced. *Note*: This may be the same as the Norfolk find, no. 289 above, or the two hoards with unknown provenances, nos. 370 and 371 above, both of which are of the same period.

384. YORK, No. 1, Bootham, 1896

163 Æ English and Irish. Deposit: After 1480.

ENGLAND (155): Henry V—York: pennies. Brooke C or E, 4. Henry VI—Calais: pennies, 2. Durham: pennies, 4. York: pennies, 15; illegible pennies, 3. *Restoration coinage, 1470–1*—London: penny, ✣, 1. Edward IV. *Light coinage, 1465–70.*—Canterbury: (Abp. Bourchier). Half-groats, Brooke gp. iv. i.m. Y, 2 (1 with Bourchier Knot). Durham: pennies of Bp. Laurence Booth (1464–76, B on obv.), Vacancy (1476) and Bp. William Dudley (1476–83—D.V on obv.), 31 including varieties with ✝ by neck, B and ♣ on obv., and D V on obv., combined with ✿,

✳, and ✚—see Brooke pp. 155, 160, and suppl. pp. 259–60. London: half-groat, i.m. not recorded (contemporary forgery), 1; pennies, 2 (*Light coinage*, ♕?,[1] 1, *Second reign*, ○, 1). York: pennies of Abp. George Neville (1465–76; suspended 1472–5. G and ⊶ on obv.). *Early coins*: ✿, 11; ✚, and ✜, 3. *Light coinage*: Brooke gp. iii. ✳, 2 (1 without ✤ on rev.[2]); iv or v ☨, 12; vi or vii ✜, 5; uncertain mk., no ✤ on rev., 1. Abp. Laurence Booth (1476–80; B and ⊶ on obv.): pennies ✿, ⚘; uncertain mk., 4. Vacancy, 1480 (no ✤ on rev.) ✿, 1. Abp. Thomas Rotherham (1480–1500; T and ⊶ on obv.): ✿?, 4. Illegible York pennies, 44. IRELAND (8): Edward IV. Pennies, 6th issue (1470–8). I.m.s and mints not recorded, 8.

Sotheby Cat., 1 May 1919, second day, pp. 22–23.

Disposition: Charles Wakefield collection, York; sold at Sotheby's May 1919 (lots 231–5). Probably only part of this hoard.

385. YORK, No. 2, Bootham, Sept. 1953

904 English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: *c.* 1320.

ENGLAND (836 pennies): Henry III, *Long cross coinage*—London: Lawrence cl. v *b*, 1. Edward I–II—Berwick, 9. Bristol: Fox cl. ii, 2; cl. iii, 11; cl. ix, 3. Bury St. Edmunds: Fox cl. iii, 2; cl. iv, 6; cl. vii, 1; cl. viii, 1; cl. ix, 1; cl. x, 8; cl. xi, 3; cl. xii, 1; cl. xiii, 7; cl. xiv, 2; cl. xv, 8. Canterbury: Fox cl. ii, 2; cl. iii, 22; cl. iv, 46; cl. v, 3; cl. ix, 8; cl. x, 49; cl. xi, 28; cl. xii, 1; cl. xiii, 16; cl. xiv, 8; cl. xv, 20. Chester: Fox cl. iii, 1. Durham: Fox cl. ii, 1; cl. iii, 12; cl. iv, 4; cl. v, 1; cl. ix, 2; cl. x, 14; cl. xi, 16; cl. xii, 1; cl. xiii, 5; cl. xiv, 5; cl. xv, 20. Kingston (Hull): Fox cl. ix, 1. Lincoln: Fox cl. iii, 15. London: Fox cl. i, 22; cl. ii, 32; cl. iii, 90; cl. iv, 77; cl. v, 1; *mule* cl. vi/v, 1; cl. vi, 1; cl. vii, 2; cl. viii, 5; cl. ix, 21; cl. x, 116; cl. xi, 32; *mule* cl. xii/xi, 1; cl. xiii, 5; cl. xiv, 11; cl. xv, 12. Newcastle: Fox cl. iii, 4; cl. ix, 2. York, Royal mint: Fox cl. ii, 6; cl. iii, 21; cl. ix, 5. Archbishop's mint: Fox cl. iii, 3; cl. ix, 1. Forgery of a London penny, 1. IRELAND (16 pennies): Edward I—Cork: Allen cl. H, 1. Dublin: Allen cl. B, 1; C, 4; E, 2; F, 2; H, 1. Waterford: Allen cl. C, 2; D, 3. SCOTLAND (40 sterlings): Alexander III, 'Rex Scotorum' type—Burns gp. i, no. i, 4; no. iii, 2; *mules*, 3. Burns gp. ii, no. i, 1; no. ii, 6; no. iii, 7; *mules*, 15. John Baliol, *First coinage*, 1; *Second coinage*, 1. FOREIGN (12 sterlings): FLANDERS, Gui de Dampierre—Namur: Ch. no. 6, 1. Robert de Béthune—Alost: cf. Ch. no. 12, 1; cf. Ch. no. 13, 1. HERSTAL, Jean de Moncornet—Ch. no. 139, 1. LUXEMBOURG, Jean L'Aveugle—Ch. no. 187, 1. LORRAINE, Ferri IV—Ch. no. 192, 2. LIGNY, Valeran II—Ch. no. 229, 1. PORCIEN, Gaucher de Châtillon—Yves: Ch. no. 241, 1; no. 244, 1; Neufchâteau: Ch. no. 248, 1. GELDERS, Renaud I—Arnhem: cf. Ch. no. 462, 1.

Not yet published (above list from Mr. R. H. M. Dolley, 1953).

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[1] Listed as York; more probably London.

[2] Period of Neville's suspension, before 1475?

Disposition: Sent to the British Museum for examination. The coins were found wrapped in a cloth in a bronze vessel.

386. YORK, No. 3, Bishophill, 1882

Æ Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies. Deposit: Late XIth century.

ANGLO-SAXON: Edward the Confessor. *BMC* (A) type ix—NORMAN: William I, *BMC* (N) type i, *mule* types i/ii, and type ii (majority).

P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 115.

Disposition: London, British Museum (25 coins). Some in York Museum (coins from this source not clearly separated from other specimens in the collection). The coins were in an earthenware vessel of crucible shape.

387. YORK, No. 4, High Ousegate, 1704

250 Æ Norman. Deposit: *c.* 1069–70?

William I, pennies of *BMC* (N) types i and ii.

Thoresby, p. 50; *YPS* i (1855), p. 213; P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), p. 96.

Disposition: The coins were found on the site of some houses damaged by fire in 1696, and in the process of rebuilding. They were in a small oak box (not preserved).

388. YORK, No. 5, Jubbergate, 1845

c. 600 Anglo-Saxon and Norman (159 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1069?

ANGLO-SAXON: Edward the Confessor: number unknown; one undescribed penny recorded. NORMAN: William I, *BMC* (N) type ii—Bedford: Sigod, 1. Canterbury: Manna, 1. Chester: Ælfsi, 2; Ælfweard, 3; Frithegist, 1. Durham: Colbein (Colbran?), 2. Gloucester: Ordric, 2. Hereford: Brihtric, 2. Leicester: Lieric (Lifric?), 1. Lincoln: Ahemund (Agemund), 1; Gifel, 2; Ielner (Ælmer?), 3; Outhgrim, 3; Sefwarth (Seffarth?), 1. Wulfsi, 2. London: Ælfsi, 3; Ælwine, 2; Aldgar (or Ealdgar), 9; Eadwine?, 1; Godric, 6; Godwine, 3; Idcfs?, 4. Norwich: Eadwine, 1; Liofwold, 1. Nottingham: Elfsi, 1; Forn (Forna), 1. Oxford: Ælfwi, 3; Wulfwi, 1. Southampton: Godric, 2; Swetman, 2. Steyning: Dermon, 1. Tamworth: Brunic?, 1; Colenic (Colinc), 3. Thetford: Cinric, 1; Osbearn, 1. Wilton: Godric, 1; Sefara, 2. Worcester: Eastmær, 1. York: Aleif, 2; Arcetel, 4; Authulf, 30; Harthulf, 2; Læsing, 2; Outhbeorn, 7; Outhgrim, 2; Roscetel, 1; Sweartcol, 2; Thorr, 28; Ulfcetel, 2.

AJ ii (1845), *proc.*, p. 384; P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*^{1} ii (1905), pp. 105 ff.

Disposition: London, British Museum; York Museum. These coins were found while pulling down houses. The hoard was quickly dispersed but Edward Hawkins, with the assistance of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved of York succeeded in listing the pieces described above. There is no mention of any container.

389. YORK, No. 6, Layerthorpe Bridge, 1829

Deposit: Xth–XIth century?

Æ Anglo-Saxon coins.

Lindsay (H), p. 122.
Disposition: Unknown.

390. YORK, No. 7, Minster, date ?

11 Æ Norman pennies. Deposit: *c.* 1070?

William I, *BMC* (N) type v—Thetford: Cinric, 1. York: Althur (Althurulf?), 3; Althurulf, 1; Harthulf, 1. Type vi—York: Hrthul and Hrthoulf (= Harthulf), 3; Thor, 2.

P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton in *BNJ*[1] ii (1905), p. 115.
Disposition: York Museum. Nothing known of the circumstances or date of this find; probably part of a large hoard.

391. YORK, No. 8, St. Leonard's Place, 23 Apr. 1842

About 10,000 Æ stycas (866 examined by Haigh in 1844, and 3,000 by Rashleigh in 1868). Deposit: *c.* 865?

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA: Eanred, 223; Æthelred II, 672; Redwulf, 24; Osbercht, 57. ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK: Eanbald, 4; Vigmund, 124; Wulfhere, 16; uncertain coins, 94. (According to *JBAA*, there were 2 of Eardwulf and 2 reading 'Hoaud Rex' amongst these. *NC* [Haigh's list] adds the following names; Elfwald [? Ælfwald I], EDRED M RE [?] and EV+□=IVE.)

C. Roach Smith in *NC* vii (1844), p. 99; *JBAA* ii (1846), pp. 230 ff., and J. Rashleigh, in *NC* (N.S.) viii (1868), p. 152 (table of hoards); *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, p. 102.
Disposition: The coins ultimately passed to a silversmith, who sold them for sixpence each.

392. YORK, No. 9, Walmgate, Feb. 1856

Æ Danish (105 examined). Deposit: Xth century.

EAST ANGLIA: St. Edmund Memorial pennies, 2; halfpenny, 1. York: 'St. Peter' pennies, 90; halfpennies, 2.

AJ xiii (1856), p. 283.
Disposition: Unknown; many of the coins were at once dispersed.

393. YORKSHIRE,[1] 1861

472+? Æ English (466 listed). Deposit: *c.* 1248.

John–Henry III: 'Short-cross pennies'[2]—Canterbury: Alisandre,[3] 1; Arnaud, 12;

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[1] Near Doncaster?

[2] It would appear that nothing earlier than Lawrence's group iv (*c.* 1199–1204) was included in this find.

[3] Pownall gives this moneyer to Canterbury ('C'), but it may be a misreading of 'R' for Rochester.

Goldwine, 6; Hue, 8; Iohan, 8; Iohan B, 2; Iohan M, 9; Samuel, 4; Simon, 3; Robert, 8. Carlisle: Tomas, 1. Chichester: Pieres, 1; Rauf, 1; Willelm, 1. Durham: Pieres, 1. Exeter: Gileberd, 2; Iohan, 2. Lincoln: Hue, 8; Rauf, 3; Ricard, 1. London: Abel, 60; Adam, 5; Beneit, 3; Fulke, 1; Ilger, 67; Rauf, 74; Rener, 4; Ricard, 6; Walter, 90; Willelm, 4; Willelm B, 4; Willelm L, 4; Willelm T, 8; illegible moneyers, 27. King's Lynn: Nicole, 1; Willelm, 1. Northampton: Adam, 1. Norwich: Giffrei, 1; Iohan, 1; Renaud, 2. Oxford: Ailwine, 1; Henri, 1. Rochester: Alisandre,[1] 1. Winchester: Adam, 1; Andreu, 1; Bartelme, 3; Iohan, 1; Lukas, 2; Miles, 4; Rauf, 2. York: Davi, 4; Everard, 1; Nicole, 3; Renaud, 1; Tomas, 2.

Rev. Assheton Pownall in *NC* (N.S.) i (1861), pp. 206 ff.; W. Boyne in *NC* (N.S.) ii (1862), p. 80, note.

Disposition: Most of the coins came into Pownall's possession, but Mr. Boyne acquired a few more while on a visit to Yorkshire.

394. YOUGHAL (district), Co. Cork, 1830

About 8,000 English, Irish, Scottish, and Foreign. Deposit: Early XIVth century?

ENGLAND: Pennies and halfpennies of Edward I–II. Classes not identified. IRELAND: Pennies (and halfpennies?) of Edward I. SCOTLAND (300+an uncertain number). Sterlings of Alexander III, 300; John Baliol and Robert Bruce, 'a few'. FOREIGN: A number of unspecified sterlings.

Lindsay (I), p. 133 referring to R. Sainthill in *GM* for Nov. 1835 (reprinted in *Olla Podrida* i, p. 101).

Disposition: Some in possession of Mr. Leyburn of Cork; many other coins melted down.

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[1] ALISANDRE ON R. This coin belonged to Boyne; see note on a Canterbury moneyer of the same name.

A. INDEX OF RULERS

Note 1. Numbers refer to pages.

Note 2 (*a*). Where a ruler has no territorial definition after his name he is to be taken as ruler in the British Isles; the existence of rulers of the same name in the British Isles occasionally makes territorial definition necessary in these cases also.

(*b*) H.R.E. = Holy Roman Empire.

Abd-el-Malik (Ummayyad Caliph), xxii.
Adolf I (Abp. of Cologne), 35.
Ælfred, xx, xxii, 14, 28–29, 39–40, 48, 55 61, 65, 67, 72, 77, 127, 138.
Ælfwald I, 152.
Ælla, xix, 117.
Æthelbert, 117.
Æthelberht II (Kent), xix.
Æthelred I (Wessex), 14, 39, 40 n., 55, 65, 69, 99, 117, 138.
Æthelred I (Northumbria), 113, 140.
Æthelred II (England), xxiv, 20, 29, 33, 51, 55, 72–74, 78, 80–81, 84, 89, 92, 97, 102, 118, 127, 145.
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PLATES

KEY TO PLATES

PLATE I

(*a*) ABERDEEN (No. 5): small jug of red clay with green glaze and pinched foot-rim (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*b*) AYR (No. 19): small cooking-pot of grey ware with reddish-brown surface and splashes of dull green glaze (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) BALCOMBE (No. 22): bronze water-jug with long spout (C. W. Gillman); (*d*) BOYTON (No. 51): jug of fine sandy ware with dark green glaze, originally decorated with white slip (B.M.); (*e*) BREDGAR (No. 57): jug of buff ware with a little pale green glaze, mottled with dark spots (B.M.); (*f*) DUNFERMLINE (No. 142): bronze jug (L. A. Lawrence, 1936); (*g*) DURHAM (No. 149): pot of light red ware with brownish-red surface and a few spots of green glaze (B.M.).

PLATE II

(*a*) DURHAM (No. 148): small wheel-turned jug of buff ware with thin green glaze (B.M.); (*b*) ECCLES (No. 152): jug of grey ware with thin pale green glaze and traces of buff slip (Salford Mus.); (*c*) FORGANDENNY (No. 163): jug of hard reddish ware with patchy, light brown glaze (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*d*) FORTROSE (No. 165): bronze water-jug with long spout and lead stopper (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*e*) GALSTON (No. 168): small jug of buff ware, unglazed (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE III

(*a*) HEWORTH (No. 187): small bi-conical decorated pot with buff to light red surface (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Black Gate Mus.); (*b*) KINGHORNIE (No. 218): cooking-pot of light brown stony ware, unglazed (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) LANGHOPE (No. 229): bronze three-legged cooking-pot with side-loops (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*d*) LEICESTER (No. 231): fragment of jug of hard buff ware with patches of unspecified glaze (B.M.); (*e*) LOCHMABEN (No. 239): conical jug of red ware with patches of yellowish-green glaze (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*f* 1) LONDON (Friday St.): jug of hard sandy grey ware with a few spots of brown glaze on lower part (B.M.); (*f* 2) LONDON (Friday St.): jug of hard sandy buff ware, unglazed (B.M.).

Note: In my alphabetical list of hoards I omitted to describe the coins found in 1845 with the London jugs, *f* 1 and 2: details are lacking, but they were apparently of Henry III–Edward I—see *AJ* i (1845), p. 253.

PLATE IV

(*a*) MONTRAIVE (No. 272): bronze three-legged cooking-pot with side-loops (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*b*) PENICUICK (No. 308): small jug of yellowish ware, unglazed (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT (No. 353): bi-conical wheel-turned pot of light red ware with buff slip and patches of yellow glaze, lower half only preserved (King's Lynn Mus.); (*d*) WEDMORE (No. 374): dish-shaped vessel of hard black ware with uneven brown surface and red and grey patches; socket hole for wooden handle (B.M.); (*e*) YORK (No. 386): crucible-shaped pottery vessel with a drop of light yellow glaze on lip (Yorks. Mus.).

PLATE V

(*a*) ABERDEEN (No. 4): bronze three-legged cooking-pot with side-loops (location unknown); (*b*) BEAWORTH (No. 37): cylindrical lead container bound with iron (Winchester Mus.); (*c*) CHESTER (No. 86): wheel-turned cooking-pot of dark grey and buff ware, with stamped trellis pattern (Chester, Grosvenor Mus.).

Note: The Aberdeen pot, formerly in the Art Gallery and Museum, Aberdeen, cannot be traced; the illustration is from a painting, now also lost.

PLATE VI

(*a*) HEXHAM (No. 188): brass bucket-shaped vessel with decorated rim and ornamental handles (location unknown); (*b*) KINGHORN (No. 217): jug of grey clay with yellow glaze (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) LONDON (No. 250): crucible-shaped pottery vessel of brownish ware; (*d*) TREWHIDDLE (No. 362): silver cup or chalice (B.M.).

PLATE VII

(*a*) AYR (No. 18): silver talismanic brooches (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*b*) BANGOR (No. 32): fragment of decorated silver and silver ingot (Bangor, Univ. Col. Mus. Ant.); (*c*) BEESTON TOR (No. 40): silver disk-brooch (B.M.); (*d* 1–4) BRECHIN (No. 56): silver brooches (Nos. 2–4 are talismanic) (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE VIII

BURRAY (No. 61): 1, silver armlet and fragment of wooden bowl; 2, large silver necklet; 3–8, silver rings (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE IX

CANONBIE (No. 70): 1, gold finger-ring with pebble setting; 2, part of a necklace of jet beads; 3, gold finger-ring with sapphire in centre; 4, fragment of silver brooch with rosette ornaments; 5, silver talismanic brooch; 6, fragment of silver brooch with lozenge ornaments; 7, silver brooch with rosette and knob ornaments (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE X

(*a*) CHESTER (No. 86): various silver objects (Chester, Grosvenor Mus.); (*b*) COVENTRY (No. 103): silver brooches (B.M.); (*c*) CRONDALL (No. 106): gold purse-clasps inlaid with garnets (location unknown).

PLATE XI

CROY (No. 109): 1, bronze balance-beam for scales; 2, terminal of silver penannular brooch; 3, silver penannular brooch; 4, half of silver penannular brooch; 5–7, glass mosaic beads; 8, fragment of decorated bead; 9–11, amber beads; 12, flat chain of twisted silver wire (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XII

(*a*) CUERDALE (No. 112): silver objects and ingots (Ash. Mus.); (*b*) DOUGLAS (No. 127): silver rings (Douglas, Manx Mus.).

PLATE XIII

(*a*) DOUGLAS (No. 127): silver rings and ring of twisted silver wire (Douglas, Manx Mus.); (*b*) DUMFRIES (No. 139): 1, small bow handle of silver wire; 2, half of silver-gilt brooch set with gems; 3, engraved cross of silver and niello; 4, chain of plaited silver wire (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XIV

GOLDSBOROUGH (No. 175): 1, silver penannular brooch; 2, piece of decorated silver; 3, terminal of silver penannular brooch (B.M.).

PLATE XV

HALTON MOOR (No. 181): 1, decorated silver-gilt cup; 2, large silver torque (B.M.).

PLATE XVI

(*a*) IONA (No. 198): silver bar bent into loop; lozenge-shaped ornament of gold and silver with gold setting and green glass bead in centre (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*b*) LANGHOPE (No. 229): silver brooches and pin (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) LONDON (No. 250): gold filigree brooch (location unknown); (*d*) MILTON REGIS (No. 269): gold bracteate pendants (B.M.); (*e*) PORTREE (No. 312): 1–3, portions of silver rings and ingots; miscellaneous pieces of decorated silver (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XVII

SANDWICK (No. 322): 1–6, silver penannular brooches (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XVIII

SANDWICK (No. 322): 1 and 2, silver penannular brooches; 3, silver armlets of twisted wire; 4, silver pin with pierced head; 5, silver 'fish-hook' with ring in head; 6, silver penannular brooch; 7, decorated pin-head from silver penannular brooch; 8, small decorated silver armlet (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XIX

SANDWICK (No. 322): (*a*) silver armlets and ring; (*b*) silver bars and ingots; (*c*) miscellaneous pieces of decorated silver (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XX

SANDWICK (No. 322): 1, pin-heads from silver penannular brooches; 2, silver rings (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XXI

(*a*) SANDWICK (No. 322): silver rods and pins; (*b*) SUTTON (No. 346); silver disk-brooch (location unknown); (*c*) TALNOTRIE (No. 349): 1, oval loop of silver wire; 2, silver strap-tag; 3 and 4, pair of silver pins with decorated heads; 5, leaden weight with ornamental top; 6, decorated pin-head (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.).

PLATE XXII

(*a*) TALNOTRIE (No. 349): 1, cross-shaped bronze object; 2, circular piece of jet or lignite; 3, claystone whorl (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*b*) TARBAT (No. 351): silver ring (Nat. Mus. Ant. Scot.); (*c*) TREWHIDDLE (No. 362): 1, *disciplinarium* of plaited silver wires with glass bead as handle; 2, silver ring-brooch; 3, decorated silver finger-ring; 4, part of a silver pin with decorated head (B.M.).

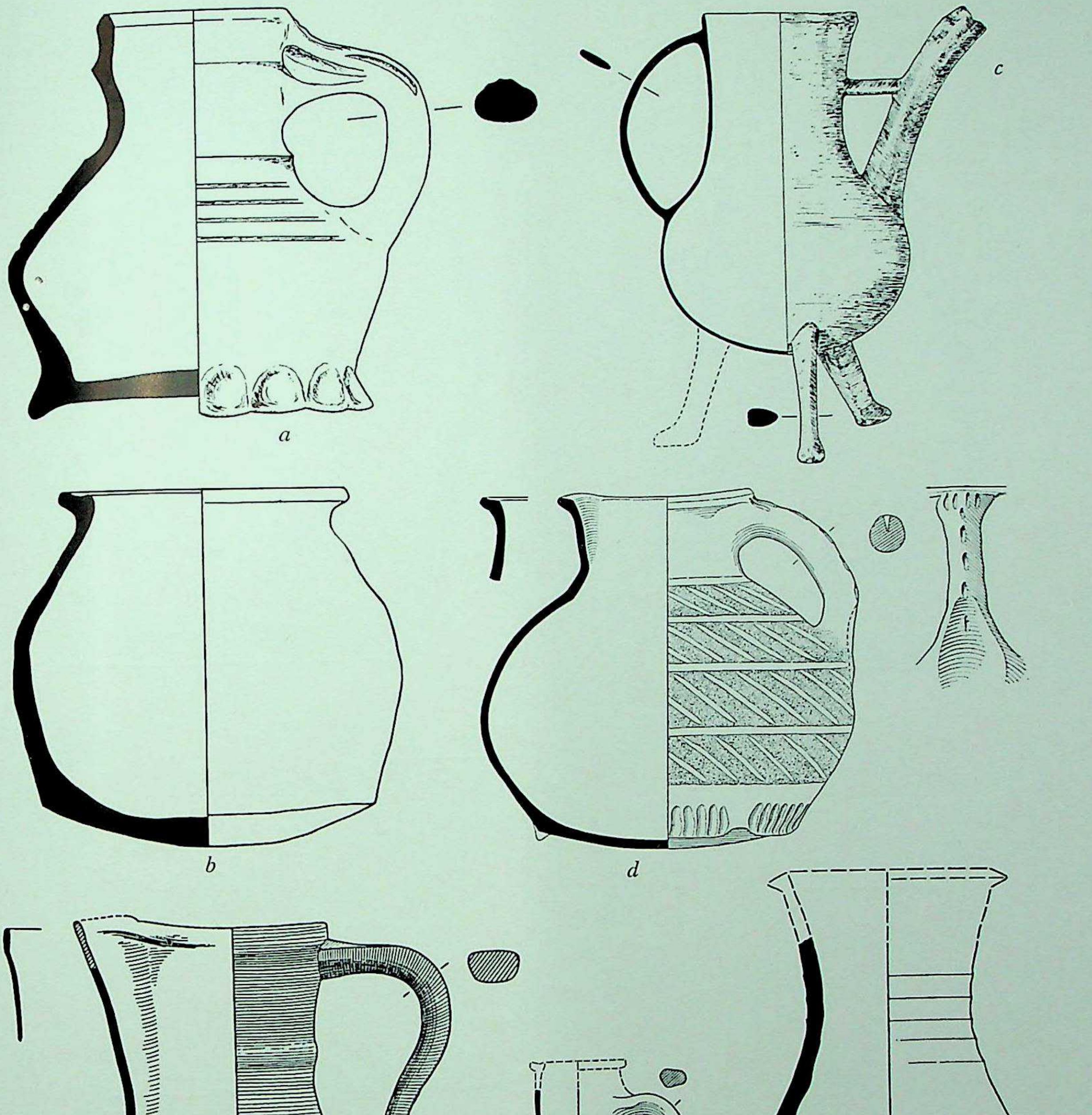
PLATE XXIII

TREWHIDDLE (No. 362): 1 and 2, decorated silver mounts for drinking-horns; 3, silver strap-tags (B.M.).

PLATE XXIV

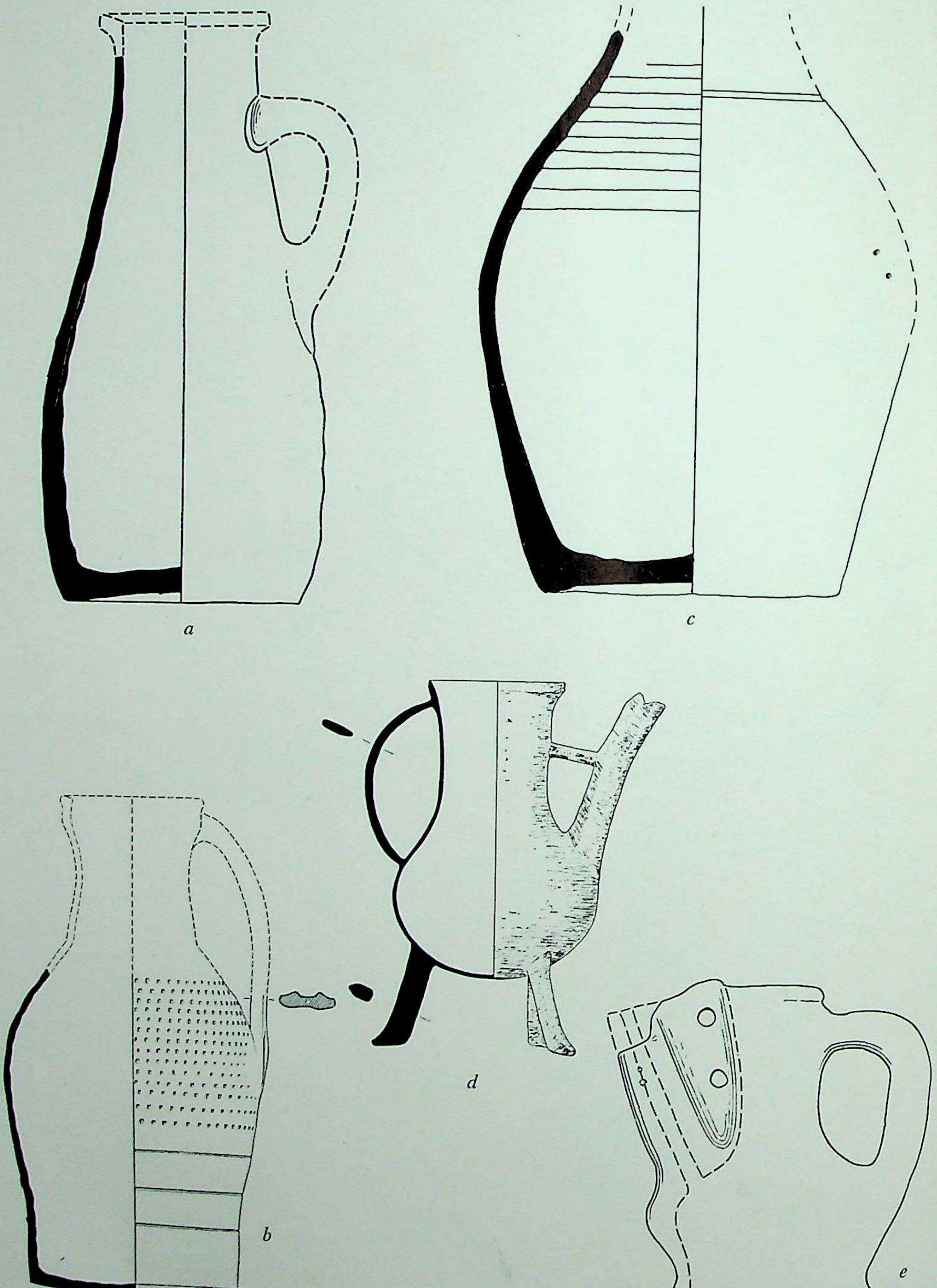
(*a*) TREWHIDDLE (No. 362): 1–3, silver buckles; 4–7, miscellaneous silver objects (B.M.); (*b*) WORCESTER (No. 318): 1, finger-ring of silver and niello; 2, finger-ring of twisted silver wire; 3, silver finger-ring formed of two clasped hands; 4, silver finger-ring set with an amethyst; 5, silver finger-ring set with a transparent crystal; 6, silver finger-ring set with a transparent yellow paste (B.M.).

PLATE I



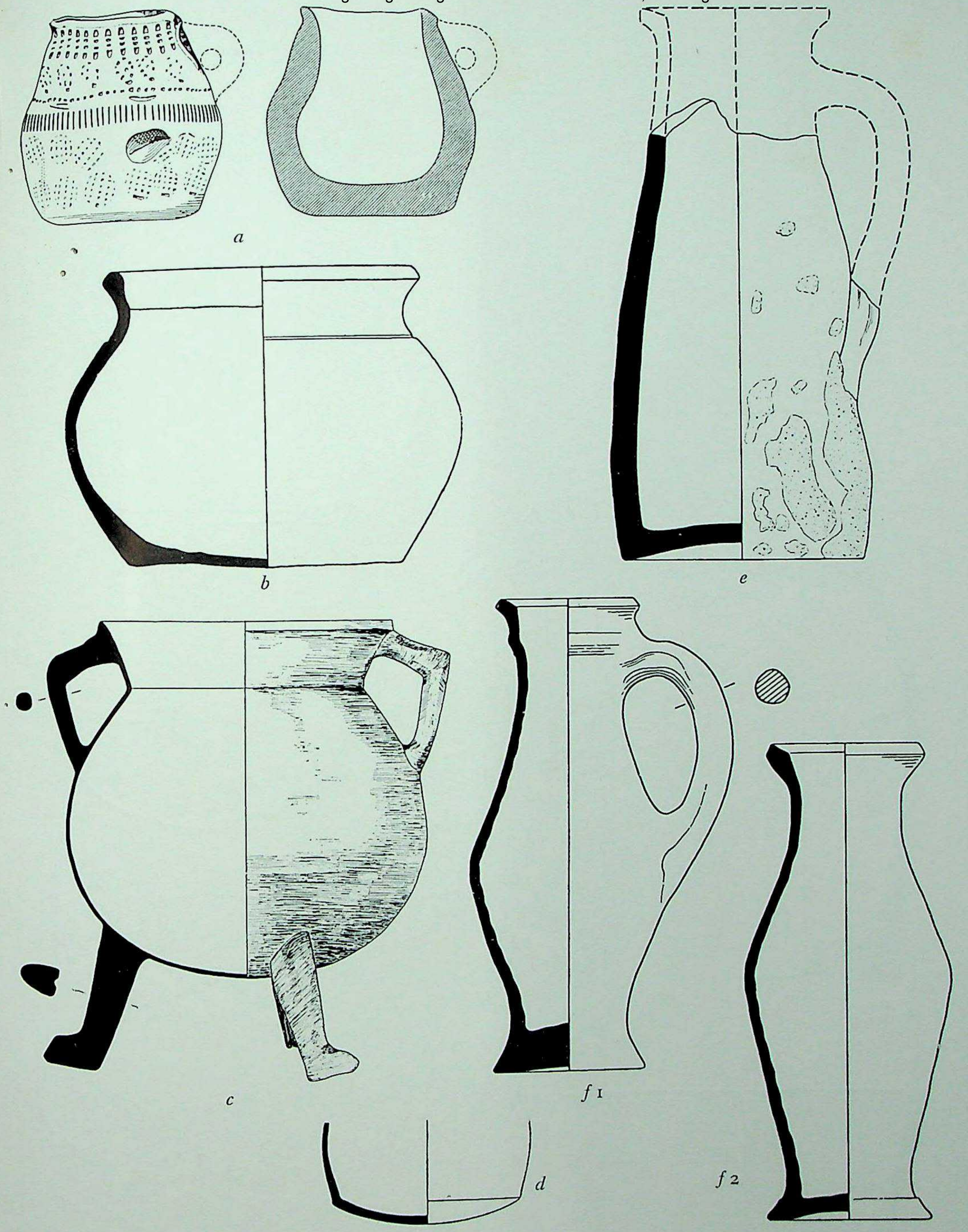
(*a*) Aberdeen (No. 5), ½; (*b*) Ayr (No. 19), ½; (*c*) Balcombe (No. 22), ¼; (*d*) Boyton (No. 51), ¼; (*e*) Bredgar (No. 57), ¼; (*f*) Dunfermline (No. 142), ¼; Durham (No. 149), ½

PLATE II



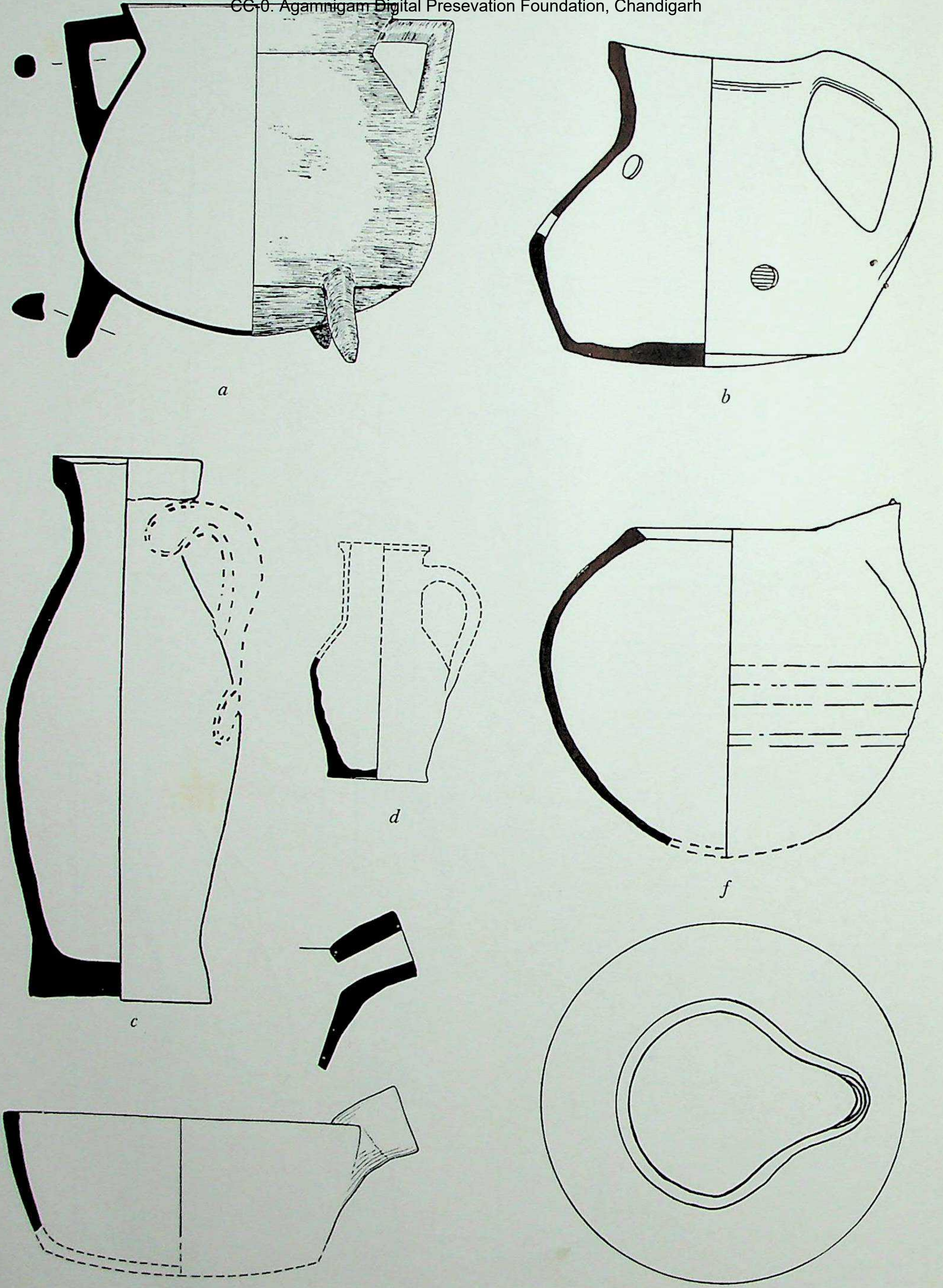
(*a*) Durham (No. 148), ½; (*b*) Eccles (No. 152), ¼; (*c*) Forgandenny (No. 163), ½; (*d*) Fortrose (No. 165), ¼; (*e*) Galston (No. 168), ½

PLATE III



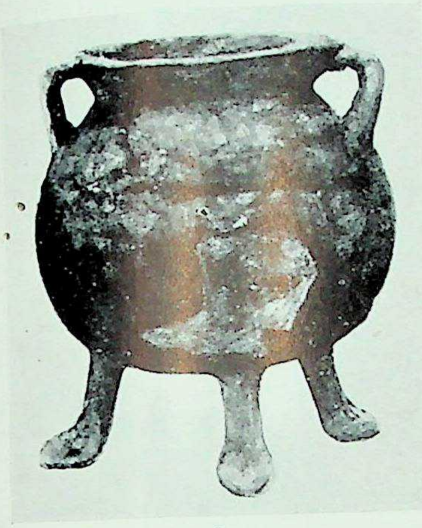
(a) Heworth (No. 187), $\frac{1}{4}$; (b) Kinghornie (No. 218), $\frac{1}{2}$; (c) Langhope (No. 229), $\frac{1}{4}$; (d) Leicester (No. 231), $\frac{1}{8}$; (e) Lochmaben (No. 339), $\frac{1}{2}$; (f) 1–2, London (Friday St.), $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE IV



(*a*) Montraive (No. 272), $\frac{1}{4}$; (*b*) Penicuick (No. 308), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*c*) Skipton (No. 331), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*d*) Terrington St. Clement (No. 353), $\frac{1}{4}$; (*e*) Wedmore (No. 374), $\frac{1}{3}$; (*f*) York (No. 386), $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE V



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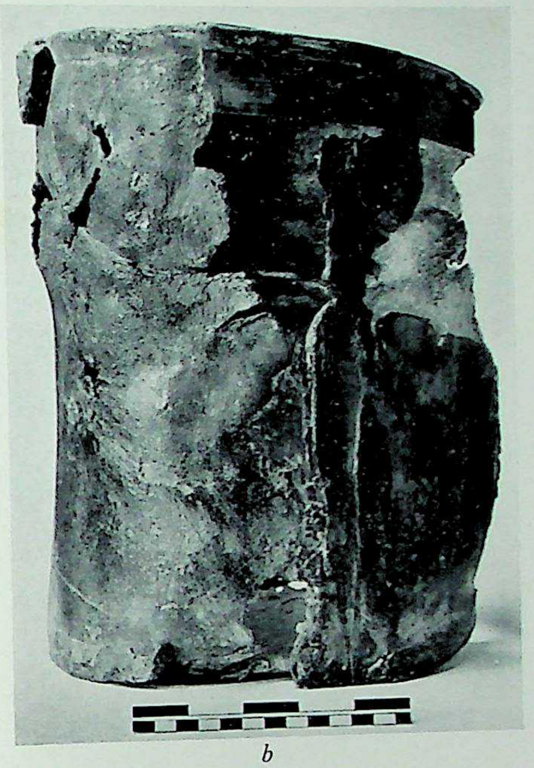

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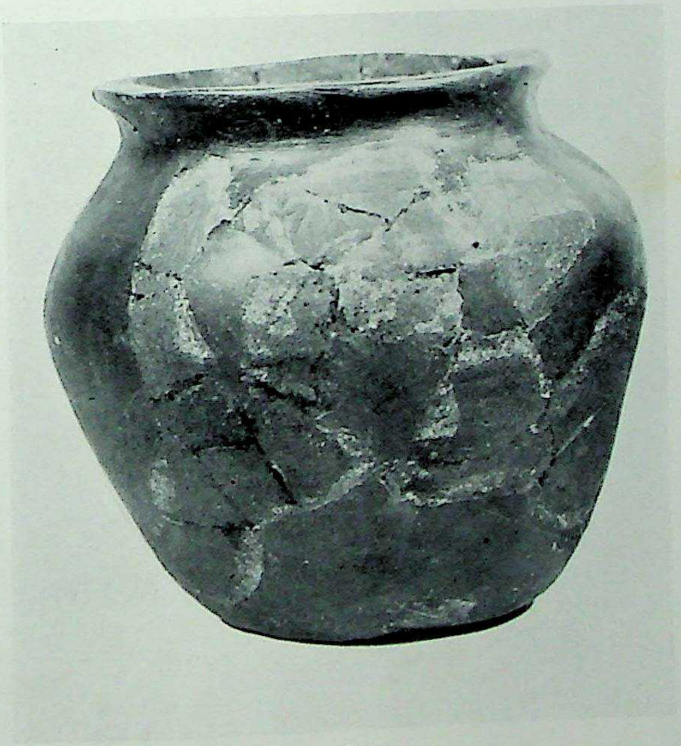
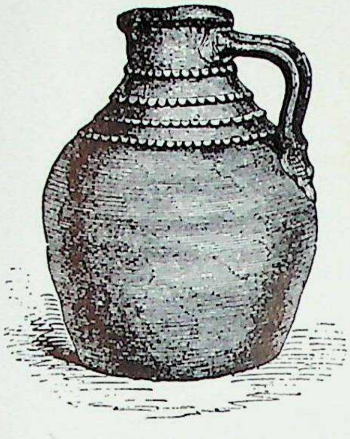


c

(*a*) Aberdeen (No. 4), ?; (*b*) Beaworth (No. 37), ½; (*c*) Chester (No. 86), ½

PLATE VI



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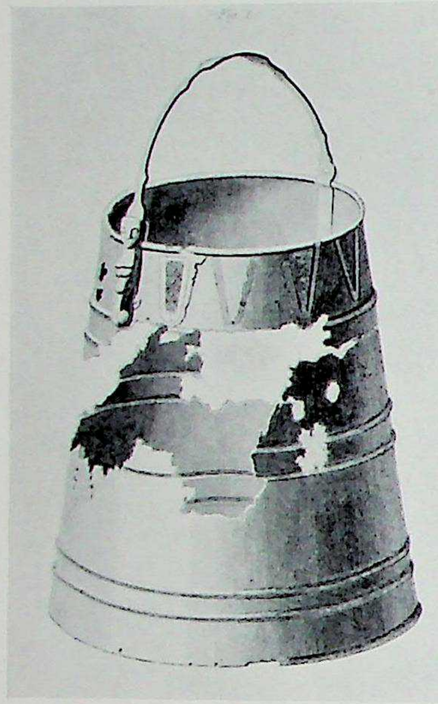

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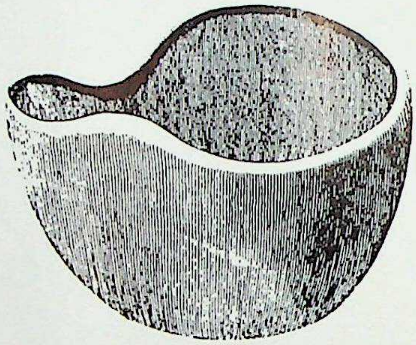

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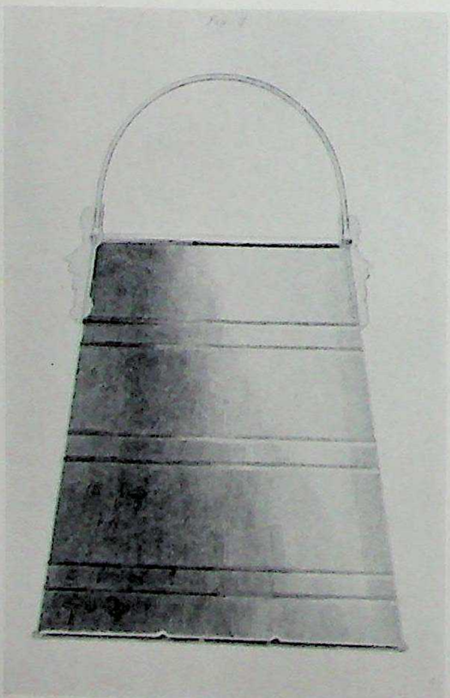
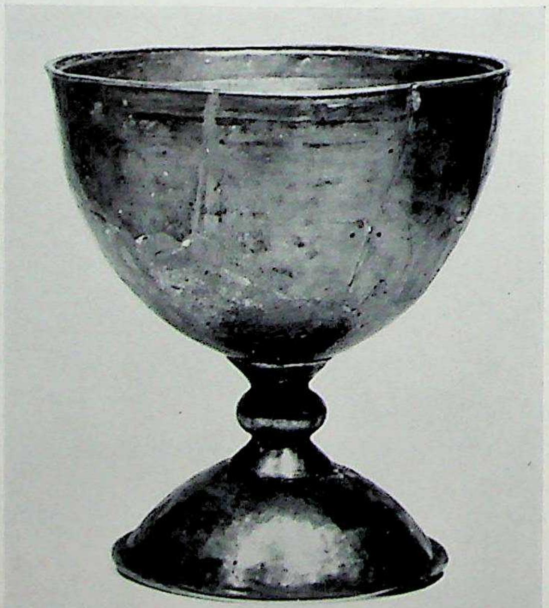
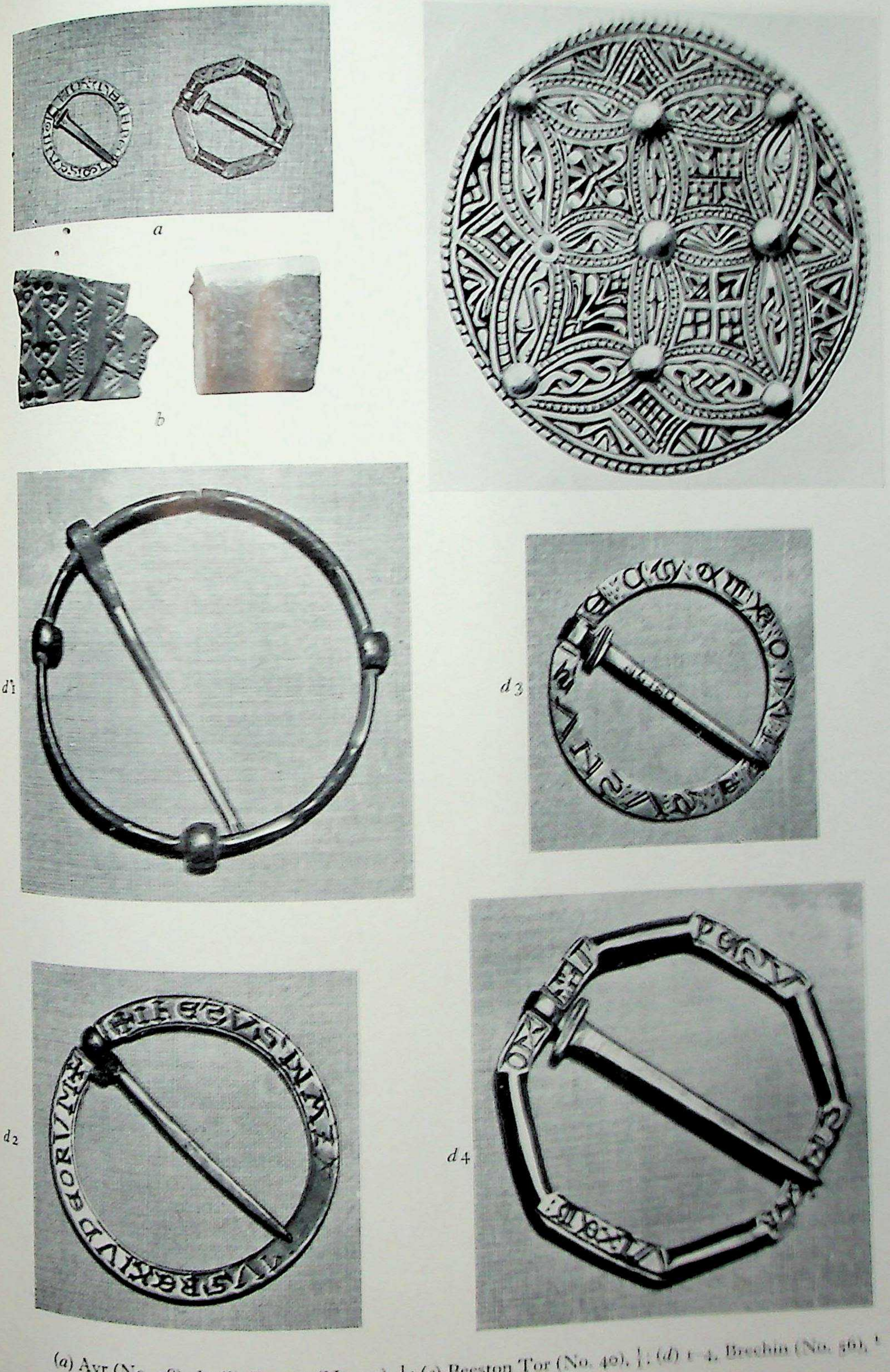


a 2

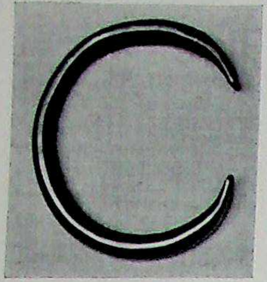


d

(*a*) Hexham (No. 188), approx. $\frac{1}{6}$; (*b*) Kinghorn (No. 217), approx. $\frac{1}{4}$; (*c*) London (No. 250), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*d*) Trewhiddle (No. 362), $\frac{1}{2}$


a
b
c
d 1
d 3
d 2
d 4

(*a*) Ayr (No. 18), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*b*) Bangor (No. 32), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*c*) Beeston Tor (No. 40), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*d*) 1–4, Brechin (No. 56), $\frac{1}{1}$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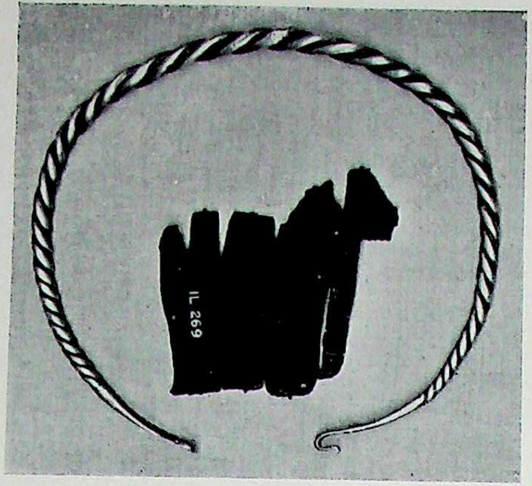

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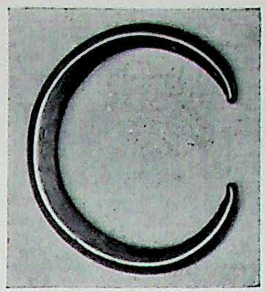
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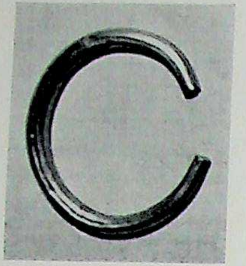
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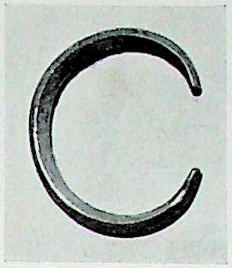
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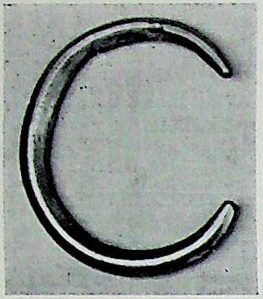
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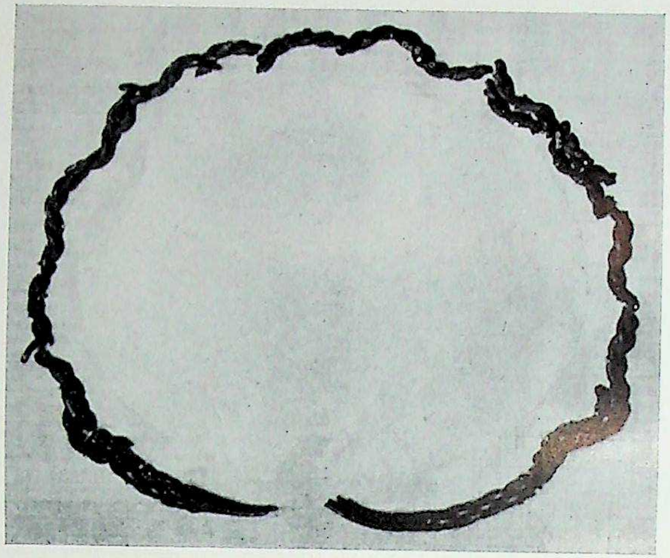
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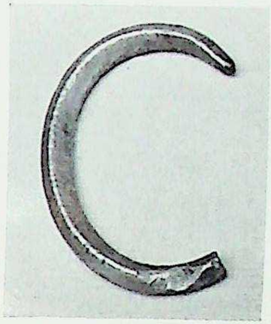
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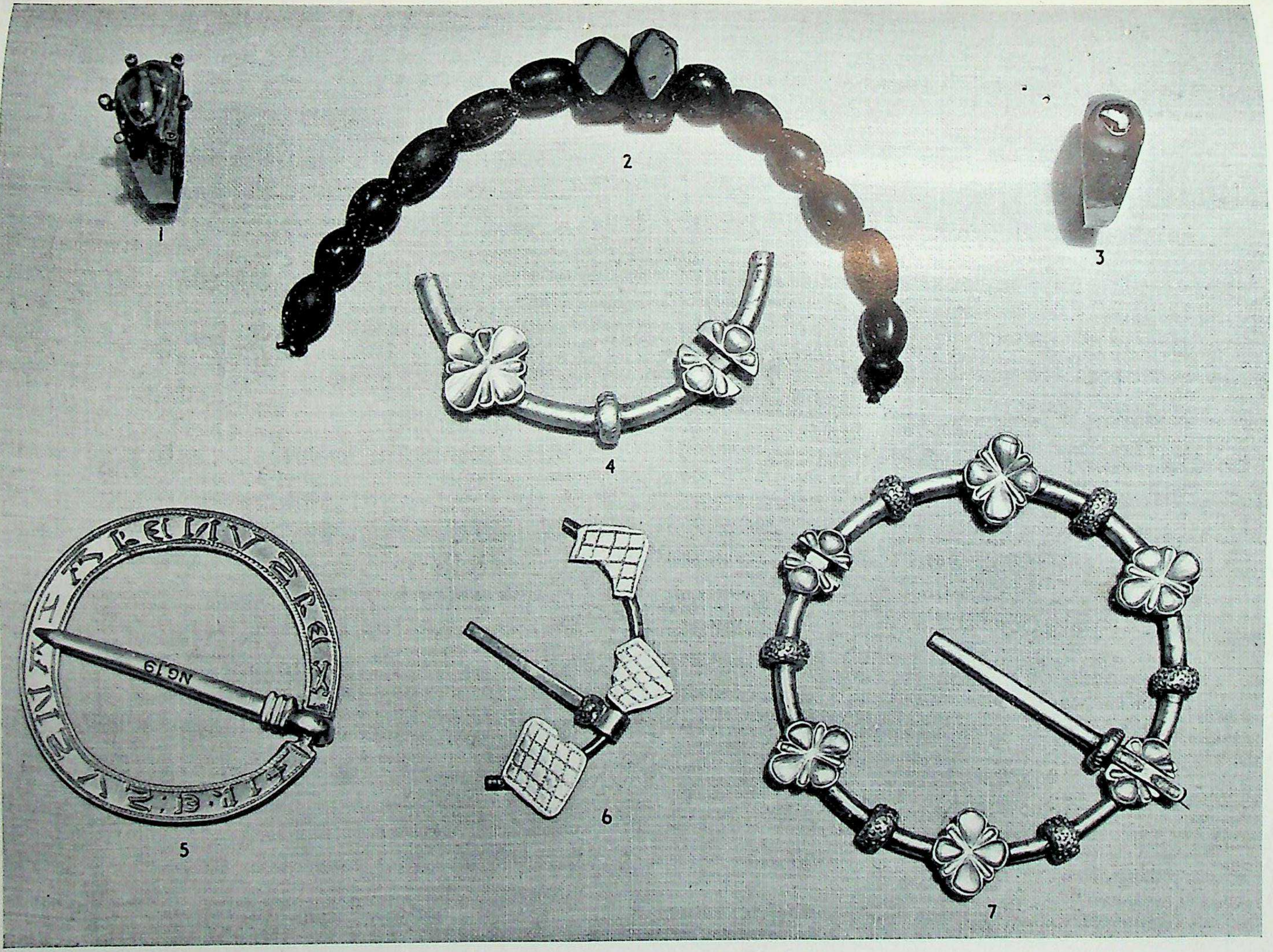
Burray (No. 61), nos. 1–8, $\frac{1}{1}$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NG19
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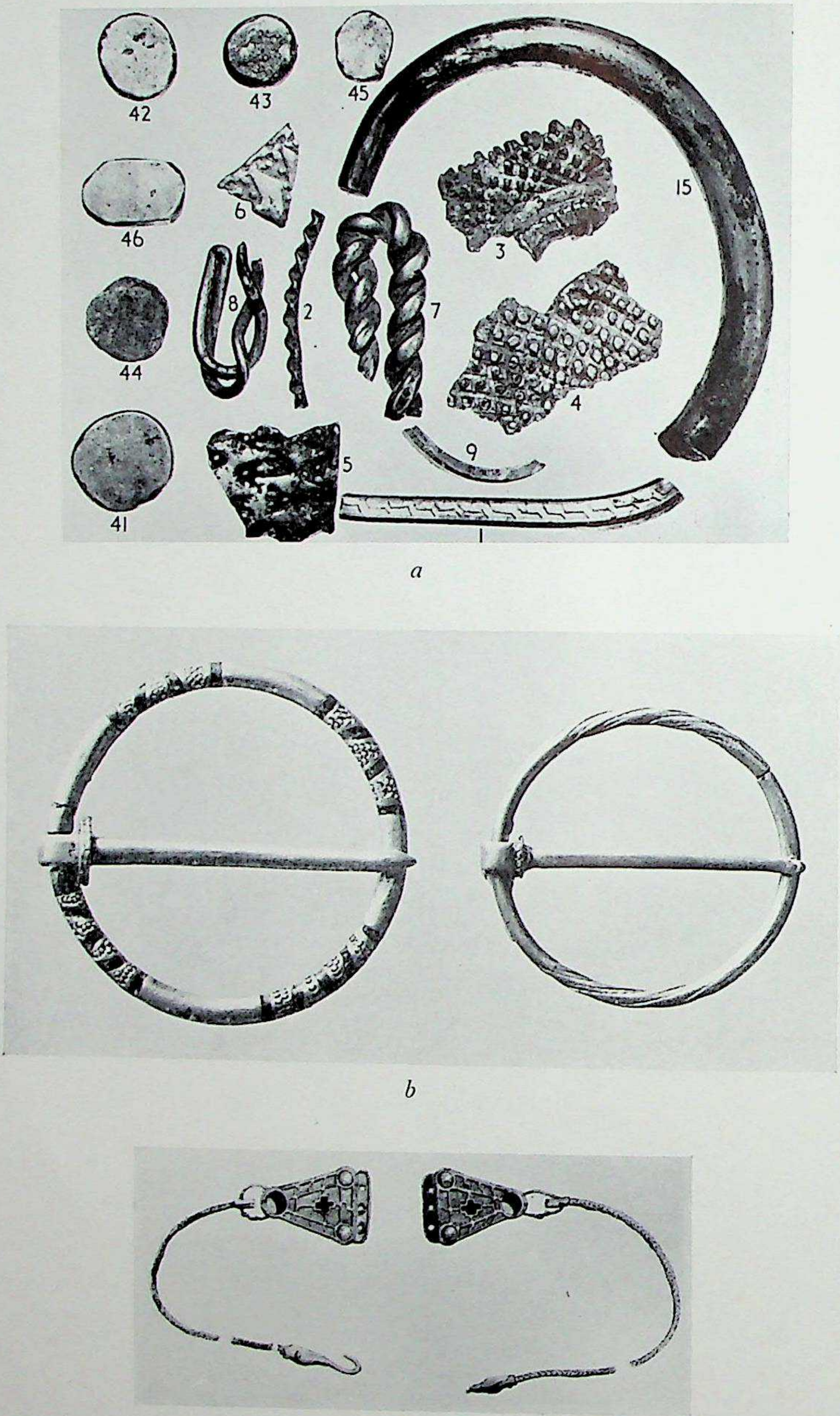
Canonbie (No. 70), nos. 1–7, $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE X


42
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15
46
6
3
8
2
7
44
4
5
9
41
1

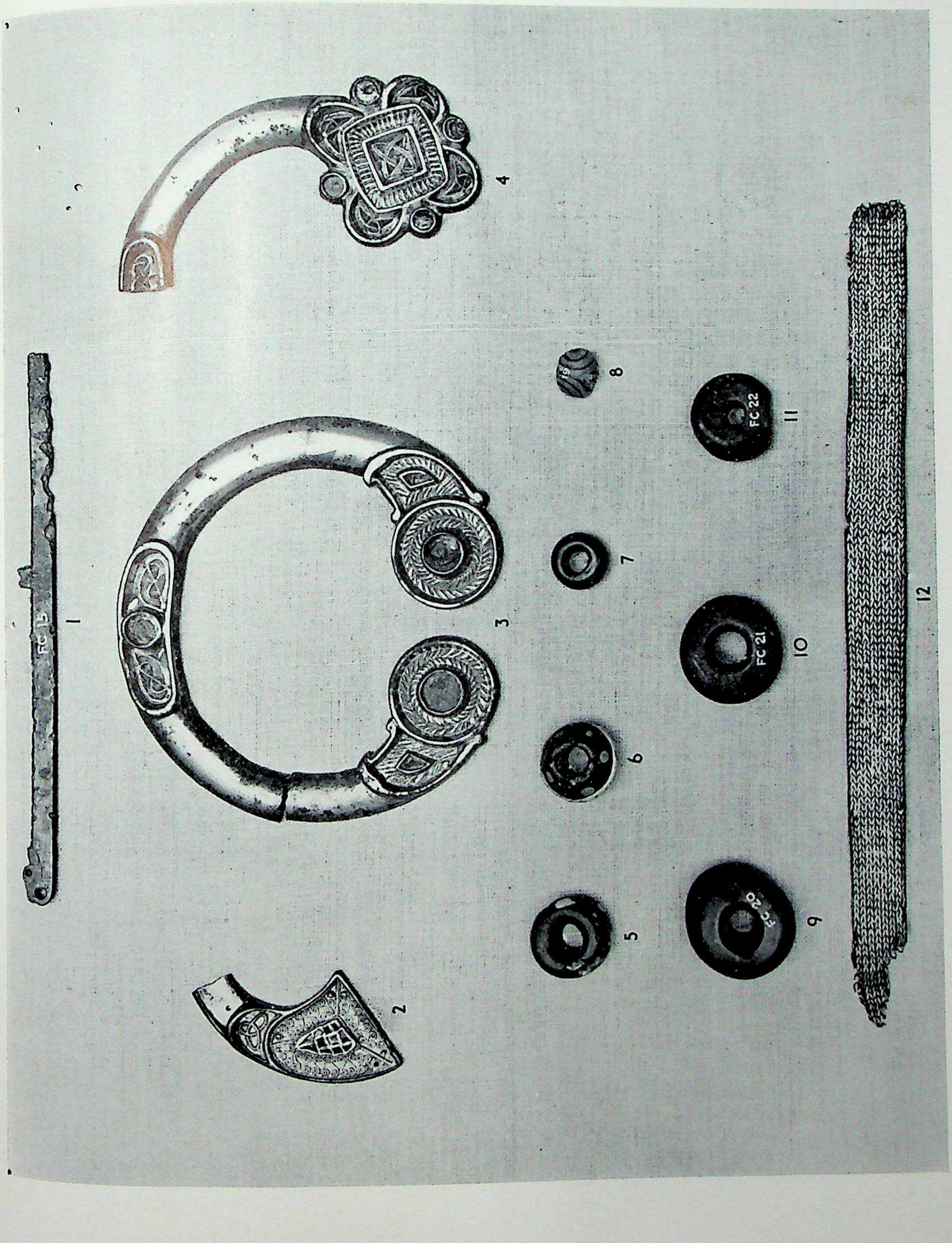
a

b

c

(*a*) Chester (No. 86), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*b*) Coventry (No. 103), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*c*) Crondall (No. 106), approx. $\frac{2}{3}$

PLATE XI


1
FC 15
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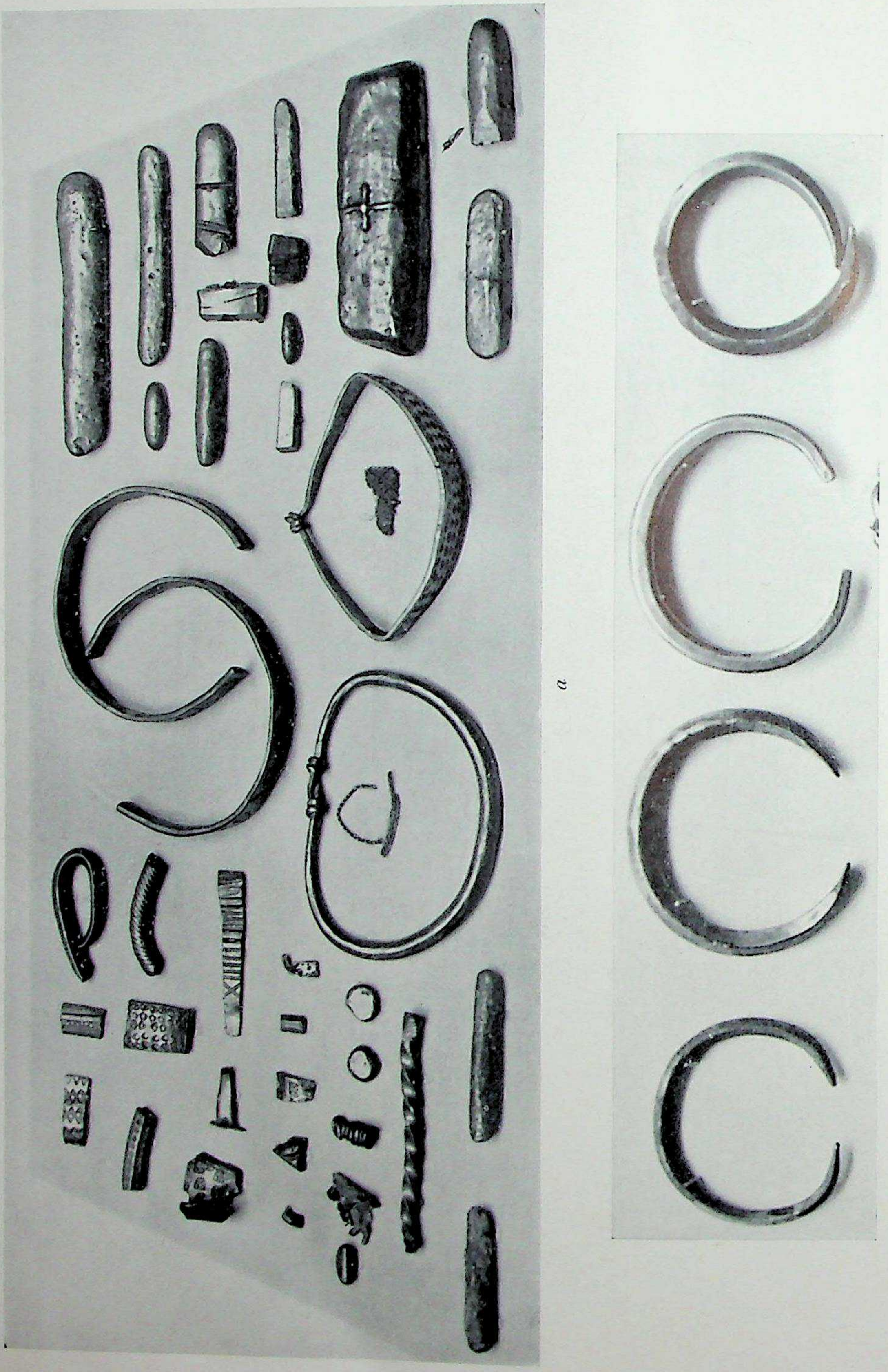
FC 20
10
FC 21
11
FC 22
12

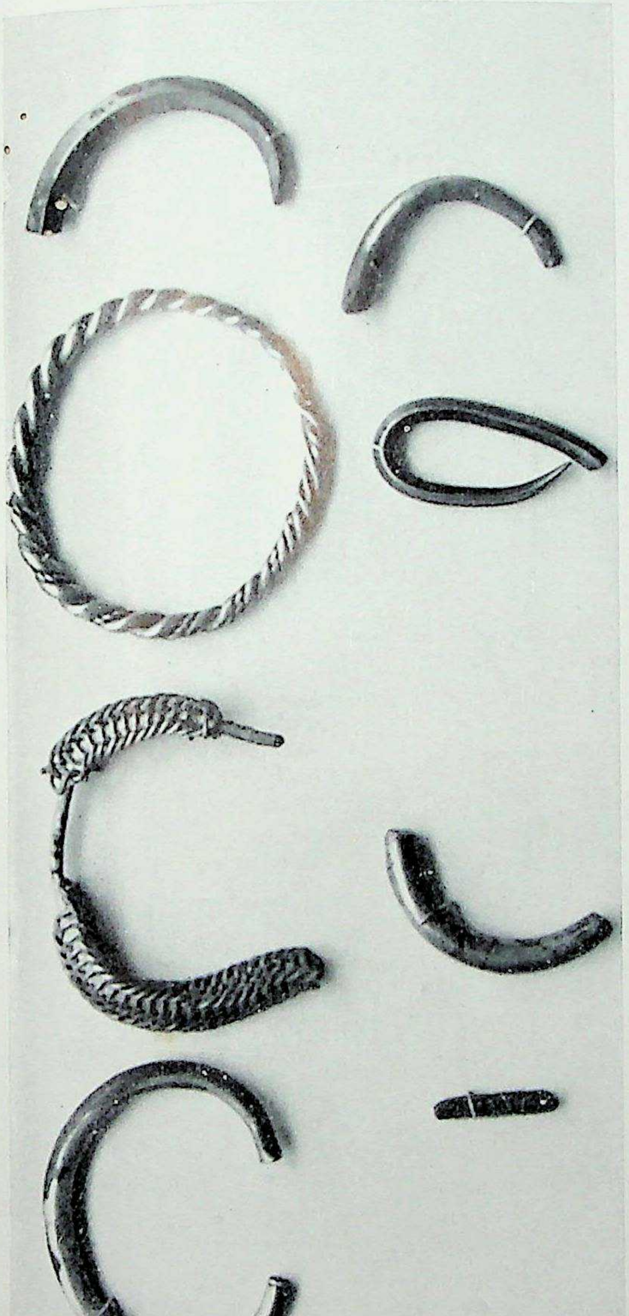
Croy (No. 109), nos. 1–12, $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE XII


a

b

(*a*) Cuerdale (No. 112), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*b*) Douglas (No. 127), $\frac{1}{1}$



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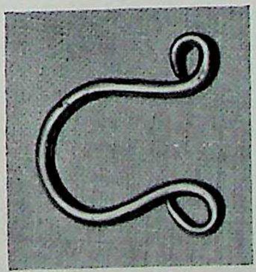
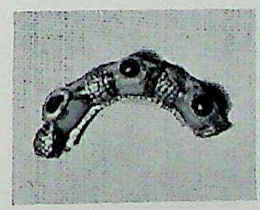
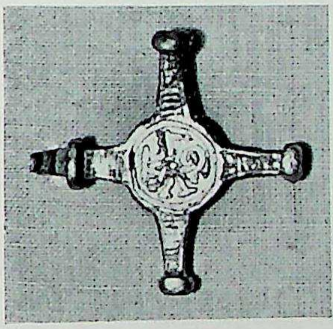


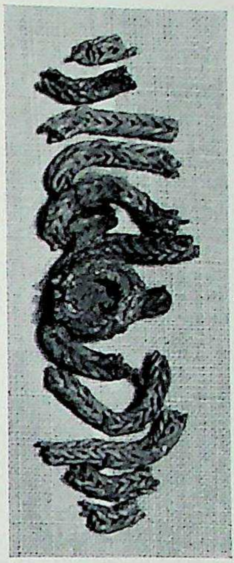
b 1



b 2

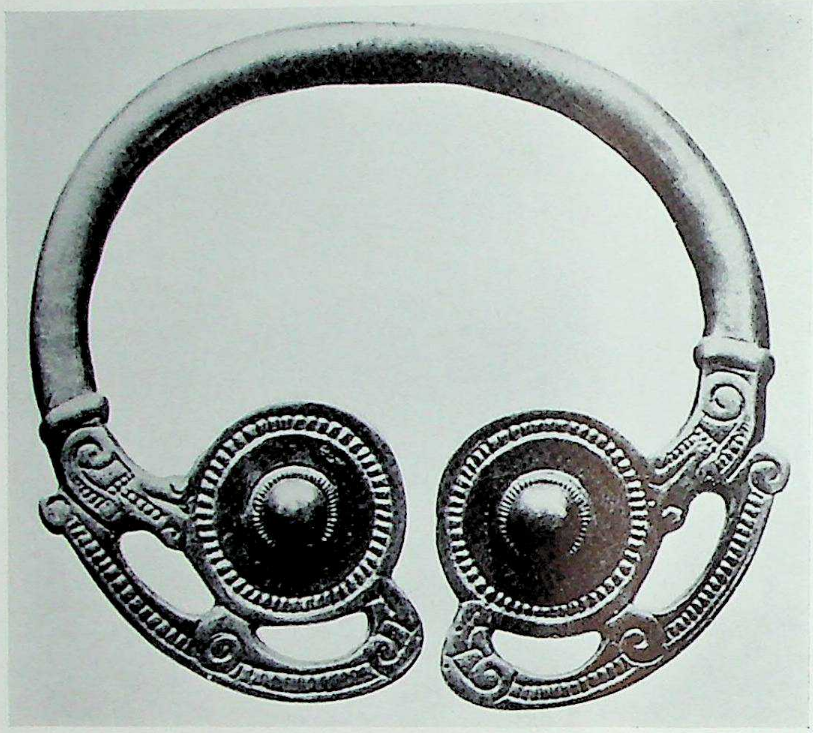


b 3

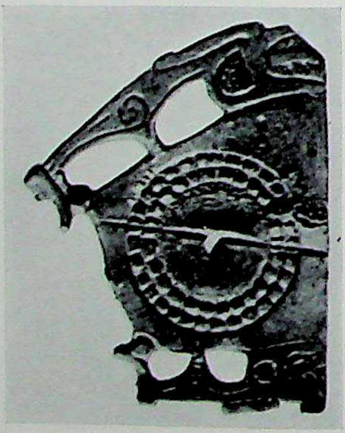


b 4

(*a*) Douglas (No. 127), ½; (*b*) Dumfries (No. 139), nos. 1–4, approx. ¾



1



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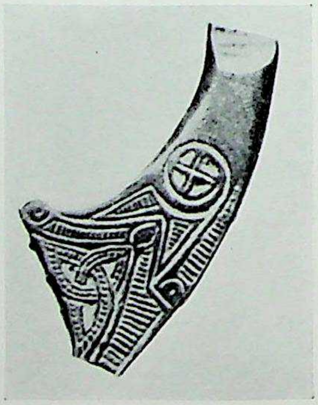
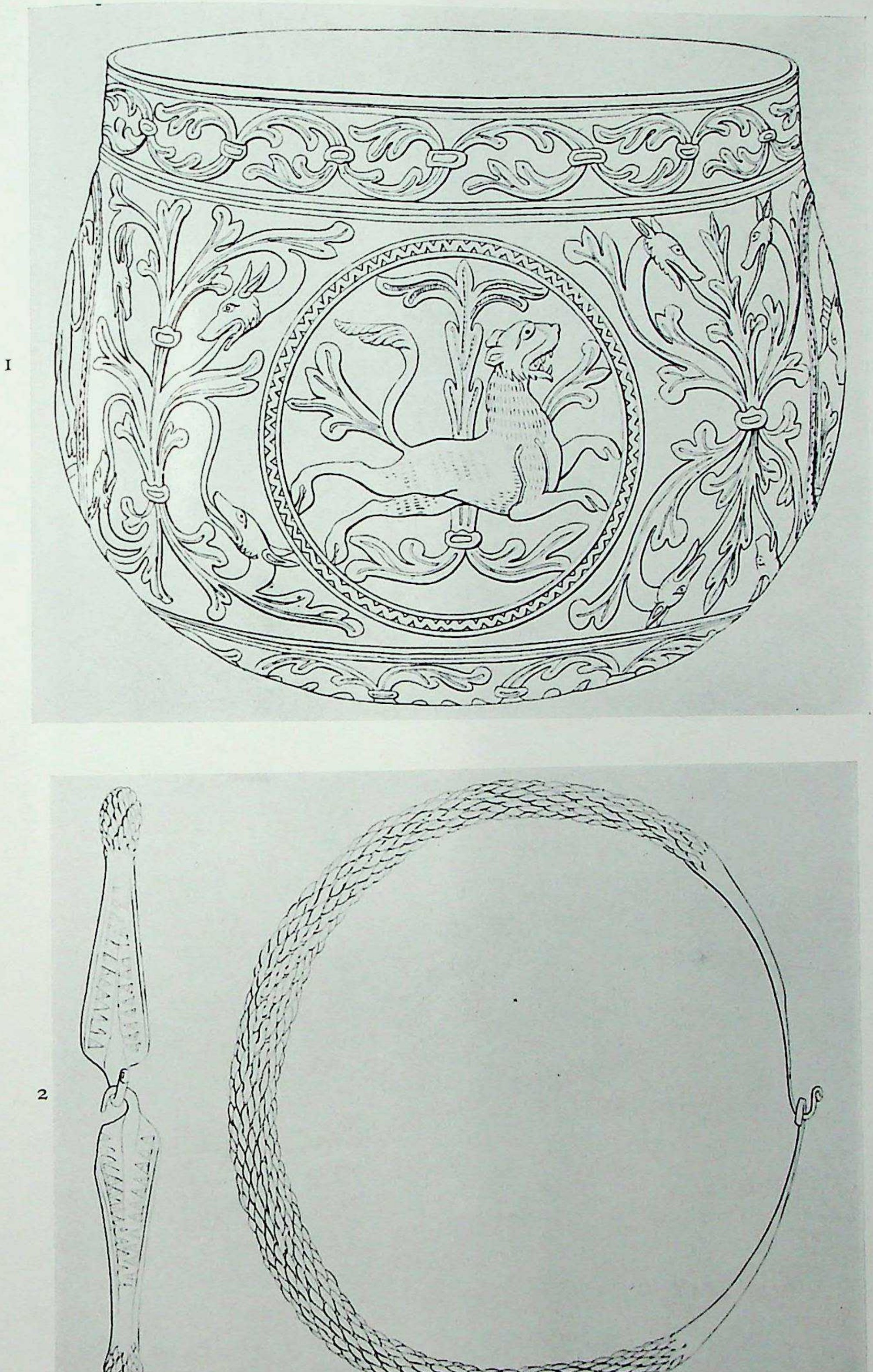


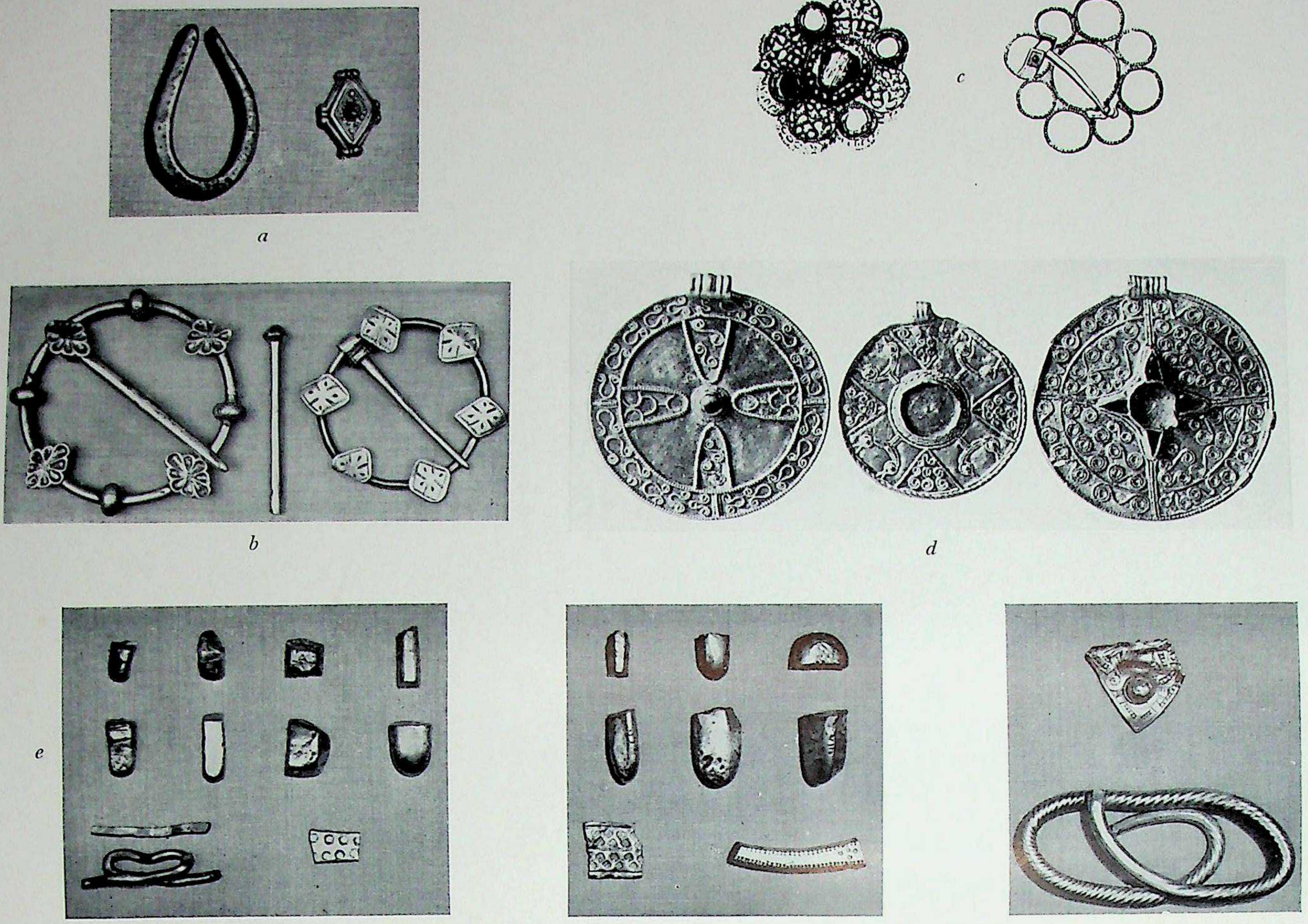
3

Goldsborough (No. 175), nos. 1–3, $\frac{1}{1}$



Halton Moor (No. 181), 1, $\frac{1}{1}$; 2, approx. $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE XVI



a

b

c

d

e

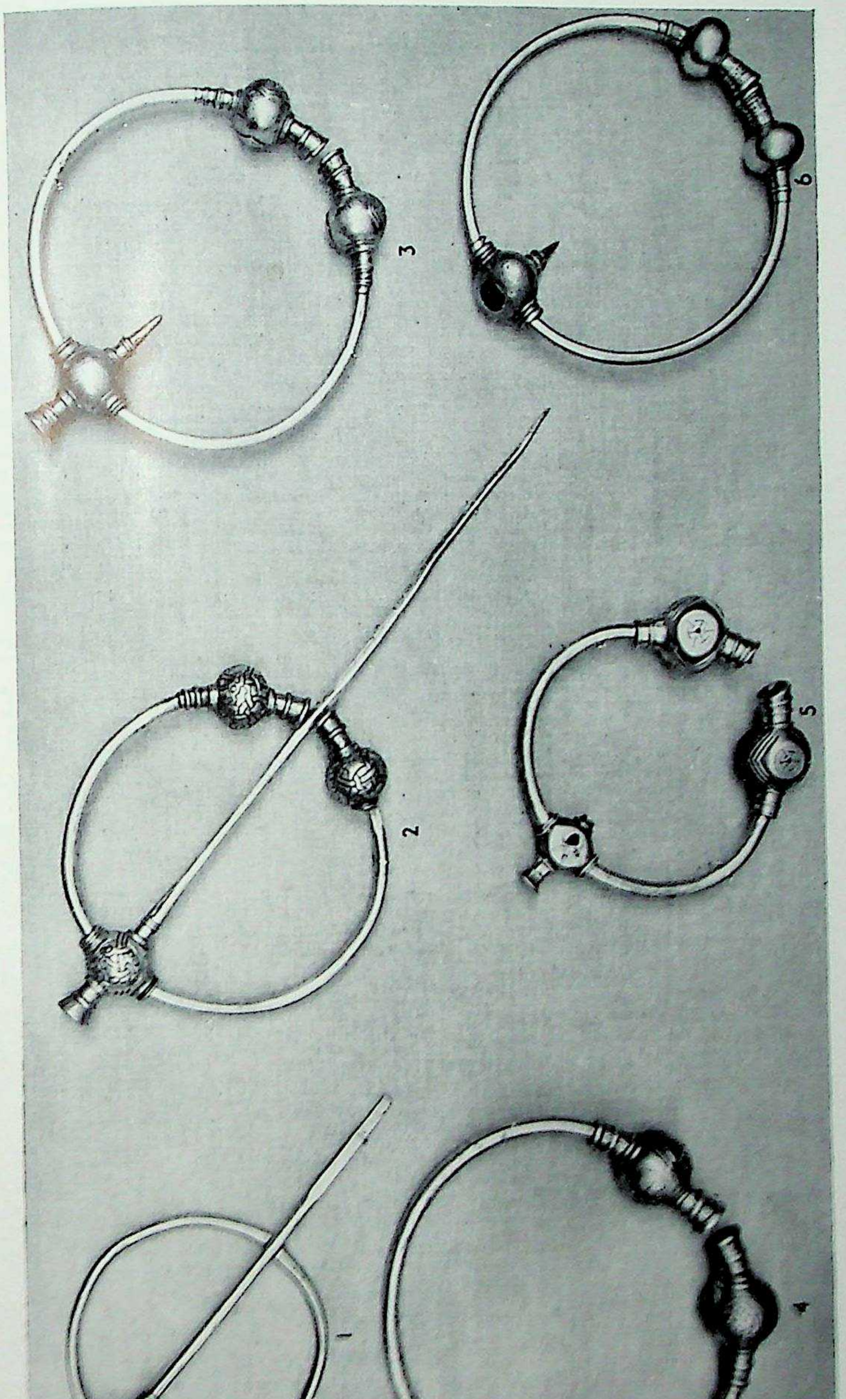
e 1

e 2

e 3

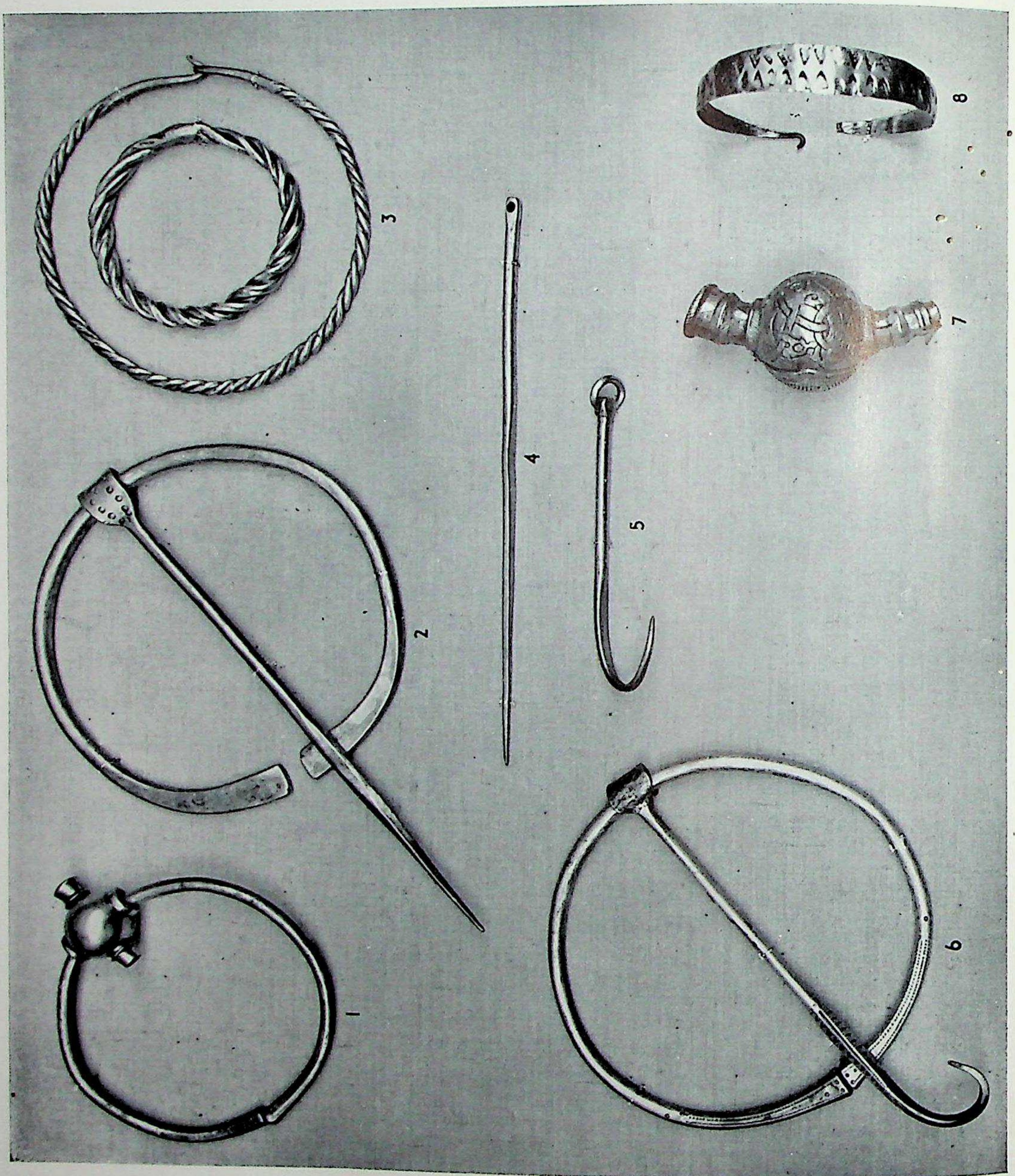
(*a*) Iona (No. 198), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*b*) Langhope (No. 229), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*c*) London (No. 250), approx. $\frac{1}{2}$; (*d*) Milton Regis (No. 269), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*e*) 1–3, Portree (No. 312), $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE XVII



Sandwick (No. 322), nos. 1–6, $\frac{1}{1}$

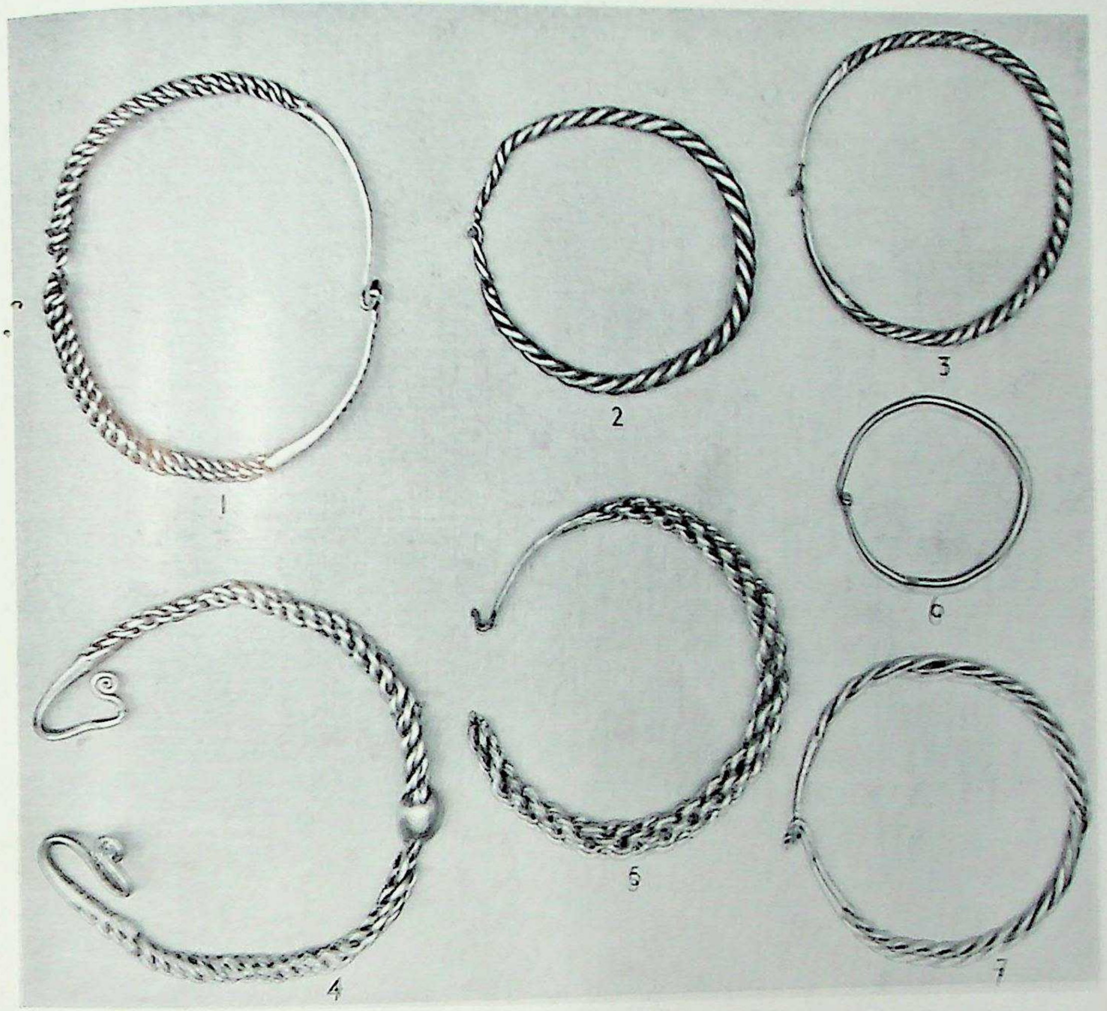
PLATE XVIII



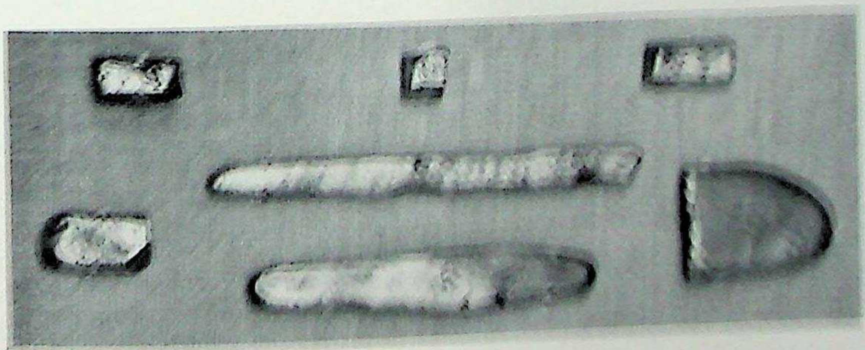
Sandwick (No. 322), nos. 1–8, $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE XIX

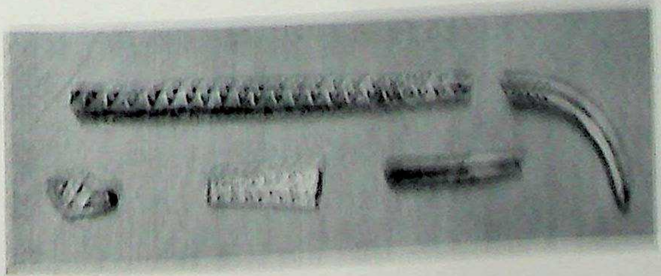
a



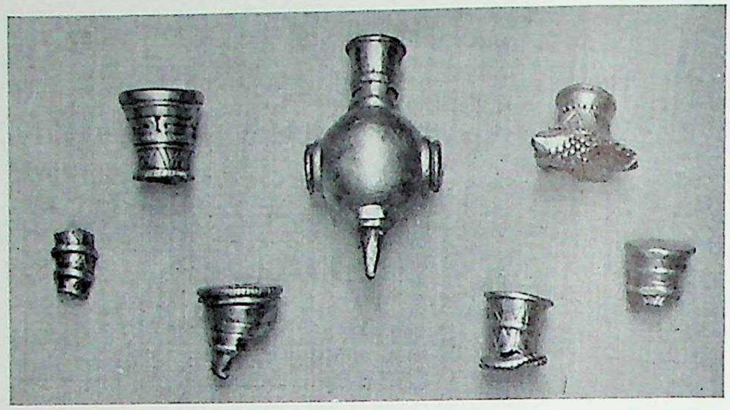
b



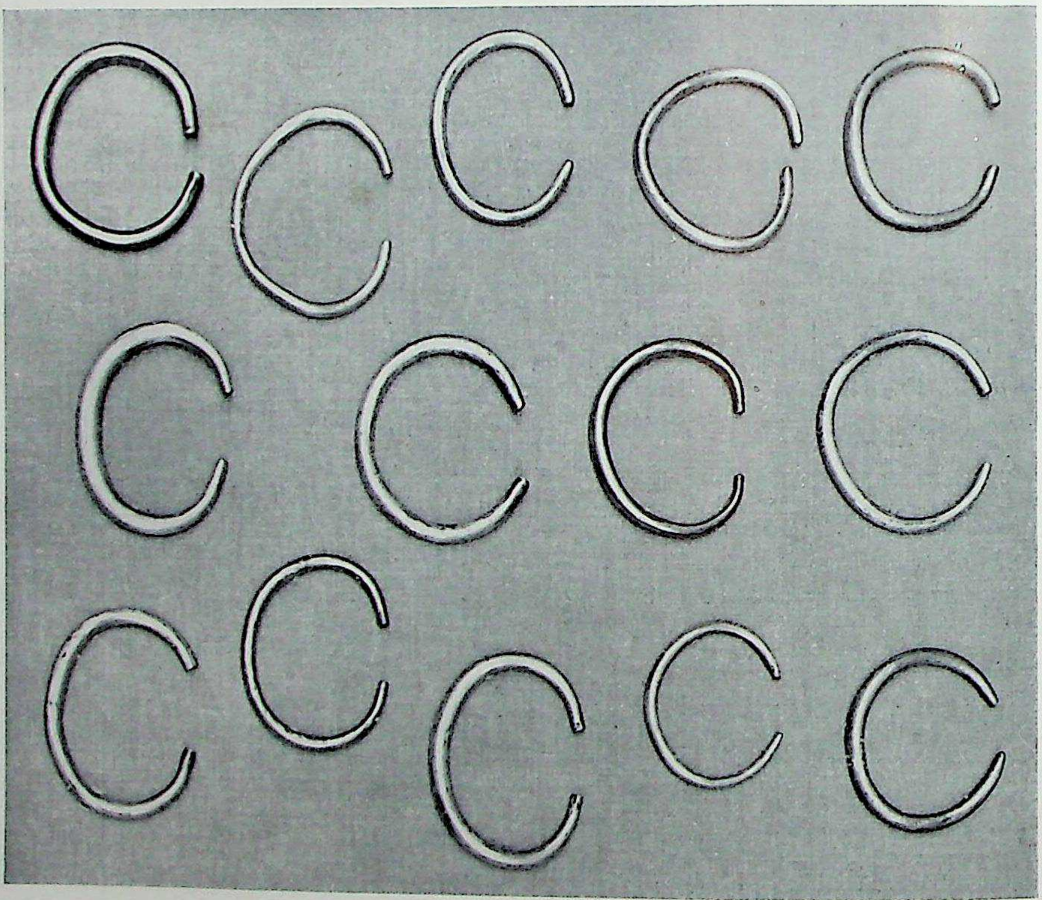
c



(a)–(c) Sandwick (No. 33). (a) ½. (b) (c) 1



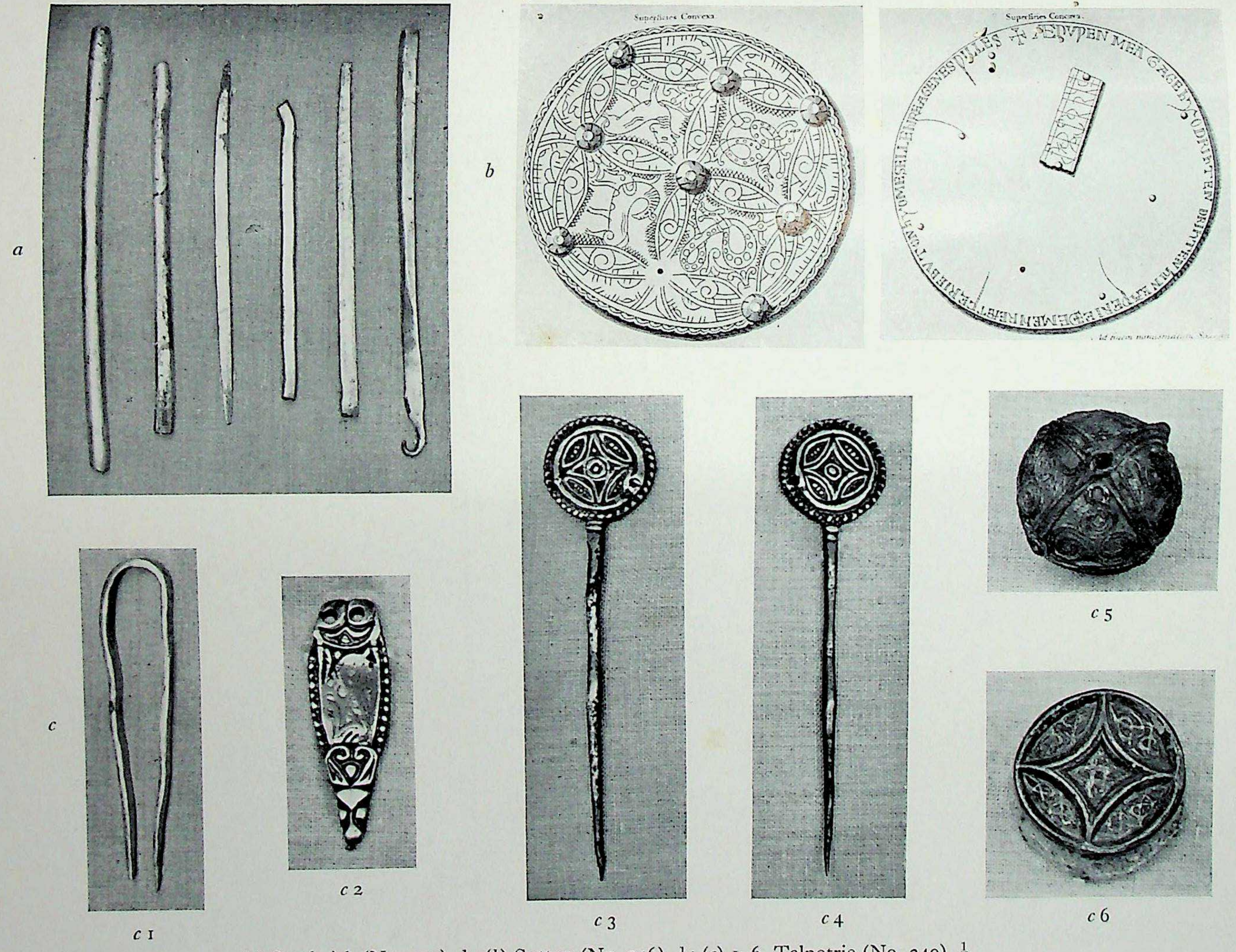
1



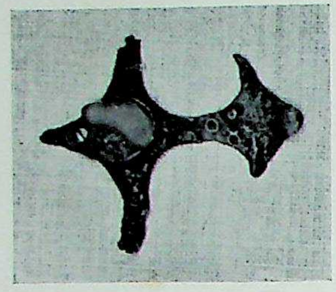
2

Sandwick (No. 322), 1, $\frac{1}{2}$; 2, $\frac{1}{3}$

PLATE XXI


a
b
Superficies Convexa
Superficies Concava
c
c 1
c 2
c 3
c 4
c 5
c 6

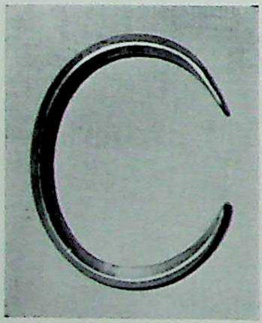
(*a*) Sandwick (No. 322), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*b*) Sutton (No. 346), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*c*) 1–6, Talnotrie (No. 349), $\frac{1}{1}$



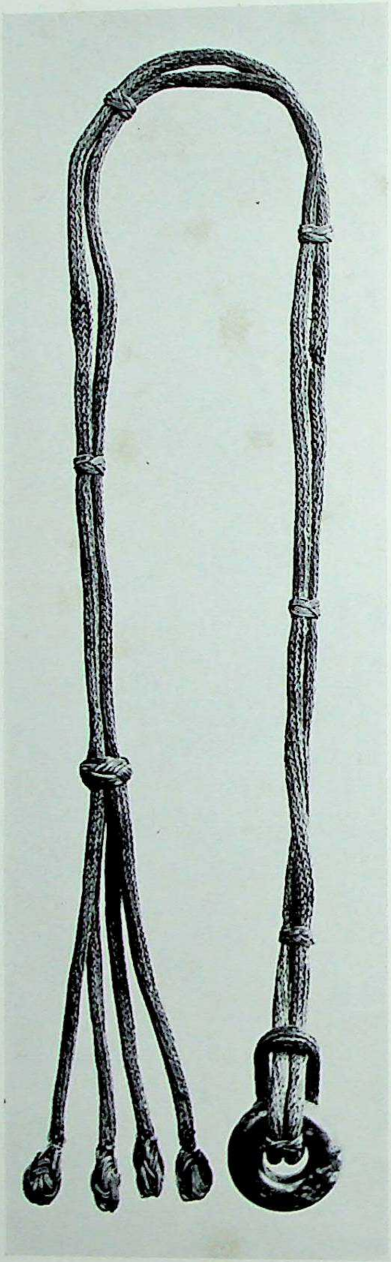
a 1

a 2

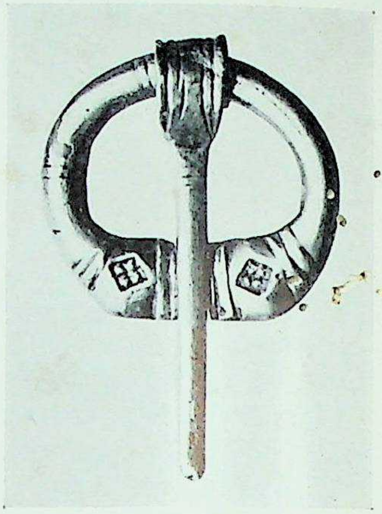
a 3



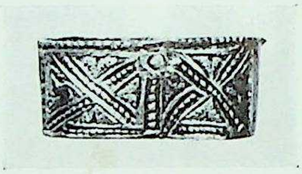
b



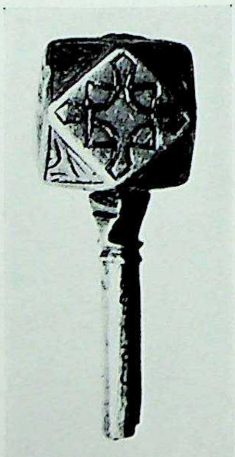
c 1



c 2

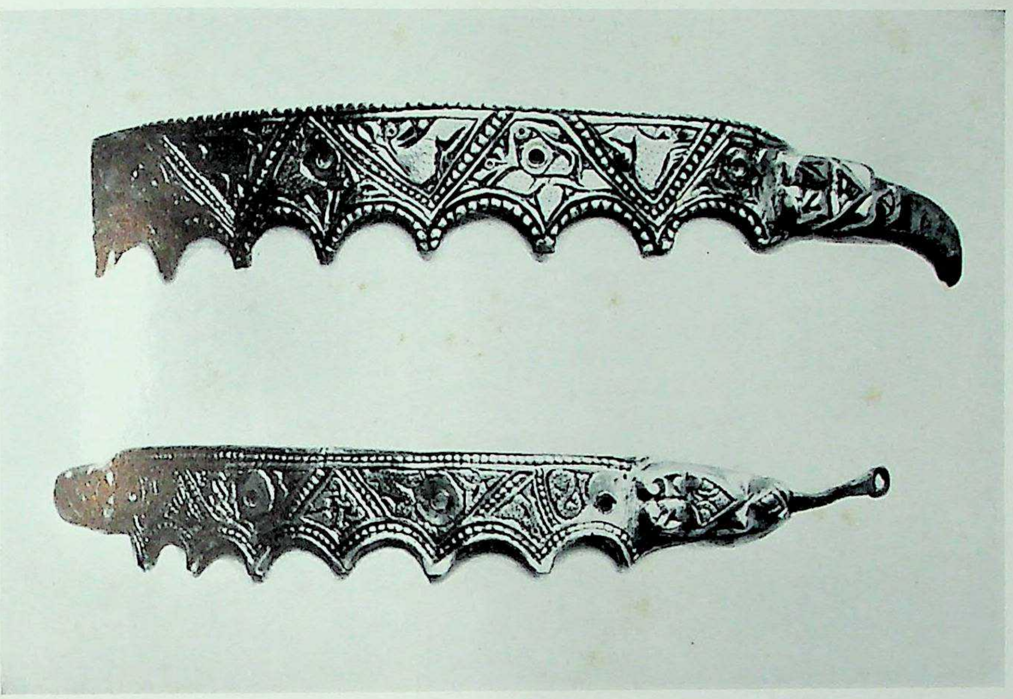


c 3

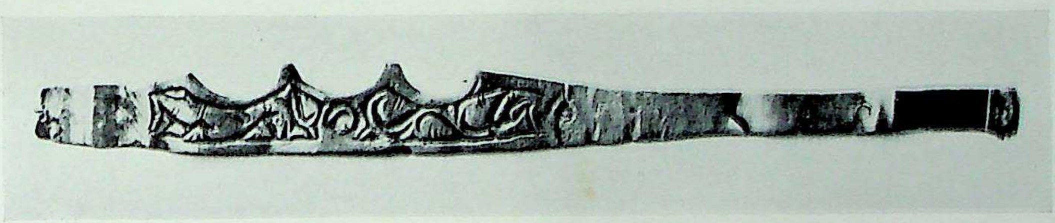


c 4

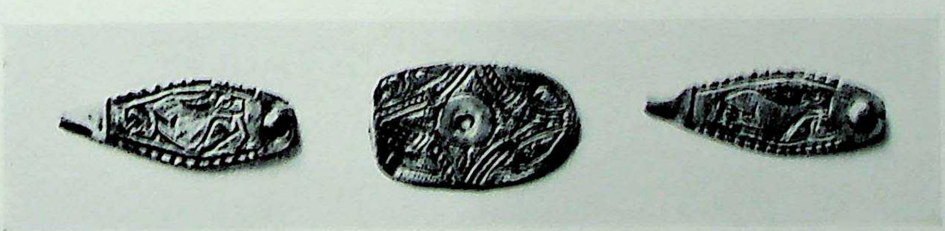
(*a*) Talnotrie (No. 349), 1, $\frac{1}{1}$; 2–3, $\frac{1}{2}$; (*b*) Tarbat (No. 351), $\frac{1}{2}$; (*c*) 1–4, Trewhiddle (No. 362) 1, $\frac{1}{2}$; 2–4, $\frac{1}{1}$



I



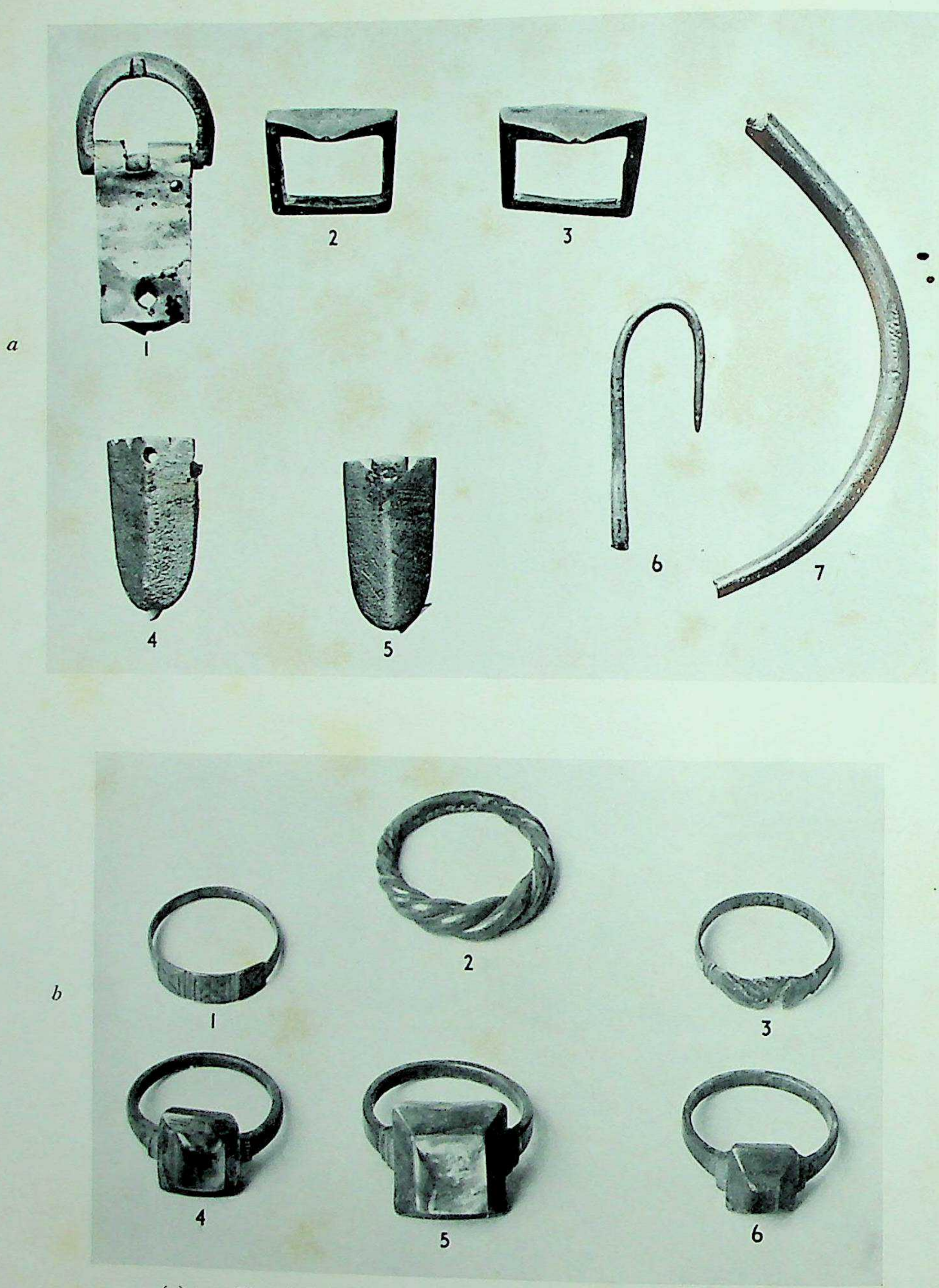
2



3

Trewhiddle (No. 362), nos. 1–3, $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE XXIV


a
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
b
1
2
3
4
5
6

(*a*) 1–7, Trewhiddle (No. 362), $\frac{1}{1}$; (*b*) 1–6, Worcester (No. 318), $\frac{1}{1}$

State Museum Library Lucknow